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OF

MEEKER AND McLEOD COUNTIES,

MINNESOTA,

Containing Biographical Sketches of Hundreds of Prominent Old Settlers and Representative Citizens, with a Review of their Life Work, their Identity with the Development of this Region; Reminiscences of Personal History and Pioneer Life, together with Portraits of Prominent Citizens.

HISTORY OF MINNESOTA,

Embracing an Account of Early Explorations, Organization, a Review of the Political History, and a Concise History of the Indian Outbreak of 1862.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Embracing Biographical Sketches and a Full Page Portrait of Each.

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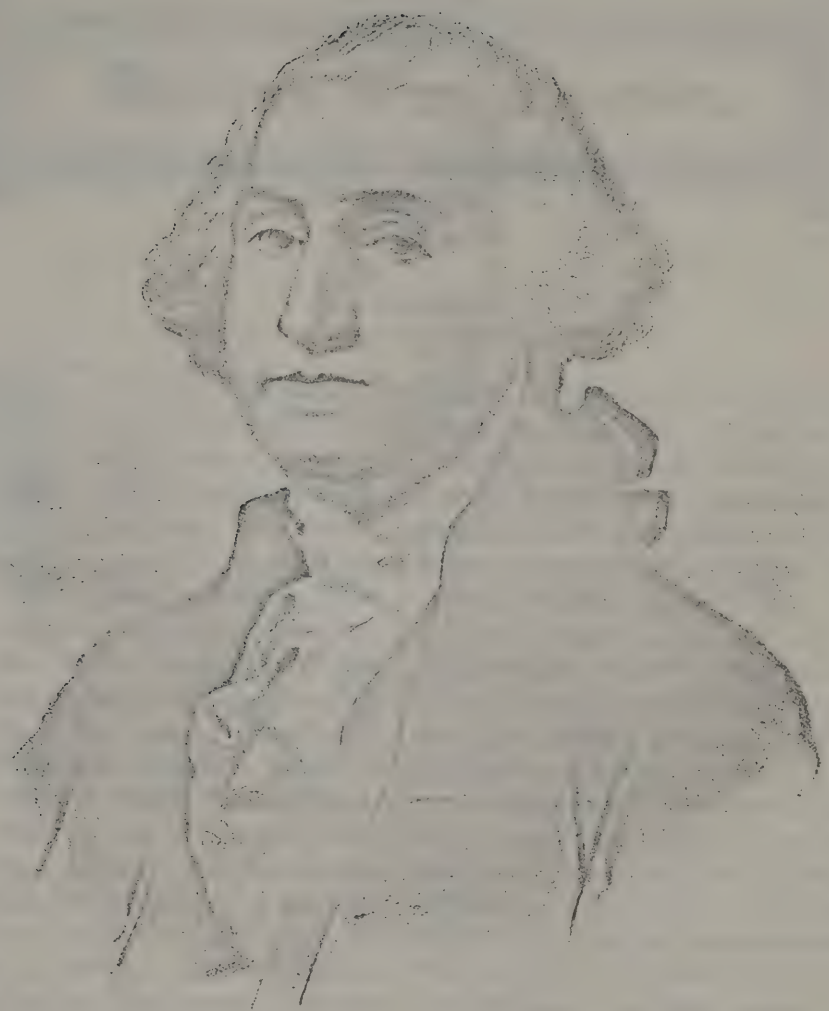
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G. Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country" and its first President, 1789–'97, was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles and Mildred, of whom the youngest died in infancy. Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford County, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where he acted as agent of the Principio Iron Works in the immediate vicinity, and died there in 1743.

From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. He had a vigorous constitution, a fine form, and great bodily strength. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. He developed, however, a fondness for mathematics, and enjoyed in that branch the instructions of a private teacher. On leaving school he resided for some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian, and who had married a daughter of his neighbor at Belvoir on the Potomac, the wealthy William Fairfax, for some time president of the executive council of the colony. Both Fairfax and his son-in-law, Lawrence Washington, had served with distinction in 1740 as officers of an American battalion at the siege of Carthagena, and were friends and correspondents of Admiral Vernon, for whom the latter's residence on the Potomac has been named. George's inclinations were for a similar career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him, probably through the influence of the Admiral; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned. The family connection with the Fairfaxes, however, opened another career for the young man, who, at the age of sixteen, was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax, who was then on a visit at Belvoir, and who shortly afterward established his baronial residence at Greenway Court, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Three years were passed by young Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterward proved very essential to him.

In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed Adjutant with the rank of Major. In September of that year the failing health of Lawrence Washington rendered it necessary for him to seek a warmer climate, and George accompanied him in a voyage to Barbadoes. They returned early in 1752, and Lawrence shortly afterward died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece soon succeeded to that estate.

On the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1752 the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four districts. Washington was commissioned by Dinwiddie Adjutant-General of the Northern District in 1753, and in November of that year a most important as well as hazardous mission was assigned him. This was to proceed to the Canadian posts recently established on French Creek, near Lake Erie, to demand in the name of the King of England the withdrawal of the French from a territory claimed by Virginia. This enterprise had been declined by more than one officer, since it involved a journey through an extensive and almost unexplored wilderness in the occupancy of savage Indian tribes, either hostile to the English, or of doubtful attachment. Major Washington, however, accepted the commission with alacrity; and, accompanied by Captain Gist, he reached Fort Le Bœuf on French Creek, delivered his dispatches and received reply, which, of course, was a polite refusal to surrender the posts. This reply was of such a character as to induce the Assembly of Virginia to authorize the executive to raise a regiment of 300 men for the purpose of maintaining the asserted rights of the British crown over the territory claimed. As Washington declined to be a candidate for that post, the command of this regiment was given to Colonel Joshua Fry, and Major Washington, at his own request, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. On the march to Ohio, news was received that a party previously sent to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela with the Ohio had been driven back by a considerable French force, which had completed the work there begun, and named it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Marquis Duquesne, then Governor of Canada. This was the beginning of the great "French and Indian war," which continued seven years. On the death of Colonel Fry, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment, and so well did he fulfill his trust that the Virginia Assembly commissioned him as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised in the colony.

A cessation of all Indian hostility on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, the object of Washington was accomplished and he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. He then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by his annual attendance in winter upon the Colonial Legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world wide.

It is unnecessary here to trace the details of the struggle upon the question of local

self-government, which, after ten years, culminated by act of Parliament of the port of Boston. It was at the instance of Virginia that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties—if possible by peaceful means. To this Congress Colonel Washington was sent as a delegate. On dissolving in October, it recommended the colonies to send deputies to another Congress the following spring. In the meantime several of the colonies felt impelled to raise local forces to repel insults and aggressions on the part of British troops, so that on the assembling of the next Congress, May 10, 1775, the war preparations of the mother country were unmistakable. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the earliest acts, therefore, of the Congress was the selection of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This office was unanimously conferred upon Washington, still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but on the express condition he should receive no salary.

He immediately repaired to the vicinity of Boston, against which point the British ministry had concentrated their forces. As early as April General Gage had 3,000 troops in and around this proscribed city. During the fall and winter the British policy clearly indicated a purpose to divide public sentiment and to build up a British party in the colonies. Those who sided with the ministry were stigmatized by the patriots as "Tories," while the patriots took to themselves the name of "Whigs."

As early as 1776 the leading men had come to the conclusion that there was no hope except in separation and independence. In May of that year Washington wrote from the head of the army in New York: "A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible. . . . . When I took command of the army, I abhorred the idea of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else will save us."

It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of the patriot hero, to whose hands the fortunes and liberties of the United States were confided during the seven years' bloody struggle that ensued until the treaty of 1783, in which England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them, jointly, as separate sovereignties. The merits of Washington as a military chieftain have been considerably discussed, especially by writers in his own country. During the war he was most bitterly assailed for incompetency, and great efforts were made to displace him; but he never for a moment lost the confidence of either the Congress or the people. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1788 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. He received every electoral vote cast in all the colleges of the States voting for the office of President. The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the Government of the United States to begin its operations, but several weeks elapsed before quorums of both the newly constituted houses of the Congress were assembled. The city of New York was the place where the Congress then met. April 16 Washington left his home to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. He set out with a purpose of traveling privately, and without attracting any public attention; but this was impossible. Everywhere on his way he was met with thronging crowds, eager to see the man whom they regarded as the chief defender of their liberties, and everywhere

he was hailed with those public manifestations of joy, regard and love which spring spontaneously from the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people. His reception in New York was marked by a grandeur and an enthusiasm never before witnessed in that metropolis. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State. When this sacred pledge was given, he retired with the other officials into the Senate chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address to both houses of the newly constituted Congress in joint assembly.

In the manifold details of his civil administration, Washington proved himself equal to the requirements of his position. The greater portion of the first session of the first Congress was occupied in passing the necessary statutes for putting the new organization into complete operation. In the discussions brought up in the course of this legislation the nature and character of the new system came under general review. On no one of them did any decided antagonism of opinion arise. All held it to be a limited government, clothed only with specific powers conferred by delegation from the States. There was no change in the name of the legislative department; it still remained "the Congress of the United States of America." There was no change in the original flag of the country, and none in the seal, which still remains with the Grecian escutcheon borne by the eagle, with other emblems, under the great and expressive motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

The first division of parties arose upon the manner of construing the powers delegated, and they were first styled "strict constructionists" and "latitudinarian constructionists." The former were for confining the action of the Government strictly within its specific and limited sphere, while the others were for enlarging its powers by inference and implication. Hamilton and Jefferson, both members of the first cabinet, were regarded as the chief leaders, respectively, of these rising antagonistic parties which have existed, under different names from that day to this. Washington was regarded as holding a neutral position between them, though, by mature deliberation, he vetoed the first apportionment bill, in 1790, passed by the party headed by Hamilton, which was based upon a principle constructively leading to centralization or consolidation. This was the first exercise of the veto power under the present Constitution. It created considerable excitement at the time. Another bill was soon passed in pursuance of Mr. Jefferson's views, which has been adhered to in principle in every apportionment act passed since.

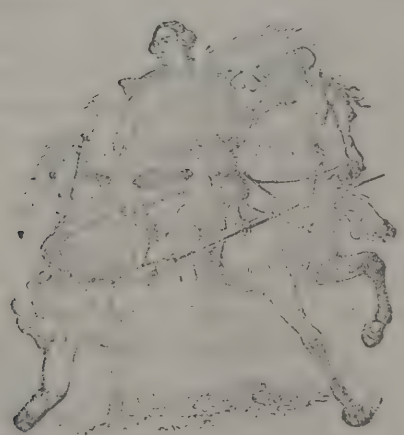
At the second session of the new Congress, Washington announced the gratifying fact of "the accession of North Carolina" to the Constitution of 1787, and June 1 of the same year he announced by special message the like "accession of the State of Rhode Island," with his congratulations on the happy event which "united under the general Government" all the States which were originally confederated.

In 1792, at the second Presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen President by the unanimous vote of every electoral college. At the third election, 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused. In September, before the election, he gave to his countrymen his memorable Farewell Address, which in language, sentiment and patriotism was a fit and crowning glory of his illustrious life. After March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet and repose.

His administration for the two terms had been successful beyond the expectation and hopes of even the most sanguine of his friends. The finances of the country were no longer in an embarrassed condition, the public credit was fully restored, life was given to every department of industry, the workings of the new system in allowing Congress to raise revenue from duties on imports proved to be not only harmonious in its federal action, but astonishing in its results upon the commerce and trade of all the States. The exports from the Union increased from $19,000,000 to over $56,000,000 per annum, while the imports increased in about the same proportion. Three new members had been added to the Union. The progress of the States in their new career under their new organization thus far was exceedingly encouraging, not only to the friends of liberty within their own limits, but to their sympathizing allies in all climes and countries.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen, of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where, after a short and severe illness, he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The whole country was filled with gloom by this sad intelligence. Men of all parties in politics and creeds in religion, in every State in the Union, united with Congress in "paying honor to the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.



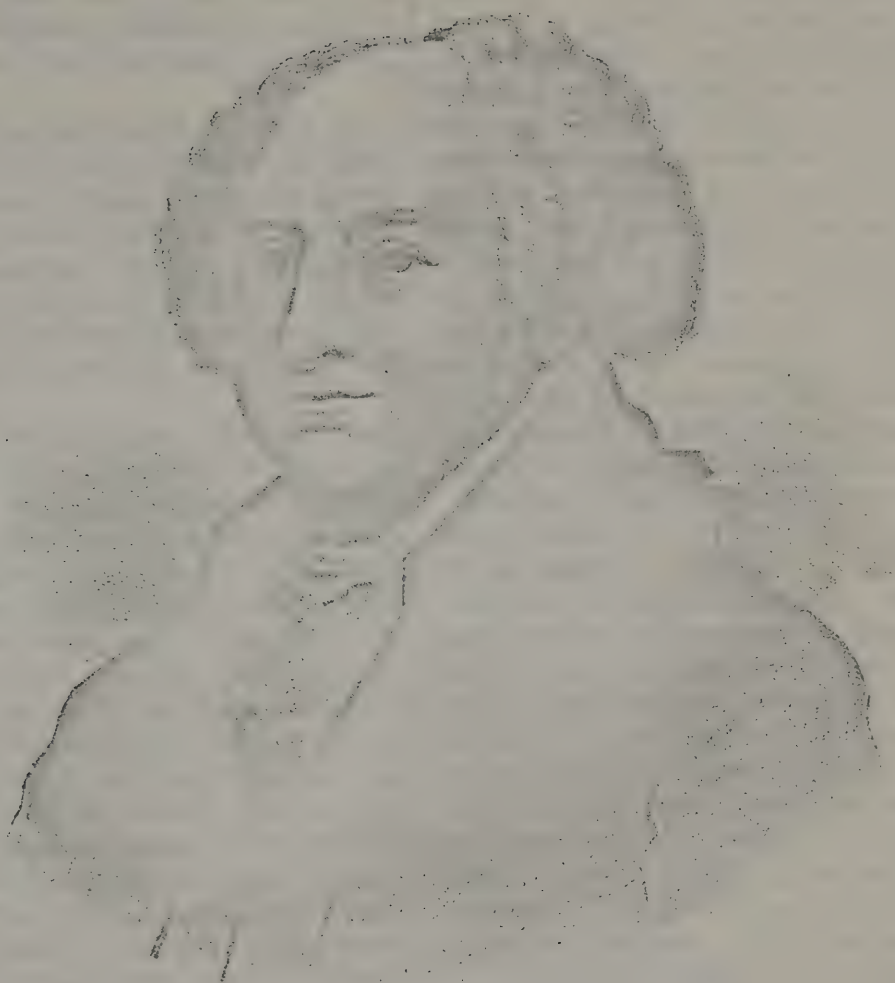
JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, 1797 to 1801, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. His father was a farmer of moderate means, a worthy and industrious man. He was a deacon in the church, and was very desirous of giving his son a collegiate education, hoping that he would become a minister of the gospel. But, as up to this time, the age of fourteen, he had been only a play-boy in the fields and forests, he had no taste for books, he chose farming. On being set to work, however, by his father out in the field, the very first day converted the boy into a lover of books.

Accordingly, at the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1755, at the age of twenty, highly esteemed for integrity, energy and ability. Thus, having no capital but his education, he started out into the stormy world at a time of great political excitement, as France and England were then engaged in their great seven-years struggle for the mastery over the New World. The fire of patriotism seized young Adams, and for a time he studied over the question whether he should take to the law, to politics or the army. He wrote a remarkable letter to a friend, making prophecies concerning the future greatness of this country which have since been more than fulfilled. For two years he taught school and studied law, wasting no odd moments, and at the early age of twenty-two years he opened a law office in his native town. His inherited powers of mind and untiring devotion to his profession caused him to rise rapidly in public esteem.

In October, 1764, Mr. Adams married Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of a clergyman at Weymouth and a lady of rare personal and intellectual endowments, who afterward contributed much to her husband's celebrity.

Soon the oppression of the British in America reached its climax. The Boston merchants employed an attorney by the name of James Otis to argue the legality of oppressive tax law before the Superior Court. Adams heard the argument, and afterward wrote to a friend concerning the ability displayed, as follows: "Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities and a



John Adams

prophetic glance into futurity, he hurried away all before him. *American independence was then and there born.* Every man of an immensely crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms."

Soon Mr. Adams wrote an essay to be read before the literary club of his town, upon the state of affairs, which was so able as to attract public attention. It was published in American journals, republished in England, and was pronounced by the friends of the colonists there as "one of the very best productions ever seen from North America."

The memorable Stamp Act was now issued, and Adams entered with all the ardor of his soul into political life in order to resist it. He drew up a series of resolutions remonstrating against the act, which were adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Braintree, and which were subsequently adopted, word for word, by more than forty towns in the State. Popular commotion prevented the landing of the Stamp Act papers, and the English authorities then closed the courts. The town of Boston therefore appointed Jeremy Gridley, James Otis and John Adams to argue a petition before the Governor and council for the re-opening of the courts; and while the two first mentioned attorneys based their argument upon the distress caused to the people by the measure, Adams boldly claimed that the Stamp Act was a violation both of the English Constitution and the charter of the Provinces. It is said that this was the first direct denial of the unlimited right of Parliament over the colonies. Soon after this the Stamp Act was repealed.

Directly Mr. Adams was employed to defend Ansell Nickerson, who had killed an Englishman in the act of impressing him (Nickerson) into the King's service, and his client was acquitted, the court thus establishing the principle that the infamous royal prerogative of impressment could have no existence in the colonial code. But in 1770 Messrs. Adams and Josiah Quincy defended a party of British soldiers who had been arrested for murder when they had been only obeying Governmental orders; and when reproached for thus apparently deserting the cause of popular liberty, Mr. Adams replied that he would a thousandfold rather live under the domination of the worst of England's kings than under that of a lawless mob. Next, after serving a term as a member of the Colonial Legislature from Boston, Mr. Adams, finding his health affected by too great labor, retired to his native home at Braintree.

The year 1774 soon arrived, with its famous Boston "Tea Party," the first open act of rebellion. Adams was sent to the Congress at Philadelphia; and when the Attorney-General announced that Great Britain had "determined on her system, and that her power to execute it was irresistible," Adams replied: "I know that Great Britain has determined on her system, and that very determination determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant in my opposition to her measures. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, with my country, is my unalterable determination." The rumor beginning to prevail at Philadelphia that the Congress had independence in view, Adams foresaw that it was too soon to declare it openly. He advised every one to remain quiet in that respect; and as soon as it became apparent that he himself was for independence, he was advised to hide himself, which he did.

The next year the great Revolutionary war opened in earnest, and Mrs. Adams, residing near Boston, kept her husband advised by letter of all the events transpiring in her vicinity. The battle of Bunker Hill

came on. Congress had to do something immediately. The first thing was to choose a commander-in-chief for the—we can't say "army"—the fighting men of the colonies. The New England delegation was almost unanimous in favor of appointing General Ward, then at the head of the Massachusetts forces, but Mr. Adams urged the appointment of George Washington, then almost unknown outside of his own State. He was appointed without opposition. Mr. Adams offered the resolution, which was adopted, annulling all the royal authority in the colonies. Having thus prepared the way, a few weeks later, viz., June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who a few months before had declared that the British Government would abandon its oppressive measures, now offered the memorable resolution, seconded by Adams, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston were then appointed a committee to draught a declaration of independence. Mr. Jefferson desired Mr. Adams to draw up the bold document, but the latter persuaded Mr. Jefferson to perform that responsible task. The Declaration drawn up, Mr. Adams became its foremost defender on the floor of Congress. It was signed by all the fifty-five members present, and the next day Mr. Adams wrote to his wife how great a deed was done, and how proud he was of it. Mr. Adams continued to be the leading man of Congress, and the leading advocate of American independence. Above all other Americans, he was considered by every one the principal shining mark for British vengeance. Thus circumstanced, he was appointed to the most dangerous task of crossing the ocean in winter, exposed to capture by the British, who knew of his mission, which was to visit Paris and solicit the co-operation of the French. Besides, to take himself away from the country of which he was the most prominent defender, at that critical time, was an act of the greatest self-sacrifice. Sure enough, while crossing the sea, he had two very narrow escapes from capture; and the transit was otherwise a stormy and eventful one. During the summer of 1779 he returned home, but was immediately dispatched back to France, to be in readiness there to negotiate terms of peace and commerce with Great Britain as soon as the latter power was ready for such business. But as Dr. Franklin was more popular than he at the court of France, Mr. Adams repaired to Holland, where he was far more successful as a diplomatist.

The treaty of peace between the United States and England was finally signed at Paris, January 21, 1783; and the re-action from so great excitement as Mr. Adams had so long been experiencing threw him into a dangerous fever. Before he fully recovered he was in London, whence he was dispatched again to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. Compliance with this order undermined his physical constitution for life.

In 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed envoy to the court of St. James, to meet face to face the very king who had regarded him as an arch traitor! Accordingly he repaired thither, where he did actually meet and converse with George III.! After a residence there for about three years, he obtained permission to return to America. While in London he wrote and published an able work, in three volumes, entitled: "A Defense of the American Constitution."

The Articles of Confederation proving inefficient, as Adams had prophesied, a carefully draughted Constitution was adopted in 1789, when George Washington was elected President of the new nation, and Adams Vice-President. Congress met for a time in New York, but was removed to Philadelphia for ten years, until suitable

buildings should be erected at the new capital in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams then moved his family to Philadelphia. Toward the close of his term of office the French Revolution culminated, when Adams and Washington rather sympathized with England, and Jefferson with France. The Presidential election of 1796 resulted in giving Mr. Adams the first place by a small majority, and Mr. Jefferson the second place.

Mr. Adams's administration was conscientious, patriotic and able. The period was a turbulent one, and even an archangel could not have reconciled the hostile parties. Partisanism with reference to England and France was bitter, and for four years Mr. Adams struggled through almost a constant tempest of assaults. In fact, he was not truly a popular man, and his chagrin at not receiving a re-election was so great that he did not even remain at Philadelphia to witness the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, his successor. The friendly intimacy between these two men was interrupted for about thirteen years of their life. Adams finally made the first advances toward a restoration of their mutual friendship, which were gratefully accepted by Jefferson.

Mr. Adams was glad of his opportunity to retire to private life, where he could rest his mind and enjoy the comforts of home. By a thousand bitter experiences he found the path of public duty a thorny one. For twenty-six years his service of the public was as arduous, self-sacrificing and devoted as ever fell to the lot of man. In one important sense he was as much the "Father of his Country" as was Washington in another sense. During these long years of anxiety and toil, in which he was laying broad and deep, the foundations of the greatest nation the sun ever shone upon, he received from his impoverished country a meager support. The only privilege he carried with him into his retirement was that of franking his letters.

Although taking no active part in public affairs, both himself and his son, John Quincy, nobly supported the policy of Mr. Jefferson in resisting the encroachments of England, who persisted in searching American ships on the high seas and dragging from them any sailors that might be designated by any pert lieutenant as British subjects. Even for this noble support Mr. Adams was maligned by thousands of bitter enemies! On this occasion, for the first time since his retirement, he broke silence and drew up a very able paper, exposing the atrocity of the British pretensions.

Mr. Adams outlived nearly all his family. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the popular elevation of his son to the Presidential office, the highest in the gift of the people. A few months more passed away and the 4th of July, 1826, arrived. The people, unaware of the near approach of the end of two great lives—that of Adams and Jefferson—were making unusual preparations for a national holiday. Mr. Adams lay upon his couch, listening to the ringing of bells, the waftures of martial music and the roar of cannon, with silent emotion. Only four days before, he had given for a public toast, "Independence forever." About two o'clock in the afternoon he said, "And Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken by an hour or so; and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.

Thomas Jefferson.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third President of the United States, 1801–'9, was born April 2, 1743, the eldest child of his parents, Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and eight children. She was a beautiful and accomplished lady, a good letter-writer, with a fund of humor, and an admirable housekeeper. His parents belonged to the Church of England, and are said to be of Welch origin. But little is known of them, however.

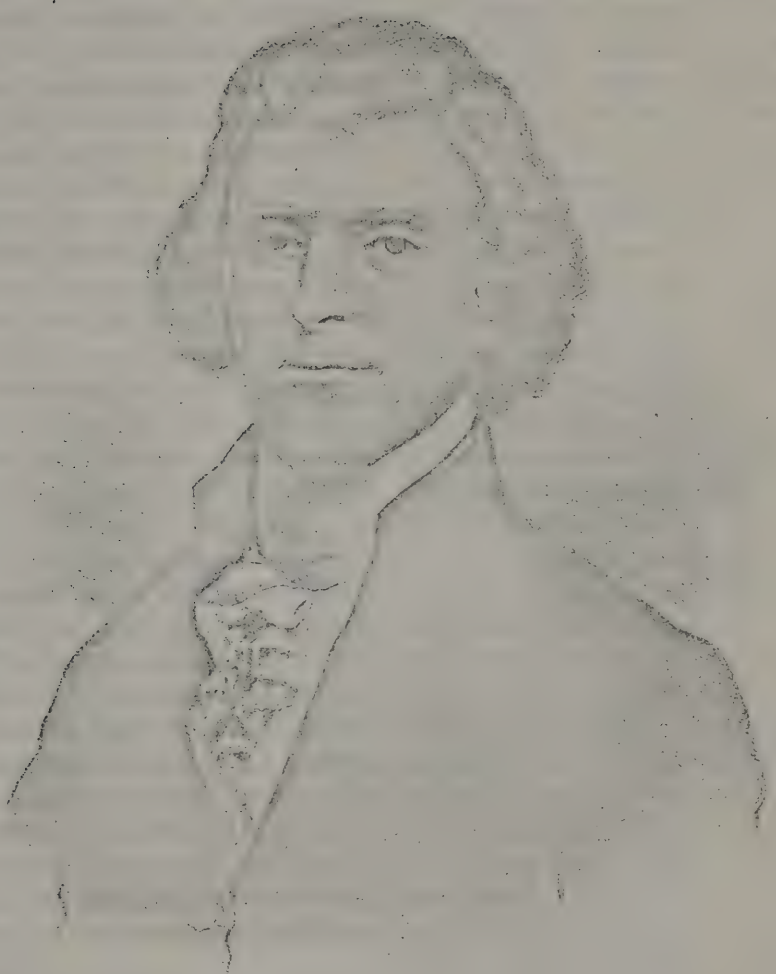
Thomas was naturally of a serious turn of mind, apt to learn, and a favorite at school, his choice studies being mathematics and the classics. At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary College, in an advanced class, and lived in rather an expensive style, consequently being much caressed by gay society. That he was not ruined, is proof of his stamina of character. But during his second year he discarded society, his horses and even his favorite violin, and devoted thenceforward fifteen hours a day to hard study, becoming extraordinarily proficient in Latin and Greek authors.

On leaving college, before he was twenty-one, he commenced the study of law, and pursued it diligently until he was well qualified for practice, upon which he entered in 1767. By this time he was also versed in French, Spanish, Italian and Anglo-Saxon, and in the criticism of the fine arts. Being very polite and polished in his manners, he won the friendship of all whom he met. Though able with his pen, he was not fluent in public speech.

In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was the largest slave-holding member of that body. He introduced a bill empowering slave-holders to manumit their slaves, but it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

In 1770 Mr. Jefferson met with a great loss; his house at Shadwell was burned, and his valuable library of 2,000 volumes was consumed. But he was wealthy enough to replace the most of it, as from his 5,000 acres tilled by slaves and his practice at the bar his income amounted to about $5,000 a year.

In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished



T. Jefferson

young widow, who owned 40,000 acres of land and 130 slaves; yet he labored assiduously for the abolition of slavery. For his new home he selected a majestic rise of land upon his large estate at Shadwell, called Monticello, whereon he erected a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture. Here he lived in luxury, indulging his taste in magnificent, high-blooded horses.

At this period the British Government gradually became more insolent and oppressive toward the American colonies, and Mr. Jefferson was ever one of the most foremost to resist its encroachments. From time to time he drew up resolutions of remonstrance, which were finally adopted, thus proving his ability as a statesman and as a leader. By the year 1774 he became quite busy, both with voice and pen, in defending the right of the colonies to defend themselves. His pamphlet entitled: "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," attracted much attention in England. The following year he, in company with George Washington, served as an executive committee in measures to defend by arms the State of Virginia. As a Member of the Congress, he was not a speech-maker, yet in conversation and upon committees he was so frank and decisive that he always made a favorable impression. But as late as the autumn of 1775 he remained in hopes of reconciliation with the parent country.

At length, however, the hour arrived for draughting the "Declaration of Independence," and this responsible task was devolved upon Jefferson. Franklin, and Adams suggested a few verbal corrections before it was submitted to Congress, which was June 28, 1776, only six days before it was adopted. During the three days of the fiery ordeal of criticism through which it passed in Congress, Mr. Jefferson opened not his lips. John Adams was the main champion of the Declaration on the floor of Congress. The signing of this document was one of the most solemn and momentous occasions ever attended to by man. Prayer and silence reigned throughout the hall, and each signer realized that if American independence was not finally sustained by arms he was doomed to the scaffold.

After the colonies became independent States, Jefferson resigned for a time his seat in Congress in order to aid in organizing the government of Virginia, of which State he was chosen Governor in 1779, when he was thirty-six years of age. At this time the British had possession of Georgia and were invading South Carolina, and at one time a British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Five minutes after Mr. Jefferson escaped with his family, his mansion was in possession of the enemy! The British troops also destroyed his valuable plantation on the James River. "Had they carried off the slaves," said Jefferson, with characteristic magnanimity, "to give them freedom, they would have done right."

The year 1781 was a gloomy one for the Virginia Governor. While confined to his secluded home in the forest by a sick and dying wife, a party arose against him throughout the State, severely criticising his course as Governor. Being very sensitive to reproach, this touched him to the quick, and the heap of troubles then surrounding him nearly crushed him. He resolved, in despair, to retire from public life for the rest of his days. For weeks Mr. Jefferson sat lovingly, but with a crushed heart, at the bedside of his sick wife, during which time unfeeling letters were sent to him, accusing him of weakness and unfaithfulness to duty. All this, after he had lost so much property and at the same time done so much for his country! After her death he actually fainted away, and remained so long insensible that it was feared he never would recover! Several weeks

passed before he could fully recover his equilibrium. He was never married a second time.

In the spring of 1782 the people of England compelled their king to make to the Americans overtures of peace, and in November following, Mr. Jefferson was reappointed by Congress, unanimously and without a single adverse remark, minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty.

In March, 1784, Mr. Jefferson was appointed on a committee to draught a plan for the government of the Northwestern Territory. His slavery-prohibition clause in that plan was stricken out by the pro-slavery majority of the committee; but amid all the controversies and wrangles of politicians, he made it a rule never to contradict anybody or engage in any discussion as a debater.

In company with Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson was appointed in May, 1784, to act as minister plenipotentiary in the negotiation of treaties of commerce with foreign nations. Accordingly, he went to Paris and satisfactorily accomplished his mission. The suavity and high bearing of his manner made all the French his friends; and even Mrs. Adams at one time wrote to her sister that he was "the chosen of the earth." But all the honors that he received, both at home and abroad, seemed to make no change in the simplicity of his republican tastes. On his return to America, he found two parties respecting the foreign commercial policy, Mr. Adams sympathizing with that in favor of England and himself favoring France.

On the inauguration of General Washington as President, Mr. Jefferson was chosen by him for the office of Secretary of State. At this time the rising storm of the French Revolution became visible, and Washington watched it with great anxiety. His cabinet was divided in their views of constitutional government as well as regarding the issues in France. General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was the leader of the so-called Federal party, while Mr. Jefferson was the leader of the Republican party. At the same time there was a strong monarchical party in this country, with which Mr. Adams sympathized. Some important financial measures, which were proposed by Hamilton and finally adopted by the cabinet and approved by Washington, were opposed by Mr. Jefferson; and his enemies then began to reproach him with holding office under an administration whose views he opposed. The President poured oil on the troubled waters. On his re-election to the Presidency he desired Mr. Jefferson to remain in the cabinet, but the latter sent in his resignation at two different times, probably because he was dissatisfied with some of the measures of the Government. His final one was not received until January 1, 1794, when General Washington parted from him with great regret.

Jefferson then retired to his quiet home at Monticello, to enjoy a good rest, not even reading the newspapers lest the political gossip should disquiet him. On the President's again calling him back to the office of Secretary of State, he replied that no circumstances would ever again tempt him to engage in anything public! But, while all Europe was ablaze with war, and France in the throes of a bloody revolution and the principal theater of the conflict, a new Presidential election in this country came on. John Adams was the Federal candidate and Mr. Jefferson became the Republican candidate. The result of the election was the promotion of the latter to the Vice-Presidency, while the former was chosen President. In this contest Mr. Jefferson really did not desire to have either office, he was "so weary" of party strife. He loved the retirement of home more than any other place on the earth.

But for four long years his Vice-Presidency passed joylessly away, while the partisan strife between Federalist and Republican was ever growing hotter. The former party split and the result of the fourth general election was the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency! with Aaron Burr as Vice-President. These men being at the head of a growing party, their election was hailed everywhere with joy. On the other hand, many of the Federalists turned pale, as they believed what a portion of the pulpit and the press had been preaching—that Jefferson was a "scoffing atheist," a "Jacobin," the "incarnation of all evil," "breathing threatening and slaughter!"

Mr. Jefferson's inaugural address contained nothing but the noblest sentiments, expressed in fine language, and his personal behavior afterward exhibited the extreme of American, democratic simplicity. His disgust of European court etiquette grew upon him with age. He believed that General Washington was somewhat distrustful of the ultimate success of a popular Government, and that, imbued with a little admiration of the forms of a monarchical Government, he had instituted levees, birthdays, pompous meetings with Congress, etc. Jefferson was always polite, even to slaves everywhere he met them, and carried in his countenance the indications of an accommodating disposition.

The political principles of the Jeffersonian party now swept the country, and Mr. Jefferson himself swayed an influence which was never exceeded even by Washington. Under his administration, in 1803, the Louisiana purchase was made, for $15,000,000, the "Louisiana Territory" purchased comprising all the land west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

The year 1804 witnessed another severe loss in his family. His highly accomplished and most beloved daughter Maria sickened and died, causing as great grief in the stricken parent as it was possible for him to survive with any degree of sanity.

The same year he was re-elected to the Presidency, with George Clinton as Vice-President. During his second term our relations with England became more complicated, and on June 22, 1807, near Hampton Roads, the United States frigate Chesapeake was fired upon by the British man-of-war Leopard, and was made to surrender. Three men were killed and ten wounded. Jefferson demanded reparation. England grew insolent. It became evident that war was determined upon by the latter power. More than 1,200 Americans were forced into the British service upon the high seas. Before any satisfactory solution was reached, Mr. Jefferson's Presidential term closed. Amid all these public excitements he thought constantly of the welfare of his family, and longed for the time when he could return home to remain. There, at Monticello, his subsequent life was very similar to that of Washington at Mt. Vernon. His hospitality toward his numerous friends, indulgence of his slaves, and misfortunes to his property, etc., finally involved him in debt. For years his home resembled a fashionable watering-place. During the summer, thirty-seven house servants were required! It was presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Randolph.

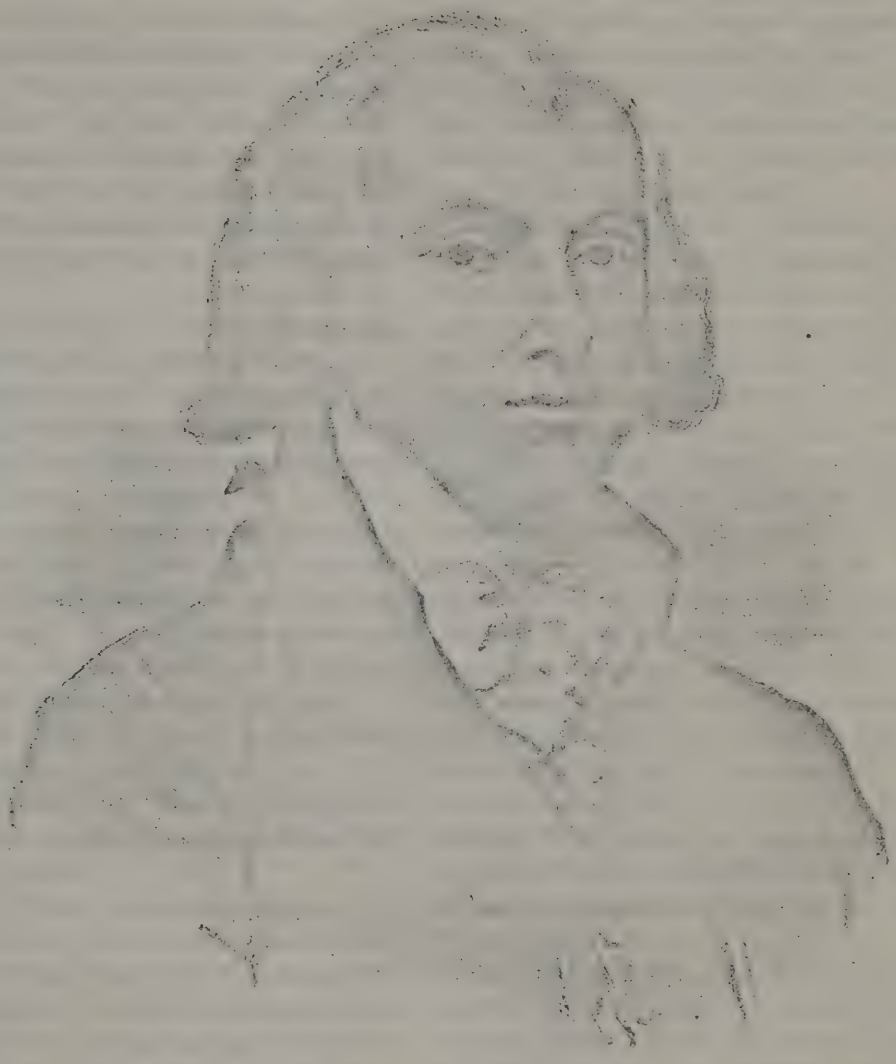
Mr. Jefferson did much for the establishment of the University at Charlottesville, making it unsectarian, in keeping with the spirit of American institutions, but poverty and the feebleness of old age prevented him from doing what he would. He even went so far as to petition the Legislature for permission to dispose of some of his possessions by lottery, in order to raise the necessary funds for home expenses. It was granted; but before the plan was carried out, Mr. Jefferson died, July 4, 1826, at 12:50 P. M.

JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States, 1809–'17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. His father, Colonel James Madison, was a wealthy planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," only twenty-five miles from the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

James was the eldest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom attained maturity. His early education was conducted mostly at home, under a private tutor. Being naturally intellectual in his tastes, he consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he made considerable proficiency in the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish languages. In 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, of which the illustrious Dr. Weatherspoon was then President. He graduated in 1771, with a character of the utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and stored with all the learning which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career. After graduating he pursued a course of reading for several months, under the guidance of President Weatherspoon, and in 1772 returned to Virginia, where he continued in incessant study for two years, nominally directed to the law, but really including extended researches in theology, philosophy and general literature.

The Church of England was the established church in Virginia, invested with all the prerogatives and immunities which it enjoyed in the fatherland, and other denominations labored under serious disabilities, the enforcement of which was rightly or wrongly characterized by them as persecution. Madison took a prominent stand in behalf of the removal of all disabilities, repeatedly appeared in the court of his own county to defend the Baptist nonconformists, and was elected from Orange County to the Virginia Convention in the spring of 1766, when he signalized the beginning of his public career by procuring the passage of an amendment to the Declaration of Rights as prepared by George Mason, substituting for "toleration" a more emphatic assertion of religious liberty.



James Madison

In 1776 he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the Constitution of the State. Like Jefferson, he took but little part in the public debates. His main strength lay in his conversational influence and in his pen. In November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the Council of State, and in March, 1780, took his seat in the Continental Congress, where he first gained prominence through his energetic opposition to the issue of paper money by the States. He continued in Congress three years, one of its most active and influential members.

In 1784 Mr. Madison was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. He rendered important service by promoting and participating in that revision of the statutes which effectually abolished the remnants of the feudal system subsistent up to that time in the form of entails, primogeniture, and State support given the Anglican Church; and his "Memorial and Remonstrance" against a general assessment for the support of religion is one of the ablest papers which emanated from his pen. It settled the question of the entire separation of church and State in Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson says of him, in allusion to the study and experience through which he had already passed:

"Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly of which he afterward became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia, which followed, he sustained the new Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of George Mason and the fervid declamation of Patrick Henry. With these consummate powers were united a pure and spotless virtue which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the power and polish of his pen, and of the wisdom of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing. They have spoken, and will forever speak, for themselves."

In January, 1786, Mr. Madison took the initiative in proposing a meeting of State Commissioners to devise measures for more satisfactory commercial relations between the States. A meeting was held at Annapolis to discuss this subject, and but five States were represented. The convention issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draught a Constitution for the United States. The delegates met at the time appointed, every State except Rhode Island being represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and pen of James Madison. He was, perhaps, its ablest advocate in the pages of the *Federalist*.

Mr. Madison was a member of the first four Congresses, 1789–'97, in which he maintained a moderate opposition to Hamilton's financial policy. He declined the mission to France and the Secretaryship of State, and, gradually identifying himself with the Republican party, became from 1792 its avowed leader. In 1796 he was its choice for the Presidency as successor to Washington. Mr. Jefferson wrote: "There is not another person in the United States with whom, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at

rest for the fortune of our political bark." But Mr. Madison declined to be a candidate. His term in Congress had expired, and he returned from New York to his beautiful retreat at Montpelier.

In 1794 Mr. Madison married a young widow of remarkable powers of fascination —Mrs. Todd. Her maiden name was Dorothy Paine. She was born in 1767, in Virginia, of Quaker parents, and had been educated in the strictest rules of that sect. When but eighteen years of age she married a young lawyer and moved to Philadelphia, where she was introduced to brilliant scenes of fashionable life. She speedily laid aside the dress and address of the Quakeress, and became one of the most fascinating ladies of the republican court. In New York, after the death of her husband, she was the belle of the season and was surrounded with admirers. Mr. Madison won the prize. She proved an invaluable helpmate. In Washington she was the life of society. If there was any diffident, timid young girl just making her appearance, she found in Mrs. Madison an encouraging friend.

During the stormy administration of John Adams Madison remained in private life, but was the author of the celebrated "Resolutions of 1798," adopted by the Virginia Legislature, in condemnation of the Alien and Sedition laws, as well as of the "report" in which he defended those resolutions, which is, by many, considered his ablest State paper.

The storm passed away; the Alien and Sedition laws were repealed, John Adams lost his re-election, and in 1801 Thomas Jefferson was chosen President. The great reaction in public sentiment which seated Jefferson in the presidential chair was largely owing to the writings of Madison, who was consequently well entitled to the post of Secretary of State. With great ability he discharged the duties of this responsible office during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

As Mr. Jefferson was a widower, and neither of his daughters could be often with him, Mrs. Madison usually presided over the festivities of the White House; and as her husband succeeded Mr. Jefferson, holding his office for two terms, this remarkable woman was the mistress of the presidential mansion for sixteen years.

Mr. Madison being entirely engrossed by the cares of his office, all the duties of social life devolved upon his accomplished wife. Never were such responsibilities more ably discharged. The most bitter foes of her husband and of the administration were received with the frankly proffered hand and the cordial smile of welcome; and the influence of this gentle woman in allaying the bitterness of party rancor became a great and salutary power in the nation.

As the term of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency drew near its close, party strife was roused to the utmost to elect his successor. It was a death-grapple between the two great parties, the Federal and Republican. Mr. Madison was chosen President by an electoral vote of 122 to 53, and was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at a critical period, when the relations of the United States with Great Britain were becoming embittered, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, aggravated by the act of non-intercourse of May, 1810, and finally resulting in a declaration of war.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and in the autumn Madison was re-elected to the Presidency by 128 electoral votes to 89 in favor of George Clinton.

March 4, 1817, Madison yielded the Presi-

dency to his Secretary of State and intimate friend, James Monroe, and retired to his ancestral estate at Montpelier, where he passed the evening of his days surrounded by attached friends and enjoying the merited respect of the whole nation. He took pleasure in promoting agriculture, as president of the county society, and in watching the development of the University of Virginia, of which he was long rector and visitor. In extreme old age he sat in 1829 as a member of the convention called to reform the Virginia Constitution, where his appearance was hailed with the most genuine interest and satisfaction, though he was too infirm to participate in the active work of revision. Small in stature, slender and delicate in form, with a countenance full of intelligence, and expressive alike of mildness and dignity, he attracted the attention of all who attended the convention, and was treated with the utmost deference. He seldom addressed the assembly, though he always appeared self-possessed, and watched with unflagging interest the progress of every measure. Though the convention sat sixteen weeks, he spoke only twice; but when he did speak, the whole house paused to listen. His voice was feeble though his enunciation was very distinct. One of the reporters, Mr. Stansbury, relates the following anecdote of Mr. Madison's last speech:

"The next day, as there was a great call for it, and the report had not been returned for publication, I sent my son with a respectful note, requesting the manuscript. My son was a lad of sixteen, whom I had taken with me to act as amanuensis. On delivering my note, he was received with the utmost politeness, and requested to come up into Mr. Madison's room and wait while his eye ran over the paper, as company had prevented his attending to it. He did so, and Mr. Madison sat down to correct the report. The lad stood near him so that his eye fell on the paper. Coming to a certain sentence in the speech, Mr. Madison erased a word and substituted another; but hesitated, and not feeling satisfied with the second word, drew his pen through it also. My son was young, ignorant of the world, and unconscious of the solecism of which he was about to be guilty, when, in all simplicity, he suggested a word. Probably no other person then living would have taken such a liberty. But the sage, instead of regarding such an intrusion with a frown, raised his eyes to the boy's face with a pleased surprise, and said, 'Thank you, sir; it is the very word,' and immediately inserted it. I saw him the next day, and he mentioned the circumstance, with a compliment on the young critic."

Mr. Madison died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-five. While not possessing the highest order of talent, and deficient in oratorical powers, he was pre-eminently a statesman, of a well-balanced mind. His attainments were solid, his knowledge copious, his judgment generally sound, his powers of analysis and logical statement rarely surpassed, his language and literary style correct and polished, his conversation witty, his temperament sanguine and trustful, his integrity unquestioned, his manners simple, courteous and winning. By these rare qualities he conciliated the esteem not only of friends, but of political opponents, in a greater degree than any American statesman in the present century.

Mrs. Madison survived her husband thirteen years, and died July 12, 1849, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was one of the most remarkable women our country has produced. Even now she is admiringly remembered in Washington as "Dolly Madison," and it is fitting that her memory should descend to posterity in company with thatof the companion of her life.

JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, 1817–'25, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758. He was a son of Spence Monroe, and a descendant of a Scottish cavalier family. Like all his predecessors thus far in the Presidential chair, he enjoyed all the advantages of education which the country could then afford. He was early sent to a fine classical school, and at the age of sixteen entered William and Mary College. In 1776, when he had been in college but two years, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and our feeble militia, without arms, amunition or clothing, were struggling against the trained armies of England. James Monroe left college, hastened to General Washington's headquarters at New York and enrolled himself as a cadet in the army.

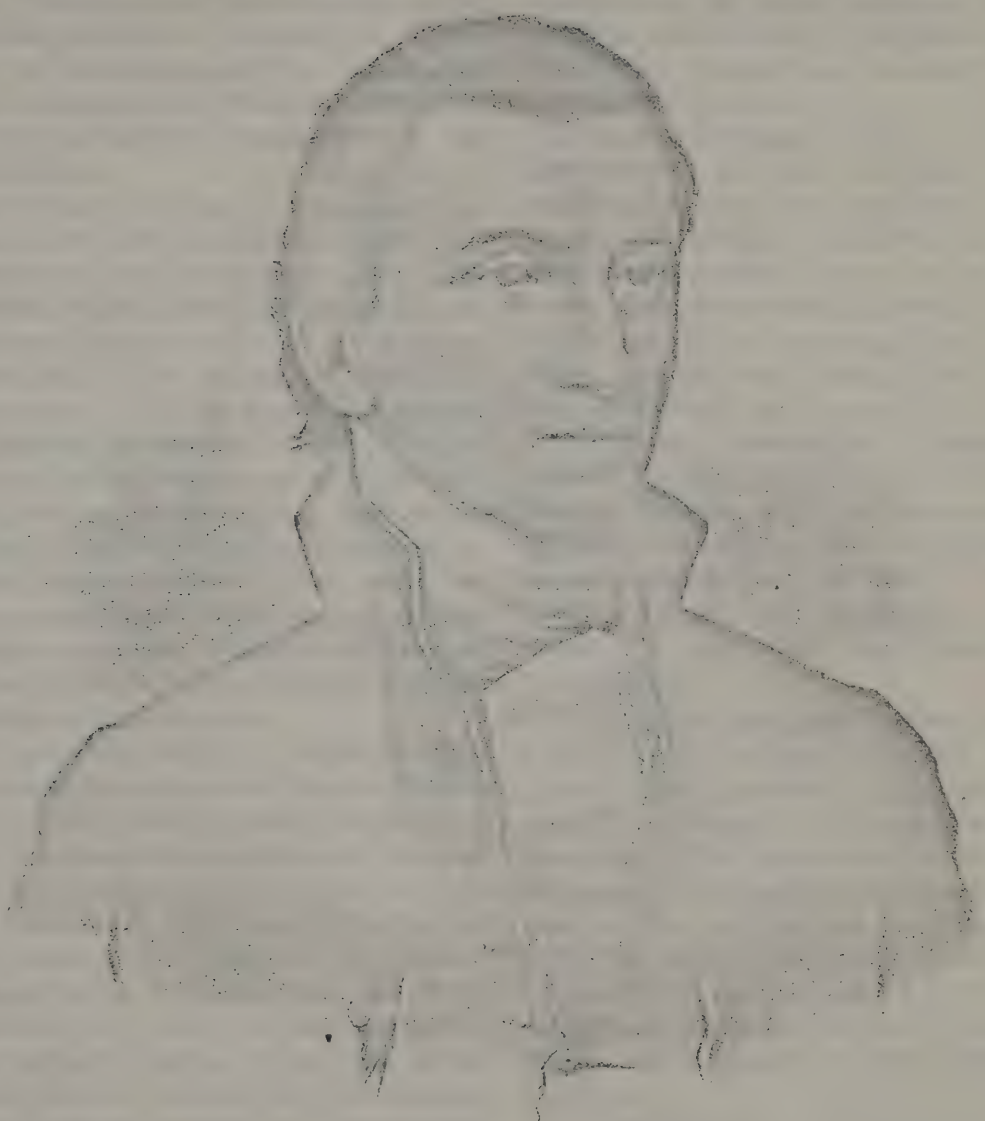
At Trenton Lieutenant Monroe so distinguished himself, receiving a wound in his shoulder, that he was promoted to a Captaincy. Upon recovering from his wound, he was invited to act as aide to Lord Sterling, and in that capacity he took an active part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At Germantown he stood by the side of Lafayette when the French Marquis received his wound. General Washington, who had formed a high idea of young Monroe's ability, sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment, of which he was to be Colonel; but so exhausted was Virginia at that time that the effort proved unsuccessful. He, however, received his commission.

Finding no opportunity to enter the army as a commissioned officer, he returned to his original plan of studying law, and entered the office of Thomas Jefferson, who was then Governor of Virginia. He developed a very noble character, frank, manly and sincere. Mr. Jefferson said of him:

"James Monroe is so perfectly honest that if his soul were turned inside out there would not be found a spot on it."

In 1782 he was elected to the Assembly of Virginia, and was also appointed a member of the Executive Council. The next year he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years. He was present at Annapolis when Washington surrendered his commission of Commander-in-chief.

With Washington, Jefferson and Madison he felt deeply the inefficiency of the old Articles of Confederation, and urged the formation of a new Constitution, which should invest the Central Government with something like national power. Influenced by these views, he introduced a resolution



James Monroe

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that Congress should be empowered to regulate trade, and to lay an impost duty of five per cent. The resolution was referred to a committee of which he was chairman. The report and the discussion which rose upon it led to the convention of five States at Annapolis, and the consequent general convention at Philadelphia, which, in 1787, drafted the Constitution of the United States.

At this time there was a controversy between New York and Massachusetts in reference to their boundaries. The high esteem in which Colonel Monroe was held is indicated by the fact that he was appointed one of the judges to decide the controversy. While in New York attending Congress, he married Miss Kortright, a young lady distinguished alike for her beauty and accomplishments. For nearly fifty years this happy union remained unbroken. In London and in Paris, as in her own country, Mrs. Monroe won admiration and affection by the loveliness of her person, the brilliancy of her intellect, and the amiability of her character.

Returning to Virginia, Colonel Monroe commenced the practice of law at Fredericksburg. He was very soon elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Virginia convention which was assembled to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution which had been drawn up at Philadelphia, and was now submitted to the several States. Deeply as he felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States.

In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held acceptably to his constituents, and with honor to himself for four years.

Having opposed the Constitution as not leaving enough power with the States, he, of course, became more and more identified with the Republican party. Thus he found himself in cordial co-operation with Jefferson and Madison. The great Republican party became the dominant power which ruled the land.

George Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from tyranny a thousandfold worse than that which we had endured. Colonel Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that we should help our old allies in their extremity. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the Minister of that Government to the republic of France. He was directed by Washington to express to the French people our warmest sympathy, communicating to them corresponding resolves approved by the President, and adopted by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection. He was publicly introduced to that body, and received the embrace of the President, Merlin de Douay, after having been addressed in a speech glowing with congratulations, and with expressions of desire that harmony might ever exist be-

tween the two nations. The flags of the two republics were intertwined in the hall of the convention. Mr. Monroe presented the American colors, and received those of France in return. The course which he pursued in Paris was so annoying to England and to the friends of England in this country that, near the close of Washington's administration, Mr. Monroe, was recalled.

After his return Colonel Monroe wrote a book of 400 pages, entitled "A View of the Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs." In this work he very ably advocated his side of the question; but, with the magnanimity of the man, he recorded a warm tribute to the patriotism, ability and spotless integrity of John Jay, between whom and himself there was intense antagonism; and in subsequent years he expressed in warmest terms his perfect veneration for the character of George Washington.

Shortly after his return to this country Colonel Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office for three years, the period limited by the Constitution. In 1802 he was an Envoy to France, and to Spain in 1805, and was Minister to England in 1803. In 1806 he returned to his quiet home in Virginia, and with his wife and children and an ample competence from his paternal estate, enjoyed a few years of domestic repose.

In 1809 Mr. Jefferson's second term of office expired, and many of the Republican party were anxious to nominate James Monroe as his successor. The majority were in favor of Mr. Madison. Mr. Monroe withdrew his name and was soon after chosen a second time Governor of Virginia. He soon resigned that office to accept the position of Secretary of State, offered him by President Madison. The correspondence which he then carried on with the British Government demonstrated that there was no hope of any peaceful adjustment of our difficulties with the cabinet of St. James. War was consequently declared in June, 1812. Immediately after the sack of Washington the Secretary of War resigned, and Mr. Monroe, at the earnest request of Mr. Madison, assumed the additional duties of the War Department, without resigning his position as Secretary of State. It has been confidently stated, that, had Mr. Monroe's energies been in the War Department a few months earlier, the disaster at Washington would not have occurred.

The duties now devolving upon Mr. Monroe were extremely arduous. Ten thousand men, picked from the veteran armies of England, were sent with a powerful fleet to New Orleans to acquire possession of the mouths of the Mississippi. Our finances were in the most deplorable condition. The treasury was exhausted and our credit gone. And yet it was necessary to make the most rigorous preparations to meet the foe. In this crisis James Monroe, the Secretary of War, with virtue unsurpassed in Greek or Roman story, stepped forward and pledged his own individual credit as subsidiary to that of the nation, and thus succeeded in placing the city of New Orleans in such a posture of defense, that it was enabled successfully to repel the invader.

Mr. Monroe was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. His energy in the double capacity of Secretary, both of State and War, pervaded all the departments of the country. He proposed to increase the army to 100,000 men, a measure which he deemed absolutely necessary to save us from ignominious defeat, but which, at the same time, he knew would render his name so unpopular as to preclude the possibility of his being a successful candidate for the Presidency.

The happy result of the conference at Ghent in securing peace rendered the increase of the army unnecessary; but it is not too much to say that James Monroe placed in the hands of Andrew Jackson the weapon with which to beat off the foe at New Orleans. Upon the return of peace Mr. Monroe resigned the department of war, devoting himself entirely to the duties of Secretary of State. These he continued to discharge until the close of President Madison's administration, with zeal which was never abated, and with an ardor of self-devotion which made him almost forgetful of the claims of fortune, health or life.

Mr. Madison's second term expired in March, 1817, and Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency. He was a candidate of the Republican party, now taking the name of the Democratic Republican. In 1821 he was re-elected, with scarcely any opposition. Out of 232 electoral votes, he received 231. The slavery question, which subsequently assumed such formidable dimensions, now began to make its appearance. The State of Missouri, which had been carved out of that immense territory which we had purchased of France, applied for admission to the Union, with a slavery Constitution. There were not a few who foresaw the evils impending. After the debate of a week it was decided that Missouri could not be admitted into the Union with slavery. This important question was at length settled by a compromise proposed by Henry Clay.

The famous "Monroe Doctrine," of which so much has been said, originated in this way: In 1823 it was rumored that the Holy Alliance was about to interfere to prevent the establishment of Republican liberty in the European colonies of South America. President Monroe wrote to his old friend Thomas Jefferson for advice in the emergency. In his reply under date of October 24, Mr. Jefferson writes upon the supposition that our attempt to resist this European movement might lead to war:

"Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it."

December 2, 1823, President Monroe sent a message to Congress, declaring it to be the policy of this Government not to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe, and not to allow Europe to interfere with the affairs of nations on the American continent; and the doctrine was announced, that any attempt on the part of the European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety."

March 4, 1825, Mr. Monroe surrendered the presidential chair to his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, and retired, with the universal respect of the nation, to his private residence at Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. His time had been so entirely consecrated to his country, that he had neglected his pecuniary interests, and was deeply involved in debt. The welfare of his country had ever been uppermost in his mind.

For many years Mrs. Monroe was in such feeble health that she rarely appeared in public. In 1830 Mr. Monroe took up his residence with his son-in-law in New York, where he died on the 4th of July, 1831. The citizens of New York conducted his obsequies with pageants more imposing than had ever been witnessed there before. Our country will ever cherish his memory with pride, gratefully enrolling his name in the list of its benefactors, pronouncing him the worthy successor of the illustrious men who had preceded him in the presidential chair.

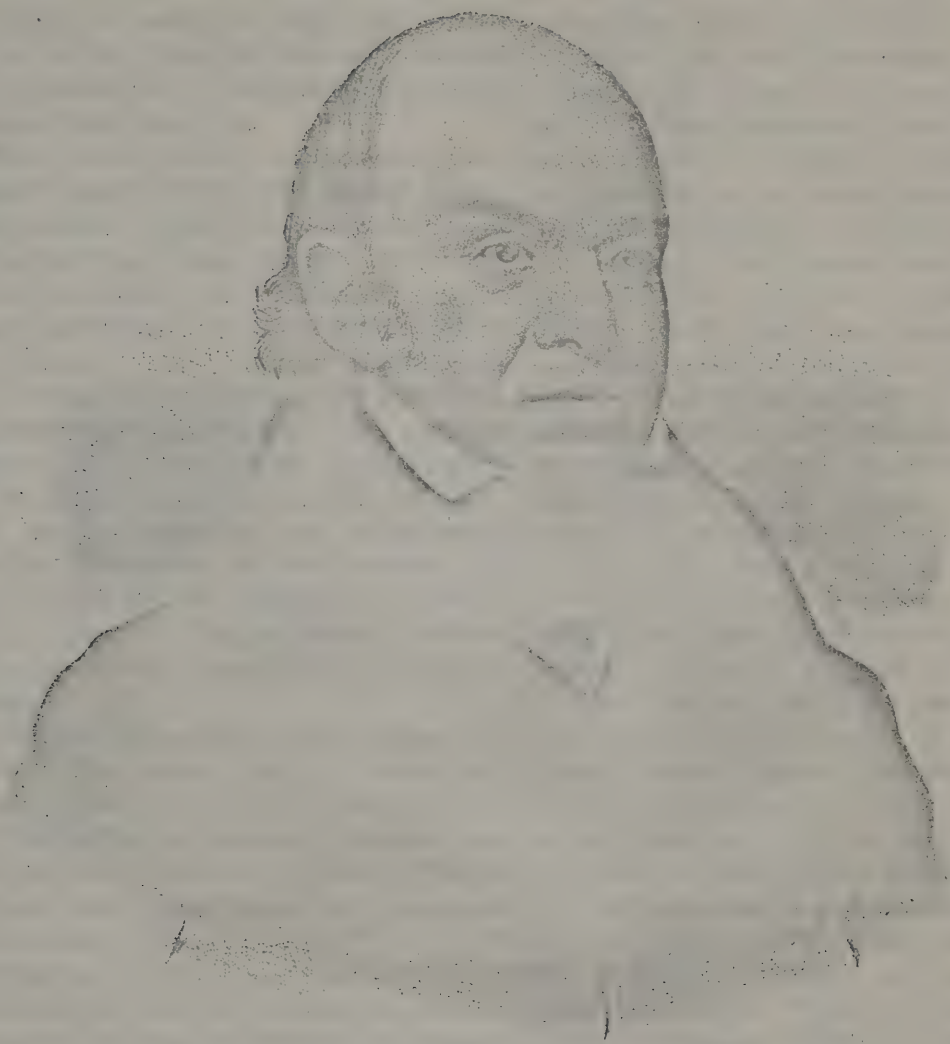
John Quincy Adams.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, 1825–'9, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. He commenced his education at the village school, giving at an early period indications of superior mental endowments.

When eleven years of age he sailed with his father for Europe, where the latter was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. The intelligence of John Quincy attracted the attention of these men and received from them flattering marks of attention. Mr. Adams had scarcely returned to this country in 1779 ere he was again sent abroad, and John Quincy again accompanied him. On this voyage he commenced a diary, which practice he continued, with but few interruptions, until his death. He journeyed with his father from Ferrol, in Spain, to Paris. Here he applied himself for six months to study; then accompanied his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, and then the University of Leyden. In 1781, when only fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary. In this school of incessant labor he spent fourteen months, and then returned alone to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. Again he resumed his studies under a private tutor, at The Hague.

In the spring of 1782 he accompanied his father to Paris, forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent. After a short visit to England, he returned to Paris and studied until May, 1785, when he returned to America, leaving his father an embassador at the court of St. James. In 1786 he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and graduated with the second honor of his class. The oration he delivered on this occasion, the "Importance of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community," was published—an event very rare in this or any other land.

Upon leaving college at the age of twenty he studied law three years with the Hon. Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport. In 1790 he opened a law office in Boston. The profession was crowded with able men, and the fees were small. The first year he had



J. Q. Adams

no clients, but not a moment was lost. The second year passed away, still no clients, and still he was dependent upon his parents for support. Anxiously he awaited the third year. The reward now came. Clients began to enter his office, and before the end of the year he was so crowded with business that all solicitude respecting a support was at an end.

When Great Britain commenced war against France, in 1793, Mr. Adams wrote some articles, urging entire neutrality on the part of the United States. The view was not a popular one. Many felt that as France had helped us, we were bound to help France. But President Washington coincided with Mr. Adams, and issued his proclamation of neutrality. His writings at this time in the Boston journals gave him so high a reputation, that in June, 1794, he was appointed by Washington resident Minister at the Netherlands. In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. Washington at this time wrote to his father, John Adams:

"Without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable character we have abroad; and there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove the ablest of our diplomatic corps."

On his way to Portugal, upon his arrival in London, he met with dispatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive instructions. While waiting he was married to Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, to whom he had been previously engaged. Miss Johnson was a daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and was a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

In July, 1799, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, Mr. Adams returned. In 1802 he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. He sustained the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance. This course, so truly patriotic, and which scarcely a voice will now be found to condemn, alienated him from the Federal party dominant in Boston, and subjected him to censure.

In 1805 Mr. Adams was chosen professor of rhetoric in Harvard College. His lectures at this place were subsequently published. In 1809 he was sent as Minister to Russia. He was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed December 24, 1814, and he was appointed Minister to the court of St. James in 1815. In 1817 he became Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in which position he remained eight years. Few will now contradict the assertion that the duties of that office were never more ably discharged. Probably the most important measure which Mr. Adams conducted was the purchase of Florida from Spain for $5,000.000.

The campaign of 1824 was an exciting one. Four candidates were in the field. Of the 260 electoral votes that were cast, Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one, and Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House

of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There was never an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously assailed. Mr. Adams took his seat in the presidential chair resolved not to know any partisanship, but only to consult for the interests of the whole Republic,

He refused to dismiss any man from office for his political views. If he was a faithful officer that was enough. Bitter must have been his disappointment to find that the Nation could not appreciate such conduct.

Mr. Adams, in his public manners, was cold and repulsive; though with his personal friends he was at times very genial. This chilling address very seriously detracted from his popularity. No one can read an impartial record of his administration without admitting that a more noble example of uncompromising dignity can scarcely be found. It was stated publicly that Mr. Adams' administration was to be put down, "though it be as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God." Many of the active participants in these scenes lived to regret the course they pursued. Some years after, Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, turning to Mr. Adams, then a member of the House of Representatives, said:

"Well do I remember the enthusiastic zeal with which we reproached the administration of that gentleman, and the ardor and vehemence with which we labored to bring in another. For the share I had in these transactions, and it was not a small one, *I hope God will forgive me, for I shall never forgive myself.*"

March 4, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, the latter receiving 168 out of 261 electoral votes. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume pretentious magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy, and pursued his studies with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected to Congress. In this he recognized the principle that it is honorable for the General of yesterday to act as Corporal to-day, if by so doing he can render service to his country. Deep as are our obligations to John Quincy Adams for his services as embassador, as Secretary of State and as President; in his capacity as legislator in the House of Representatives, he conferred benefits upon our land which eclipsed all the rest, and which can never be over-estimated.

For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post of Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could escape his scrutiny. The battle which he fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On one occasion Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by several women, against the annexation of Texas for the purpose of cutting it up into slave States. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, said that these women discredited not only themselves, but their section of the country, by turning from their domestic duties to the conflicts of political life.

"Are women," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "to have no opinions or actions on subjects relating to the general welfare? Where did the gentleman get his principle? Did he find it in sacred history,—in the language of Miriam, the prophetess, in one of the noblest and sublime songs of triumph that ever met the human eye or ear? Did the gentleman never hear of Deborah, to whom the children of Israel came up for judgment? Has he forgotten the deed of Jael, who slew the dreaded enemy of her country? Has he forgotten Esther, who, by her *petition* saved her people and her country?

"To go from sacred history to profane, does the gentleman there find it 'discreditable' for women to take an interest in political affairs? Has he forgotten the Spartan mother, who said to her son when going out to battle, 'My son, come back to me *with* thy shield, or *upon* thy shield?' Does he remember Cloelia and her hundred companions, who swam across the river under a shower of darts, escaping from Porsena? Has he forgotten Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi? Does he not remember Portia, the wife of Brutus and the daughter of Cato?

"To come to later periods, what says the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors? To say nothing of Boadicea, the British heroine in the time of the Cæsars, what name is more illustrious than that of Elizabeth? Or, if he will go to the continent, will he not find the names of Maria Theresa of Hungary, of the two Catherines of Prussia, and of Isabella of Castile, the patroness of Columbus? Did she bring 'discredit' on her sex by mingling in politics?"

In this glowing strain Mr. Adams silenced and overwhelmed his antagonists.

In January, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. The pro-slavery party in Congress, who were then plotting the destruction of the Government, were aroused to a pretense of commotion such as even our stormy hall of legislation has rarely witnessed. They met in caucus, and, finding that they probably would not be able to expel Mr. Adams from the House drew up a series of resolutions, which, if adopted, would inflict upon him disgrace, equivalent to expulsion. Mr. Adams had presented the petition, which was most respectfully worded, and had moved that it be referred to a committee instructed to report an answer, showing the reason why the prayer ought not to be granted.

It was the 25th of January. The whole body of the pro-slavery party came crowding together in the House, prepared to crush Mr. Adams forever. One of the number, Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was appointed to read the resolutions, which accused Mr. Adams of high treason, of having insulted the Government, and of meriting expulsion; but for which deserved punishment, the House, in its great mercy, would substitute its severest censure. With the assumption of a very solemn and magisterial air, there being breathless silence in the audience, Mr. Marshall hurled the carefully prepared anathemas at his victim. Mr. Adams stood alone, the whole pro-slavery party against him.

As soon as the resolutions were read, every eye being fixed upon him, that bold old man, whose scattered locks were whitened by seventy-five years, casting a withering glance in the direction of his assailants,

in a clear, shrill tone, tremulous with suppressed emotion, said:

"In reply to this audacious, atrocious charge of high treason, I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. Read it! Read it! and see what that says of the rights of a people to reform, to change, and to dissolve their Government.'

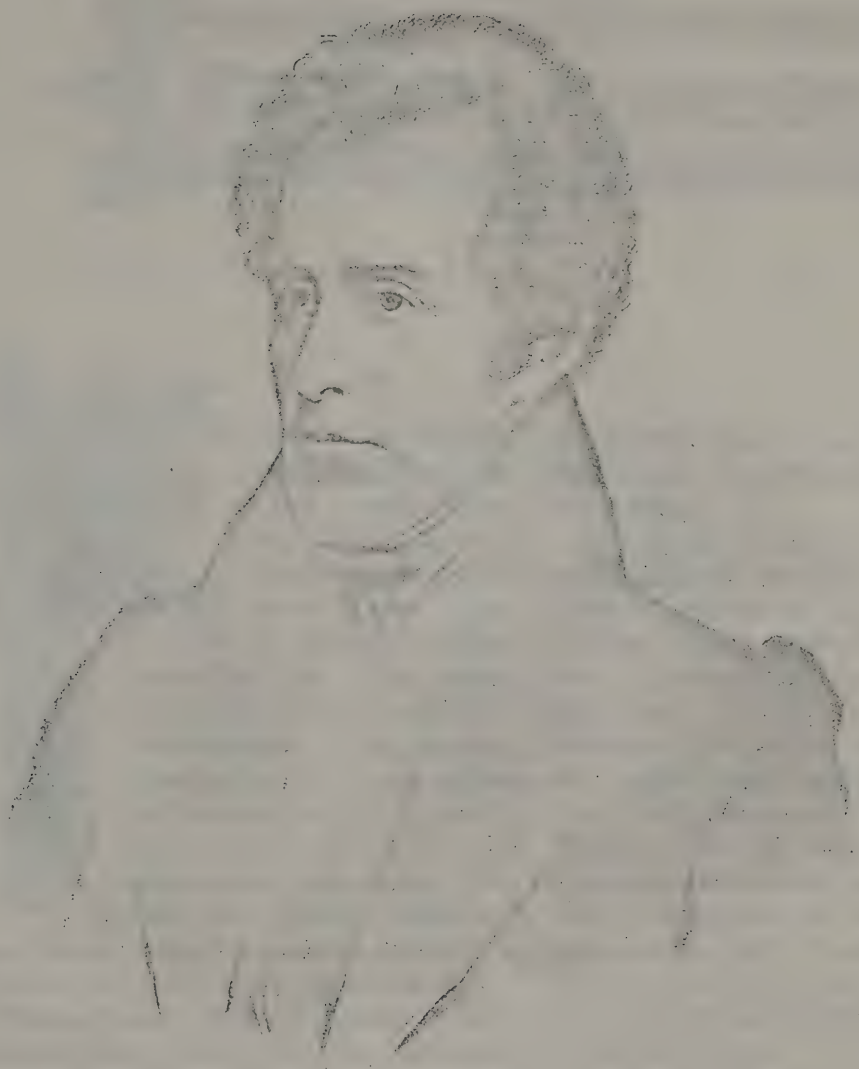
The attitude, the manner, the tone, the words; the venerable old man, with flashing eye and flushed cheek, and whose very form seemed to expand under the inspiration of the occasion—all presented a scene overflowing in its sublimity. There was breathless silence as that paragraph was read, in defense of whose principles our fathers had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It was a proud hour to Mr. Adams as they were all compelled to listen to the words:

"That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That one sentence routed and baffled the foe. The heroic old man looked around upon the audience, and thundered out, "Read that again!" It was again read. Then in a few fiery, logical words he stated his defense in terms which even prejudiced minds could not resist. His discomfited assailants made several attempts to rally. After a conflict of eleven days they gave up vanquished and their resolution was ignominiously laid upon the table.

In January, 1846, when seventy-eight years of age, he took part in the great debate on the Oregon question, displaying intellectual vigor, and an extent and accuracy of acquaintance with the subject that excited great admiration.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand to address the Speaker. Suddenly he fell, stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless and was conveyed to a sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said, "*This is the end of earth.*" Then after a moment's pause, he added, "*I am content.*" These were his last words, and he soon breathed his last, in the apartment beneath the dome of the capitol —the theater of his labors and his triumphs. In the language of hymnology, he "died at his post;" he "ceased at once to work and live."



Andrew Jackson

ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, 1829–'37, was born at the Waxhaw Settlement, Union County, North Carolina, March 16, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to America in 1765, and settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when his mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives resided.

Few particulars of the childhood of Jackson have been preserved. His education was of the most limited kind, and he showed no fondness for books. He grew up to be a tall, lank boy, with coarse hair and freckled cheeks, with bare feet dangling from trousers too short for him, very fond of athletic sports, running, boxing and wrestling. He was generous to the younger and weaker boys, but very irascible and overbearing with his equals and superiors. He was profane—a vice in which he surpassed all other men. The character of his mother he revered; and it was not until after her death that his predominant vices gained full strength.

In 1780, at the age of thirteen, Andrew, or Andy, as he was called, with his brother Robert, volunteered to serve in the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, and was a witness of the latter's defeat at Hanging Rock. In the following year the brothers were made prisoners, and confined in Camden, experiencing brutal treatment from their captors, and being spectators of General Green's defeat at Hobkirk Hill. Through their mother's exertions the boys were exchanged while suffering from smallpox. In two days Robert was dead, and Andy apparently dying. The strength of his constitution triumphed, and he regained health and vigor.

As he was getting better, his mother heard the cry of anguish from the prisoners whom the British held in Charleston, among whom were the sons of her sisters. She hastened to their relief, was attacked by fever, died and was buried where her grave could never be found. Thus Andrew Jackson, when fourteen years of age, was left alone in the world, without father, mother, sister or brother, and without one dollar which he could call his own. He

soon entered a saddler's shop, and labored diligently for six months. But gradually, as health returned, he became more and more a wild, reckless, lawless boy. He gambled, drank and was regarded as about the worst character that could be found.

He now turned schoolmaster. He could teach the alphabet, perhaps the multiplication table; and as he was a very bold boy, it is possible he might have ventured to teach a little writing. But he soon began to think of a profession and decided to study law. With a very slender purse, and on the back of a very fine horse, he set out for Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered the law office of Mr. McCay. Here he remained two years, professedly studying law. He is still remembered in traditions of Salisbury, which say:

"Andrew Jackson was the most roaring, rollicking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow that ever lived in Salisbury. He did not trouble the law-books much."

Andrew was now, at the age of twenty, a tall young man, being over six feet in height. He was slender, remarkably graceful and dignified in his manners, an exquisite horseman, and developed, amidst his loathesome profanity and multiform vices, a vein of rare magnanimity. His temper was fiery in the extreme; but it was said of him that no man knew better than Andrew Jackson when to get angry and when not.

In 1786 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later removed to Nashville, in what was then the western district of North Carolina, with the appointment of solicitor, or public prosecutor. It was an office of little honor, small emolument and great peril. Few men could be found to accept it.

And now Andrew Jackson commenced vigorously to practice law. It was an important part of his business to collect debts. It required nerve. During the first seven years of his residence in those wilds he traversed the almost pathless forest between Nashville and Jonesborough, a distance of 200 miles, twenty-two times. Hostile Indians were constantly on the watch, and a man was liable at any moment to be shot down in his own field. Andrew Jackson was just the man for this service—a wild, daring, rough backwoodsman. Daily he made hair-breadth escapes. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Boldly, alone or with few companions, he traversed the forests, encountering all perils and triumphing over all.

In 1790 Tennessee became a Territory, and Jackson was appointed, by President Washington, United States Attorney for the new district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards (daughter of Colonel John Donelson), whom he supposed to have been divorced in that year by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. Two years after this Mr. and Mrs. Jackson learned, to their great surprise, that Mr. Robards had just obtained a divorce in one of the courts of Kentucky, and that the act of the Virginia Legislature was not final, but conditional. To remedy the irregularity as much as possible, a new license was obtained and the marriage ceremony was again performed.

It proved to be a marriage of rare felicity. Probably there never was a more affectionate union. However rough Mr. Jackson might have been abroad, he was always gentle and tender at home; and through all the vicissitudes of their lives, he treated Mrs. Jackson with the most chivalric attention.

Under the circumstances it was not unnatural that the facts in the case of this marriage were so misrepresented by opponents in the political campaigns a quarter or a century later as to become the basis of serious charges against Jackson's morality which, however, have been satisfactorily attested by abundant evidence.

Jackson was untiring in his duties as

United States Attorney, which demanded frequent journeys through the wilderness and exposed him to Indian hostilities. He acquired considerable property in land, and obtained such influence as to be chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution for the new State of Tennessee, in 1796, and in that year was elected its first Representative in Congress. Albert Gallatin thus describes the first appearance of the Hon. Andrew Jackson in the House:

"A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back, tied with an eel skin; his dress singular, his manners and deportment those of a rough backwoodsman."

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, General Washington, whose second term of office was just expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve the address and was one of twelve who voted against it.

Tennessee had fitted out an expedition against the Indians, contrary to the policy of the Government. A resolution was introduced that the National Government should pay the expenses. Jackson advocated it and it was carried. This rendered him very popular in Tennessee. A vacancy chanced soon after to occur in the Senate, and Andrew Jackson was chosen United States Senator by the State of Tennessee. John Adams was then President and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

In 1798 Mr. Jackson returned to Tennessee, and resigned his seat in the Senate. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, with a salary of $600. This office he held six years. It is said that his decisions, though sometimes ungrammatical, were generally right. He did not enjoy his seat upon the bench, and renounced the dignity in 1804. About this time he was chosen Major-General of militia, and lost the title of judge in that of General.

When he retired from the Senate Chamber, he decided to try his fortune through trade. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia and sent them to Nashville, where he opened a store. He lived about thirteen miles from Nashville, on a tract of land of several thousand acres, mostly uncultivated. He used a small block-house for a store, from a narrow window of which he sold goods to the Indians. As he had an assistant his office as judge did not materially interfere with his business.

As to slavery, born in the midst of it, the idea never seemed to enter his mind that it could be wrong. He eventually became an extensive slave owner, but he was one of the most humane and gentle of masters.

In 1804 Mr. Jackson withdrew from politics and settled on a plantation which he called the Hermitage, near Nashville. He set up a cotton-gin, formed a partnership and traded in New Orleans, making the voyage on flatboats. Through his hot temper he became involved in several quarrels and "affairs of honor," during this period, in one of which he was severely wounded, but had the misfortune to kill his opponent, Charles Dickinson. For a time this affair greatly injured General Jackson's popularity. The verdict then was, and continues to be, that General Jackson was outrageously wrong. If he subsequently felt any remorse he never revealed it to anyone.

In 1805 Aaron Burr had visited Nashville and been a guest of Jackson, with whom he corresponded on the subject of a war with Spain, which was anticipated and desired by them, as well as by the people of the Southwest generally.

Burr repeated his visit in September, 1806, when he engaged in the celebrated

combinations which led to his trial for treason. He was warmly received by Jackson, at whose instance a public ball was given in his honor at Nashville, and contracted with the latter for boats and provisions. Early in 1807, when Burr had been proclaimed a traitor by President Jefferson, volunteer forces for the Federal service were organized at Nashville under Jackson's command; but his energy and activity did not shield him from suspicions of connivance in the supposed treason. He was summoned to Richmond as a witness in Burr's trial, but was not called to the stand, probably because he was out-spoken in his partisanship.

On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812, Jackson tendered his services, and in January, 1813, embarked for New Orleans at the head of the Tennessee contingent. In March he received an order to disband his forces; but in September he again took the field, in the Creek war, and in conjunction with his former partner, Colonel Coffee, inflicted upon the Indians the memorable defeat at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa.

In May, 1814, Jackson, who had now acquired a national reputation, was appointed a Major-General of the United States army, and commenced a campaign against the British in Florida. He conducted the defense at Mobile, September 15, seized upon Pensacola, November 6, and immediately transported the bulk of his troops to New Orleans, then threatened by a powerful naval force. Martial law was declared in Louisiana, the State militia was called to arms, engagements with the British were fought December 23 and 28, and after re-enforcements had been received on both sides the famous victory of January 8, 1815, crowned Jackson's fame as a soldier, and made him the typical American hero of the first half of the nineteenth century.

In 1817–'18 Jackson conducted the war against the Seminoles of Florida, during which he seized upon Pensacola and executed by courtmartial two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister——acts which might easily have involved the United States in war both with Spain and Great Britain. Fortunately the peril was averted by the cession of Florida to the United States; and Jackson, who had escaped a trial for the irregularity of his conduct only through a division of opinion in Monroe's cabinet, was appointed in 1821 Governor of the new Territory. Soon after he declined the appointment of minister to Mexico.

In 1823 Jackson was elected to the United States Senate, and nominated by the Tennessee Legislature for the Presidency. This candidacy, though a matter of surprise, and even merryment, speedily became popular, and in 1824, when the stormy electoral canvas resulted in the choice of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, General Jackson received the largest popular vote among the four candidates.

In 1828 Jackson was triumphantly elected President over Adams after a campaign of unparalleled bitterness. He was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and at once removed from office all the incumbents belonging to the opposite party—a procedure new to American politics, but which naturally became a precedent.

His first term was characterized by quarrels between the Vice-President, Calhoun, and the Secretary of State, Van Buren, attended by a cabinet crisis originating in scandals connected with the name of Mrs. General Eaton, wife of the Secretary of War; by the beginning of his war upon the United States Bank, and by his vigorous action against the partisans of Calhoun, who, in South Carolina, threatened to nullify the acts of Congress, establishing a protective tariff.

In the Presidential campaign of 1832

Jackson received 219 out of 288 electoral votes, his competitor being Mr. Clay, while Mr. Wirt, on an Anti-Masonic platform, received the vote of Vermont alone. In 1833 President Jackson removed the Government deposits from the United States bank, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the Senate, which was, however, expunged four years later. During this second term of office the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks were removed, not without difficulty, from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the Indian Territory; the National debt was extinguished; Arkansas and Michigan were admitted as States to the Union; the Seminole war was renewed; the anti-slavery agitation first acquired importance; the Mormon delusion, which had organized in 1829, attained considerable proportions in Ohio and Missouri, and the country experienced its greatest pecuniary panic.

Railroads with locomotive propulsion were introduced into America during Jackson's first term, and had become an important element of national life before the close of his second term. For many reasons, therefore, the administration of President Jackson formed an era in American history, political, social and industrial. He succeeded in effecting the election of his friend Van Buren as his successor, retired from the Presidency March 4, 1837, and led a tranquil life at the Hermitage until his death, which occurred June 8, 1845.

During his closing years he was a professed Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. No American of this century has been the subject of such opposite judgments. He was loved and hated with equal vehemence during his life, but at the present distance of time from his career, while opinions still vary as to the merits of his public acts, few of his countrymen will question that he was a warm-hearted, brave, patriotic, honest and sincere man. If his distinguishing qualities were not such as constitute statesmanship, in the highest sense, he at least never pretended to other merits than such as were written to his credit on the page of American history—not attempting to disguise the demerits which were equally legible. The majority of his countrymen accepted and honored him, in spite of all that calumny as well as truth could allege against him. His faults may therefore be truly said to have been those of his time; his magnificent virtues may also, with the same justice, be considered as typical of a state of society which has nearly passed away.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.



MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, 1837-'41, was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782. His ancestors were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a tavern-keeper, as well as a farmer, and a very decided Democrat.

Martin commenced the study of law at the age of fourteen, and took an active part in politics before he had reached the age of twenty. In 1803 he commenced the practice of law in his native village. In 1809 he removed to Hudson, the shire town of his county, where he spent seven years, gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State. The heroic example of John Quincy Adams in retaining in office every faithful man, without regard to his political preferences, had been thoroughly repudiated by General Jackson. The unfortunate principle was now fully established, that "to the victor belong the spoils." Still, this principle, to which Mr. Van Buren gave his adherence, was not devoid of inconveniences. When, subsequently, he attained power which placed vast patronage in his hands, he was heard to say: "I prefer an office that has no patronage. When I give a man an office I offend his disappointed competitors and their friends. Nor am I certain of gaining a friend in the man I appoint, for, in all probability, he expected something better."

In 1812 Mr. Van Buren was elected to the State Senate. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1816 to the Senate a second time. In 1818 there was a great split in the Democratic party in New York, and Mr. Van Buren took the lead in organizing that portion of the party called the Albany Regency, which is said to have swayed the destinies of the State for a quarter of a century.

In 1821 he was chosen a member of the convention for revising the State Constitution, in which he advocated an extension of the franchise, but opposed universal suffrage, and also favored the proposal that colored persons, in order to vote, should have freehold property to the amount of $250. In this year he was also elected to the United States Senate, and at the conclusion of his term, in 1827, was re-elected, but resigned the following year, having been chosen Governor of the State. In March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of



M Van Buren

State by President Jackson, but resigned in April, 1831, and during the recess of Congress was appointed minister to England, whither he proceeded in September, but the Senate, when convened in December, refused to ratify the appointment.

In May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and elected in the following November. May 26, 1836, he received the nomination to succeed General Jackson as President, and received 170 electoral votes, out of 283.

Scarcely had he taken his seat in the Presidential chair when a financial panic swept over the land. Many attributed this to the war which General Jackson had waged on the banks, and to his endeavor to secure an almost exclusive specie currency. Nearly every bank in the country was compelled to suspend specie payment, and ruin pervaded all our great cities. Not less than 254 houses failed in New York in one week. All public works were brought to a stand, and there was a general state of dismay. President Van Buren urged the adoption of the independent treasury system, which was twice passed in the Senate and defeated in the House, but finally became a law near the close of his administration.

Another important measure was the passage of a pre-emption law, giving actual settlers the preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery, also, now began to assume great prominence in national politics, and after an elaborate anti-slavery speech by Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in the House of Representatives, the Southern members withdrew for a separate consultation, at which Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, proposed to declare it expedient that the Union should be dissolved; but the matter was tided over by the passage of a resolution that no petitions or papers relating to slavery should be in any way considered or acted upon.

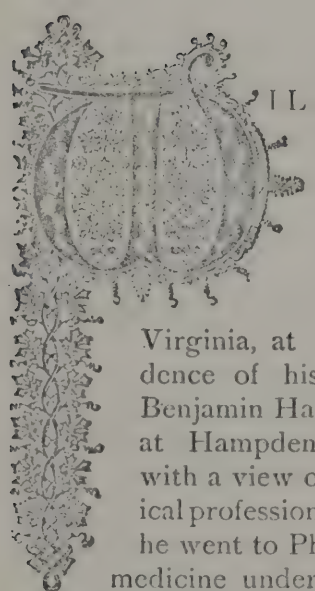
In the Presidential election of 1840 Mr. Van Buren was nominated, without opposition, as the Democratic candidate, William H. Harrison being the candidate of the Whig party. The Democrats carried only seven States, and out of 294 electoral votes only sixty were for Mr. Van Buren, the remaining 234 being for his opponent. The Whig popular majority, however, was not large, the elections in many of the States being very close.

March 4, 1841, Mr. Van Buren retired from the Presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. In 1844 he was again proposed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and a majority of the delegates of the nominating convention were in his favor; but, owing to his opposition to the proposed annexation of Texas, he could not secure the requisite two-thirds vote. His name was at length withdrawn by his friends, and Mr. Polk received the nomination, and was elected.

In 1848 Mr. Cass was the regular Democratic candidate. A schism, however, sprang up in the party, upon the question of the permission of slavery in the newly-acquired territory, and a portion of the party, taking the name of "Free-Soilers," nominated Mr. Van Buren. They drew away sufficient votes to secure the election of General Taylor, the Whig candidate. After this Mr. Van Buren retired to his estate at Kinderhook, where the remainder of his life was passed, with the exception of a European tour in 1853. He died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862, at the age of eighty years.

Martin Van Buren was a great and good man, and no one will question his right to a high position among those who have been the successors of Washington in the faithful occupancy of the Presidential chair.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

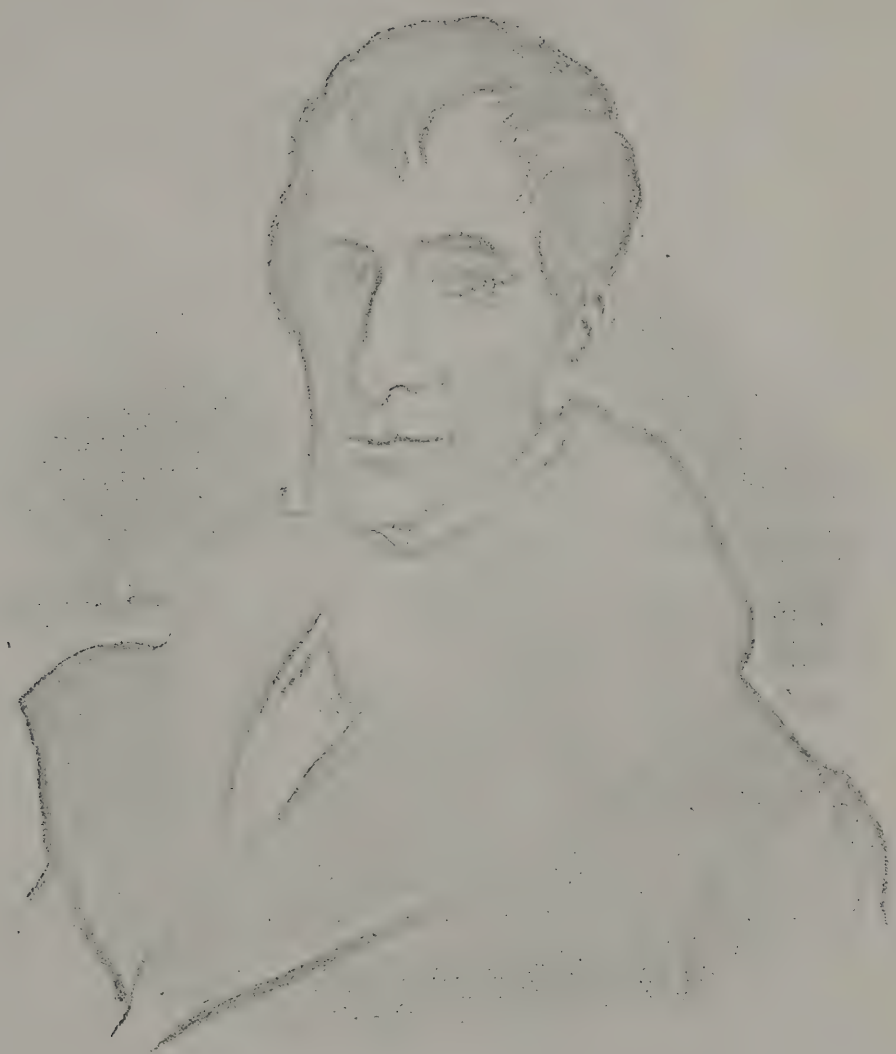


WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, 1841, was born February 9, 1773, in Charles County, Virginia, at Berkeley, the residence of his father, Governor Benjamin Harrison. He studied at Hampden, Sidney College, with a view of entering the medical profession. After graduation he went to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instruction of Dr. Rush.

George Washington was then President of the United States. The Indians were committing fearful ravages on our Northwestern frontier. Young Harrison, either lured by the love of adventure, or moved by the sufferings of families exposed to the most horrible outrages, abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. The first duty assigned him was to take a train of pack-horses bound to Fort Hamilton, on the Miami River, about forty miles from Fort Washington. He was soon promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and joined the army which Washington had placed under the command of General Wayne to prosecute more vigorously the war with the Indians. Lieutenant Harrison received great commendation from his commanding officer, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio.

About this time he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, one of the frontiersmen who had established a thriving settlement on the bank of the Maumee.

In 1797 Captain Harrison resigned his commission in the army and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor, General St. Clair being then Governor of the Territory. At that time the law in reference to the disposal of the public lands was such that no one could purchase in tracts less than 4,000 acres. Captain Harrison, in the face of violent opposition, succeeded in obtaining so much of a modification of this unjust law that the land was sold in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. The Northwest Territory was then entitled to one delegate in Congress, and Captain Harrison was chosen to fill that office. In 1800 he was appointed Governor



W. H. Harrison

of Indiana Territory and soon after of Upper Louisiana. He was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and so well did he fulfill these duties that he was four times appointed to this office. During his administration he effected thirteen treaties with the Indians, by which the United States acquired 60,000,000 acres of land. In 1804 he obtained a cession from the Indians of all the land between the Illinois River and the Mississippi.

In 1812 he was made Major-General of Kentucky militia and Brigadier-General in the army, with the command of the Northwest frontier. In 1813 he was made Major-General, and as such won much renown by the defense of Fort Meigs, and the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. In 1814 he left the army and was employed in Indian affairs by the Government.

In 1816 General Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In the contest which preceded his election he was accused of corruption in respect to the commissariat of the army. Immediately upon taking his seat, he called for an investigation of the charge. A committee was appointed, and his vindication was triumphant. A high compliment was paid to his patriotism, disinterestedness and devotion to the public service. For these services a gold medal was presented to him with the thanks of Congress.

In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote to Henry Clay. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, but was recalled by General Jackson immediately after the inauguration of the latter.

Upon his return to the United States, General Harrison retired to his farm at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, where for twelve years he was clerk of the County Court. He once owned a distillery, but perceiving the sad effects of whisky upon the surrounding population, he promptly abandoned his business at great pecuniary sacrifice.

In 1836 General Harrison was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren was the administration candidate; the opposite party could not unite, and four candidates were brought forward. General Harrison received seventy-three electoral votes without any general concert among his friends. The Democratic party triumphed and Mr. Van Buren was chosen President. In 1839 General Harrison was again nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Buren being the Democratic candidate. General Harrison received 234 electoral votes against sixty for his opponent. This election is memorable chiefly for the then extraordinary means employed during the canvass for popular votes. Mass meetings and processions were introduced, and the watchwords "log cabin" and "hard cider" were effectually used by the Whigs, and aroused a popular enthusiasm.

A vast concourse of people attended his inauguration. His address on that occasion was in accordance with his antecedents, and gave great satisfaction. A short time after he took his seat, he was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness, died April 4, just one short month after his inauguration. His death was universally regarded as one of the greatest of National calamities. Never, since the death of Washington, were there, throughout one land, such demonstrations of sorrow. Not one single spot can be found to sully his fame; and through all ages Americans will pronounce with love and reverence the name of William Henry Harrison.



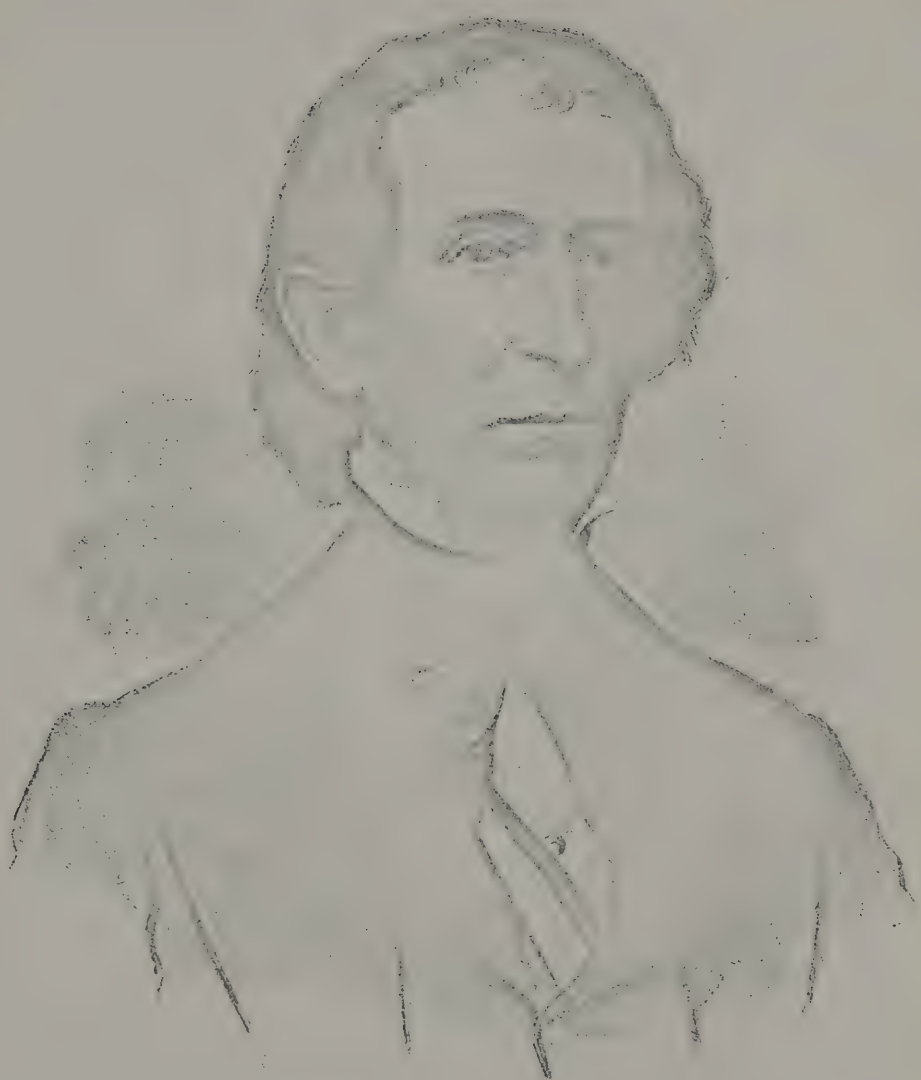
JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790. His father, Judge John Tyler, possessed large landed estates in Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day, filling the offices of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State.

At the early age of twelve young John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with honor when but seventeen years old. He then closely applied himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age commenced the practice of his profession. When only twenty-one he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He acted with the Democratic party and advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age he was elected a member of Congress. He advocated a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over State rights. He was soon compelled to resign his seat in Congress, owing to ill health, but afterward took his seat in the State Legislature, where he exerted a powerful influence in promoting public works of great utility.

In 1825 Mr. Tyler was chosen Governor of his State—a high honor, for Virginia had many able men as competitors for the prize. His administration was signally a successful one. He urged forward internal improvements and strove to remove sectional jealousies. His popularity secured his re-election. In 1827 he was elected United States Senator, and upon taking his seat joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, voted against the bank as unconstitutional, opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisted all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's views of nullification, and declared that General Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress.

This hostility to Jackson caused Mr. Tyler's retirement from the Senate, after his election to a second term. He soon after removed to Williamsburg for the better education of his children, and again took his seat in the Legislature.



John Tyler

In 1839 he was sent to the National Convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President. General Harrison received a majority of votes, much to the disappointment of the South, who had wished for Henry Clay. In order to conciliate the Southern Whigs, John Tyler was nominated for Vice-President. Harrison and Tyler were inaugurated March 4, 1841. In one short month from that time President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler, to his own surprise as well as that of the nation, found himself an occupant of the Presidential chair. His position was an exceedingly difficult one, as he was opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. General Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with councilors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or should he turn against the party that had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself? This was his fearful dilemma.

President Tyler deserves more charity than he has received. He issued an address to the people, which gave general satisfaction. He retained the cabinet General Harrison had selected. His veto of a bill chartering a new national bank led to an open quarrel with the party which elected him, and to a resignation of the entire cabinet, except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

President Tyler attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet, leaving out all strong party men, but the Whig members of Congress were not satisfied, and they published a manifesto September 13, breaking off all political relations. The Democrats had a majority in the House; the Whigs in the Senate. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, being forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends.

April 12, 1844, President Tyler concluded, through Mr. Calhoun, a treaty for the annexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate; but he effected his object in the closing days of his administration by the passage of the joint resolution of March 1 1845.

He was nominated for the Presidency by an informal Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in May, 1844, but soon withdrew from the canvass, perceiving that he had not gained the confidence of the Democrats at large.

Mr. Tyler's administration was particularly unfortunate. No one was satisfied. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. Situated as he was, it is more than can be expected of human nature that he should, in all cases, have acted in the wisest manner; but it will probably be the verdict of all candid men, in a careful review of his career, that John Tyler was placed in a position of such difficulty that he could not pursue any course which would not expose him to severe censure and denunciation.

In 1813 Mr. Tyler married Letitia Christian, who bore him three sons and three daughters, and died in Washington in 1842. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York. He lived in almost complete retirement from politics until February, 1861, when he was a member of the abortive "peace convention," held at Washington, and was chosen its President. Soon after he renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected to the Confederate Congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862, after a short illness.

Unfortunately for his memory the name of John Tyler must forever be associated with all the misery of that terrible Rebellion, whose cause he openly espoused. It is with sorrow that history records that a President of the United States died while defending the flag of rebellion, which was arrayed against the national banner in deadly warfare.

JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, 1845-'49, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. He was the eldest son of a family of six sons and four daughters, and was a grand-nephew of Colonel Thomas Polk, celebrated in connection with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

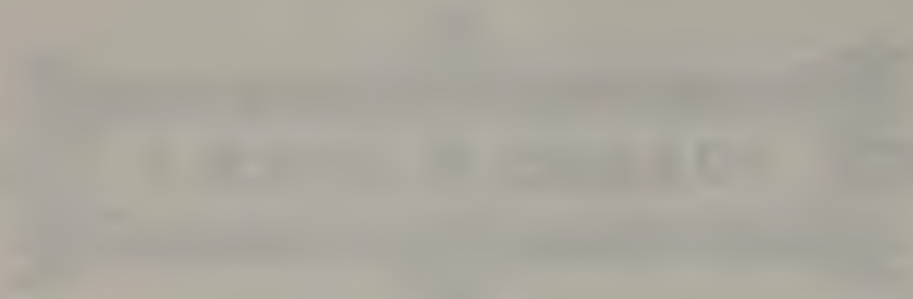
In 1806 his father, Samuel Polk, emigrated with his family two or three hundred miles west to the valley of the Duck River. He was a surveyor as well as farmer, and gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region.

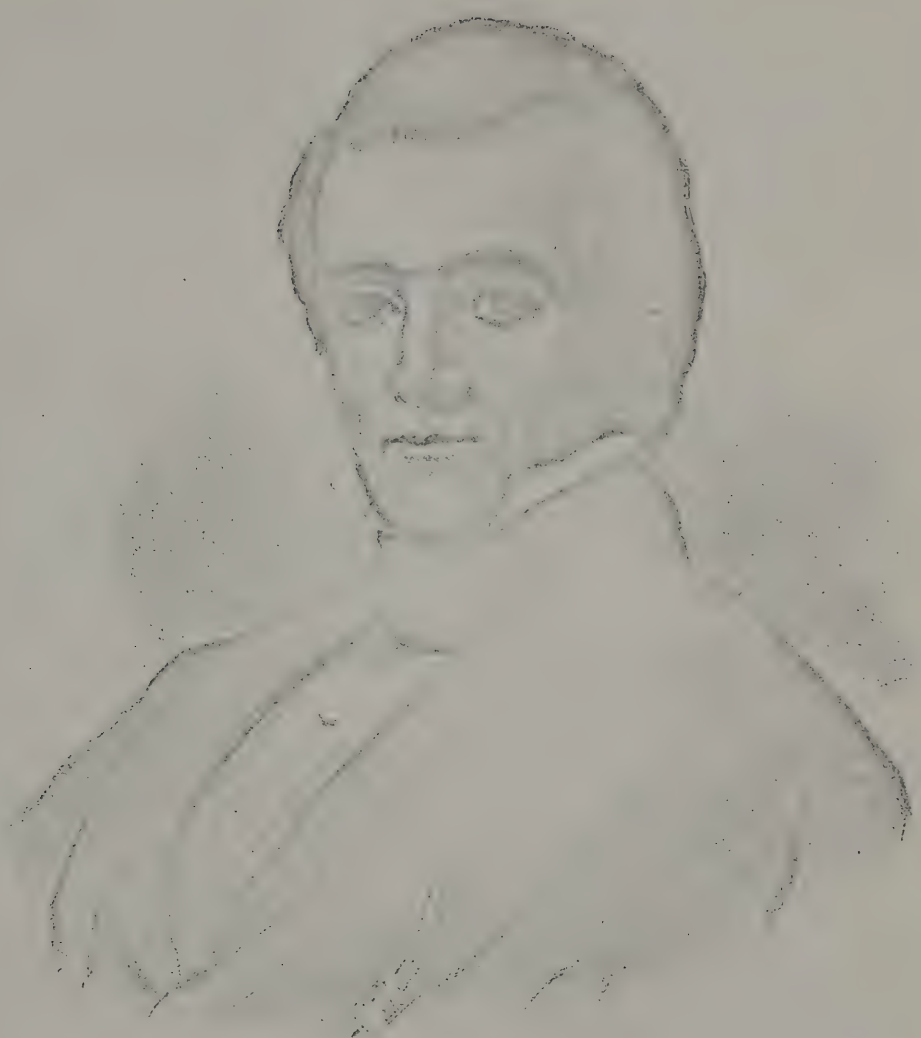
In the common schools James rapidly became proficient in all the common branches of an English education. In 1813 he was sent to Murfreesboro Academy, and in the autumn of 1815 entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1818. After a short season of recreation he went to Nashville and entered the law office of Felix Grundy. As soon as he had his finished legal studies and been admitted to the bar, he returned to Columbia, the shire town of Maury County, and opened an office.

James K. Polk ever adhered to the political faith of his father, which was that of a Jeffersonian Republican. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. As a "strict constructionist," he did not think that the Constitution empowered the General Government to carry on a system of internal improvements in the States, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wished the Constitution amended that it might be conferred. Subsequently, however, he became alarmed lest the General Government become so strong as to undertake to interfere with slavery. He therefore gave all his influence to strengthen the State governments, and to check the growth of the central power.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Mary Childress, of Rutherford County, Tennessee. Had some one then whispered to him that he was destined to become President of the United States, and that he must select for his companion one who would adorn that distinguished station, he could not have made a more fitting choice. She was truly a lady of rare beauty and culture.

In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and was continu-





James K. Polk

ously re-elected until 1839. He then withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of his native State. He was a warm friend of General Jackson, who had been defeated in the electoral contest by John Quincy Adams. This latter gentleman had just taken his seat in the Presidential chair when Mr. Polk took his seat in the House of Representatives. He immediately united himself with the opponents of Mr. Adams, and was soon regarded as the leader of the Jackson party in the House.

The four years of Mr. Adams' administration passed away, and General Jackson took the Presidential chair. Mr. Polk had now become a man of great influence in Congress, and was chairman of its most important committee—that of Ways and Means. Eloquently he sustained General Jackson in all his measures—in his hostility to internal improvements, to the banks, and to the tariff. Eight years of General Jackson's administration passed away, and the powers he had wielded passed into the hands of Martin Van Buren; and still Mr. Polk remained in the House, the advocate of that type of Democracy which those distinguished men upheld.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was speaker of the House. He performed his arduous duties to general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew, March 4, 1839. He was elected Governor by a large majority, and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 14, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election in 1841, but was defeated. In the meantime a wonderful revolution had swept over the country. W. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, had been called to the Presidential chair, and in Tennessee the Whig ticket had been carried by over 12,000 majority. Under these circumstances Mr. Polk's success was hopeless. Still he canvassed the State with his Whig competitor, Mr. Jones, traveling in the most friendly manner together, often in the same carriage, and at one time sleeping in the same bed. Mr. Jones was elected by 3,000 majority.

And now the question of the annexation of Texas to our country agitated the whole land. When this question became national Mr. Polk, as the avowed champion of annexation, became the Presidential candidate of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, and George M. Dallas their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They were elected by a large majority, and were inaugurated March 4, 1845.

President Polk formed an able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason. The Oregon boundary question was settled, the Department of the Interior was created, the low tariff of 1846 was carried, the financial system of the Government was reorganized, the Mexican war was conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and had far-reaching consequences upon the later fortunes of the republic. Peace was made. We had wrested from Mexico territory equal to four times the empire of France, and five times that of Spain. In the prosecution of this war we expended 20,000 lives and more than $100,000,000. Of this money $15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

Declining to seek a renomination, Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency March 4, 1849, when he was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor. He retired to Nashville, and died there June 19, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral was attended the following day, in Nashville, with every demonstration of respect. He left no children. Without being possessed of extraordinary talent, Mr. Polk was a capable administrator of public affairs, and irreproachable in private life.

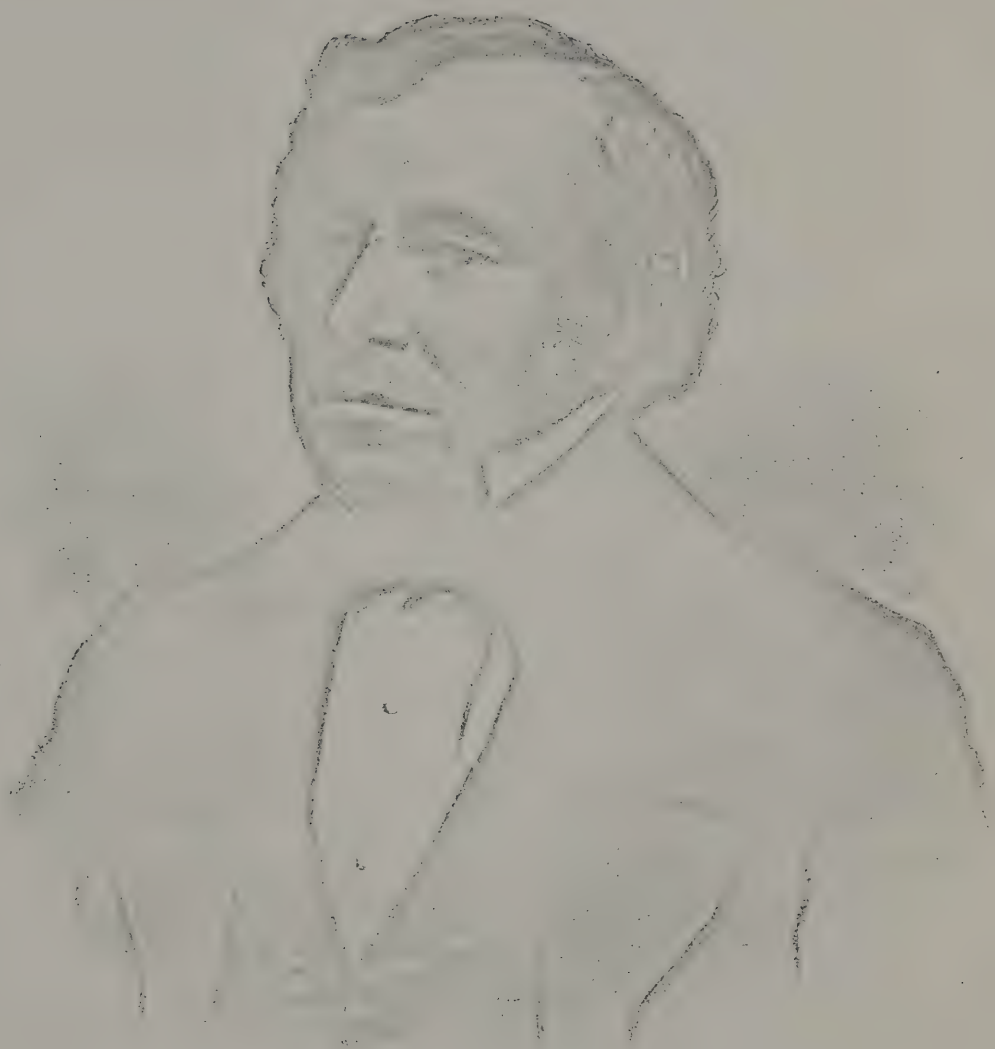
ZACHARY TAYLOR.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, the twelfth President of the United States, 1849–'50, was born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His father, Richard Taylor, was Colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, and removed to Kentucky in 1785; purchased a large plantation near Louisville and became an influential citizen; was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Kentucky; served in both branches of the Legislature; was Collector of the port of Louisville under President Washington; as a Presidential elector, voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay; died January 19, 1829.

Zachary remained on his father's plantation until 1808, in which year (May 3) he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his elder brother, Hancock. Up to this point he had received but a limited education.

Joining his regiment at New Orleans, he was attacked with yellow fever, with nearly fatal termination. In November, 1810, he was promoted to Captain, and in the summer of 1812 he was in command of Fort Harrison, on the left bank of the Wabash River, near the present site of Terre Haute, his successful defense of which with but a handful of men against a large force of Indians which had attacked him was one of the first marked military achievements of the war. He was then brevetted Major, and in 1814 promoted to the full rank.

During the remainder of the war Taylor was actively employed on the Western frontier. In the peace organization of 1815 he was retained as Captain, but soon after resigned and settled near Louisville. In May, 1816, however, he re-entered the army as Major of the Third Infantry; became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry in 1819, and in 1832 attained the Colonelcy of the First Infantry, of which he had been Lieutenant-Colonel since 1821. On different occasions he had been called to Washington as member of a military board for organizing the militia of the Union, and to aid the Government with his knowledge in the organization of the Indian Bureau, having for many years discharged the duties of Indian agent over large tracts of Western



Zachary Taylor

country. He served through the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to take command in Florida, then the scene of war with the Indians.

In 1846 he was transferred to the command of the Army of the Southwest, from which he was relieved the same year at his own request. Subsequently he was stationed on the Arkansas frontier at Forts Gibbon, Smith and Jesup, which latter work had been built under his direction in 1822.

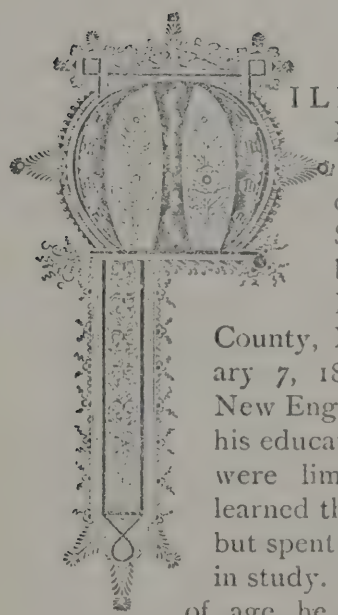
May 28, 1845, he received a dispatch from the Secretary of War informing him of the receipt of information by the President "that Texas would shortly accede to the terms of annexation," in which event he was instructed to defend and protect her from "foreign invasion and Indian incursions." He proceeded, upon the annexation of Texas, with about 1,500 men to Corpus Christi, where his force was increased to some 4,000.

Taylor was brevetted Major-General May 28, and a month later, June 29, 1846, his full commission to that grade was issued. After needed rest and reinforcement, he advanced in September on Monterey, which city capitulated after three-days stubborn resistance. Here he took up his winter quarters. The plan for the invasion of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz, with General Scott in command, was now determined upon by the Govenrment, and at the moment Taylor was about to resume active operations, he received orders to send the larger part of his force to reinforce the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz. Though subsequently reinforced by raw recruits, yet after providing a garrison for Monterey and Saltillo he had but about 5,300 effective troops, of which but 500 or 600 were regulars. In this weakened condition, however, he was destined to achieve his greatest victory. Confidently relying upon his strength at Vera Cruz to resist the enemy for a long time, Santa Anna directed his entire army against Taylor to overwhelm him, and then to return to oppose the advance of Scott's more formidable invasion. The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22 and 23, 1847. Taylor received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and "Old Rough and Ready," the sobriquet given him in the army, became a household word. He remained in quiet possession of the Rio Grande Valley until November, when he returned to the United States.

In the Whig convention which met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot as candidate of the Whig party for President, over Henry Clay, General Scott and Daniel Webster. In November Taylor received a majority of electoral votes, and a popular vote of 1,360,752, against 1,219,962 for Cass and Butler, and 291,342 for Van Buren and Adams. General Taylor was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

The free and slave States being then equal in number, the struggle for supremacy on the part of the leaders in Congress was violent and bitter. In the summer of 1849 California adopted in convention a Constitution prohibiting slavery within its borders. Taylor advocated the immediate admission of California with her Constitution, and the postponement of the question as to the other Territories until they could hold conventions and decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within their borders. This policy ultimately prevailed through the celebrated "Compromise Measures" of Henry Clay; but not during the life of the brave soldier and patriot statesman. July 5 he was taken suddenly ill with a bilious fever, which proved fatal, his death occurring July 9, 1850. One of his daughters married Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in Florida and Mexico, and Private Secretary during his Presidency. Another daughter was married to Jefferson Davis.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

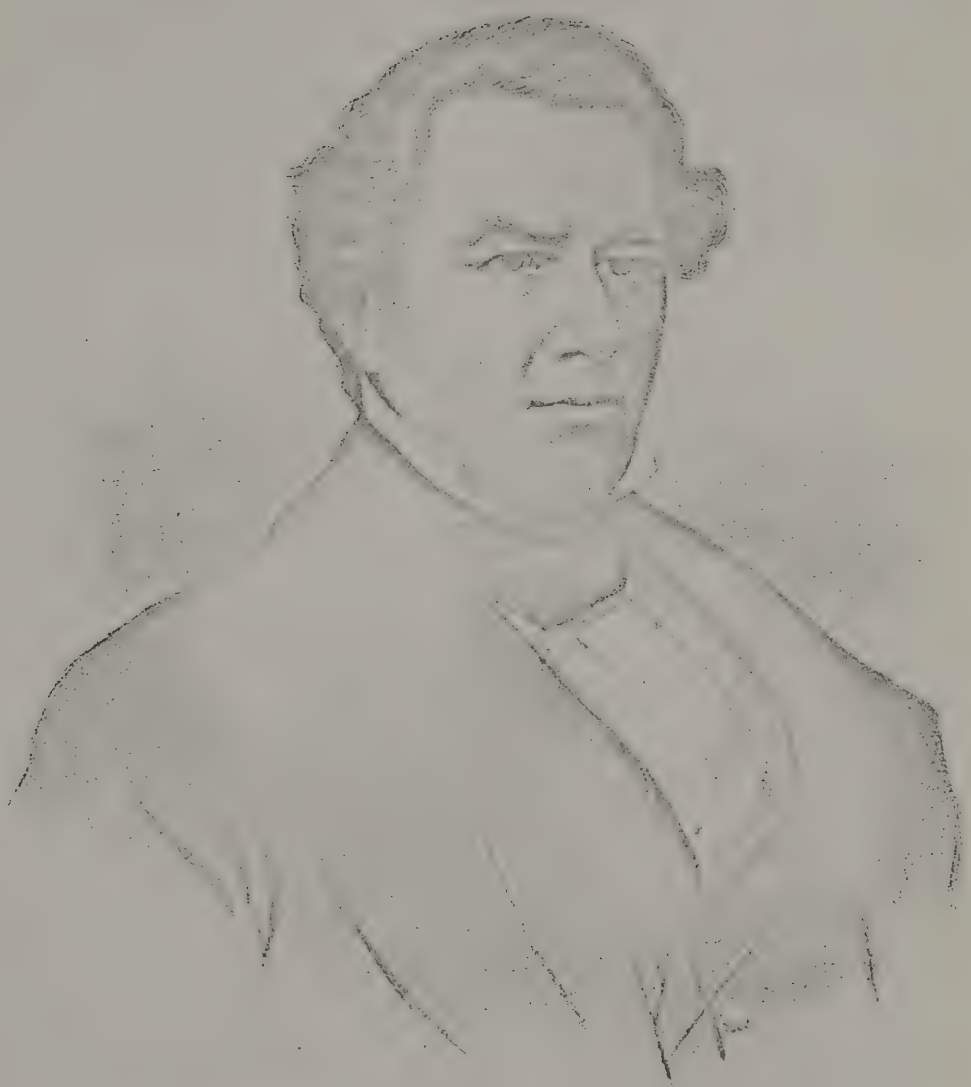


MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth President of the United States, 1850-'3, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800. He was of New England ancestry, and his educational advantages were limited. He early learned the clothiers' trade, but spent all his leisure time in study. At nineteen years of age he was induced by Judge Walter Wood to abandon his trade and commence the study of law. Upon learning that the young man was entirely destitute of means, he took him into his own office and loaned him such money as he needed. That he might not be heavily burdened with debt, young Fillmore taught school during the winter months and in various other ways helped himself along.

At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Aurora, situated on the eastern bank of the Cayuga Lake. In 1825 he married Miss Abigail Powers, daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a lady of great moral worth. In 1825 he took his seat in the House of Assembly of his native State, as Representative from Erie County, whither he had recently moved.

Though he had never taken a very active part in politics his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, but his courtesy, ability and integrity won the respect of his associates. In 1832 he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. At the close of his term he returned to his law practice, and in two years more he was again elected to Congress.

He now began to have a national reputation. His labors were very arduous. To draft resolutions in the committee room, and then to defend them against the most skillful opponents on the floor of the House requires readiness of mind, mental resources and skill in debate such as few possess. Weary with these exhausting labors, and pressed by the claims of his private affairs, Mr. Fillmore wrote a letter to his constituents and declined to be a candidate for re-election. Notwithstanding this communi-



Millard Fillmore

cation his friends met in convention and renominated him by acclamation. Though gratified by this proof of their appreciation of his labors he adhered to his resolve and returned to his home.

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was elected to the important office of comptroller of the State. In entering upon the very responsible duties which this situation demanded, it was necessary for him to abandon his profession, and he removed to the city of Albany. In this year, also, the Whigs were looking around to find suitable candidates for the President and Vice-President at the approaching election, and the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying cry of the Whigs. On the 4th of March, 1849, General Taylor was inaugurated President and Millard Fillmore Vice-President of the United States.

The great question of slavery had assumed enormous proportions, and permeated every subject that was brought before Congress. It was evident that the strength of our institutions was to be severely tried. July 9, 1850, President Taylor died, and, by the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore became President of the United States. The agitated condition of the country brought questions of great delicacy before him. He was bound by his oath of office to execute the laws of the United States. One of these laws was understood to be, that if a slave, escaping from bondage, should reach a free State, the United States was bound to do its utmost to capture him and return him to his master. Most Christian men loathed this law. President Fillmore felt bound by his oath rigidly to see it enforced. Slavery was organizing armies to invade Cuba as it had invaded Texas, and annex it to the United States. President Fillmore gave all the influence of his exalted station against the atrocious enterprise.

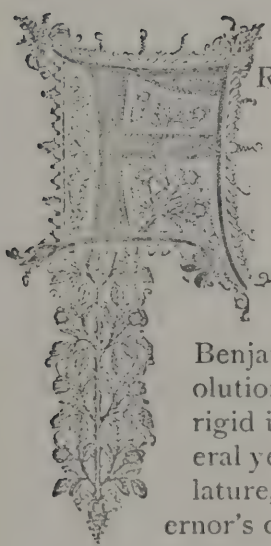
Mr. Fillmore had serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South, but the pro-slavery party in that section felt the inadequency of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office. He then took a long tour through the South, where he met with quite an enthusiastic reception. In a speech at Vicksburg, alluding to the rapid growth of the country, he said:

"Canada is knocking for admission, and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them; for it is the manifest destiny of this Government to embrace the whole North American Continent."

In 1855 Mr. Fillmore went to Europe where he was received with those marked attentions which his position and character merited. Returning to this country in 1856 he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party. Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate was the successful competitor. Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the Southern Confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.



FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father, Governor Benjamin Pierce, was a Revolutionary soldier, a man of rigid integrity; was for several years in the State Legislature, a member of the Governor's council and a General of the militia.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children. As a boy he listened eagerly to the arguments of his father, enforced by strong and ready utterance and earnest gesture. It was in the days of intense political excitement, when, all over the New England States, Federalists and Democrats were arrayed so fiercely against each other.

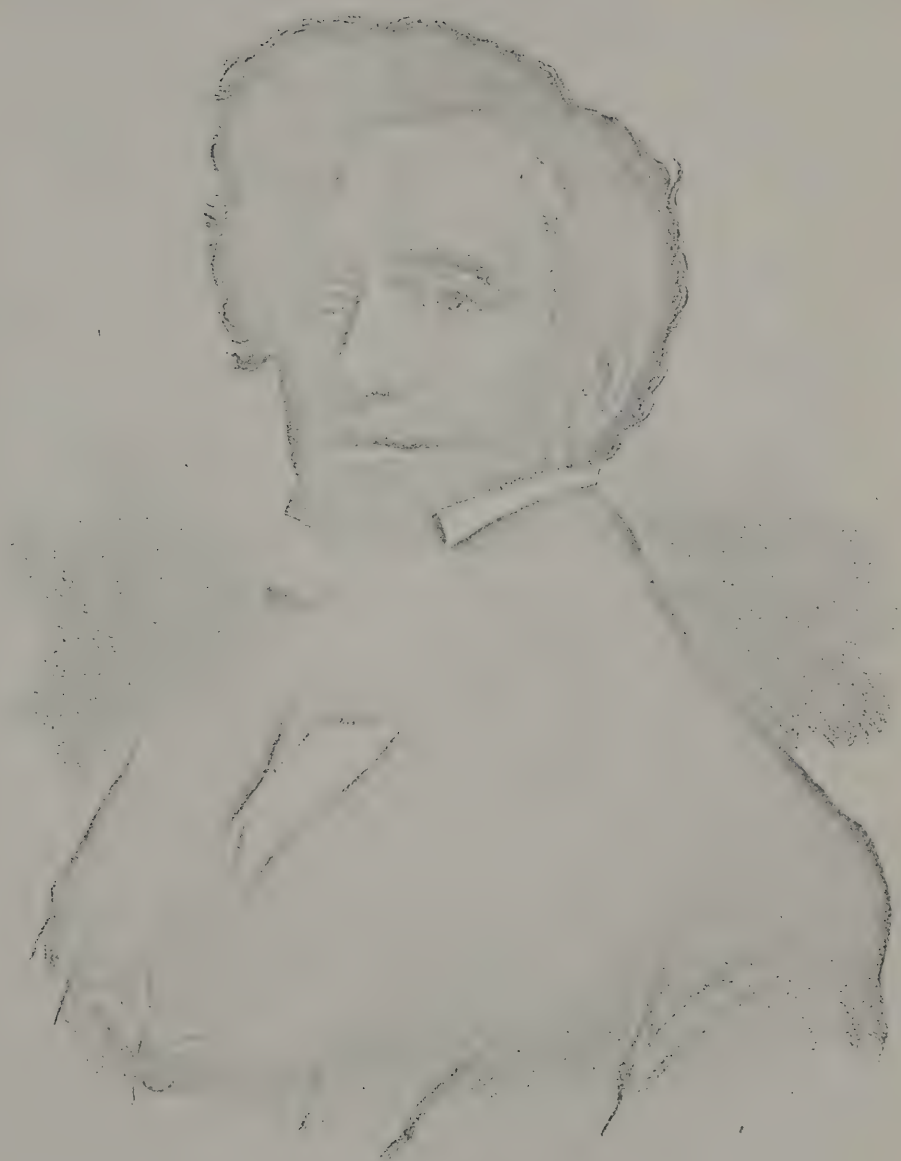
In 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and graduated in 1824, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, a very distinguished lawyer, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with great success in Hillsborough and Concord. He served in the State Legislature four years, the last two of which he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Three sons born to them all found an early grave.

Upon his accession to office, President Polk appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States, but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. About the same time he also declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party.

The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847. He served during this war, and distinguished himself by his bravery, skill and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native State he was enthusiastically received by



Franklin Pierce

the advocates of the war, and coldly by its opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, frequently taking an active part in political questions, and giving his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

June 12, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had received the requisite two-thirds vote. Not a vote had been thrown thus far for General Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which General Pierce gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received 282 votes, and all other candidates eleven. General Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. General Pierce was elected with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. March 4, 1853, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and William R. King, Vice-President.

President Pierce's cabinet consisted of William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing.

At the demand of slavery the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the Territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery. The Territory of Kansas, west of Missouri, was settled by emigrants mainly from the North. According to law, they were about to meet and decide whether slavery or freedom should be the law of that realm. Slavery in Missouri and other Southern States rallied her armed legions, marched them into Kansas, took possession of the polls, drove away the citizens, deposited their own votes by handfuls, went through the farce of counting them, and then declared that, by an overwhelming majority, slavery was established in Kansas. These facts nobody denied, and yet President Pierce's administration felt bound to respect the decision obtained by such votes. The citizens of Kansas, the majority of whom were free-State men, met in convention and adopted the following resolve:

"*Resolved*, That the body of men who, for the past two months, have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled and dictated to by the demagogues of other States, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of this Territory; that we repudiate their action as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union."

The free-State people of Kansas also sent a petition to the General Government, imploring its protection. In reply the President issued a proclamation, declaring that Legislature thus created must be recognized as the legitimate Legislature of Kansas, and that its laws were binding upon the people, and that, if necessary, the whole force of the Governmental arm would be put forth to inforce those laws.

James Buchanan succeeded him in the Presidency, and, March 4, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. When the Rebellion burst forth Mr. Pierce remained steadfast to the principles he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to the pro-slavery party, with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hands of the National Government. He resided in Concord until his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, generous to a fault, and contributed liberally of his moderate means for the alleviation of suffering and want. He was an honored communicant of the Episcopal church.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, 1857–'61, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. The place where his father's cabin stood was called Stony Batter, and it was situated in a wild, romantic spot, in a gorge of mountains, with towering summits rising all around. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having emigrated in 1783, with very little property, save his own strong arms.

James remained in his secluded home for eight years enjoying very few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious, frugal, prosperous and intelligent. In 1799 his father removed to Mercersburg, where James was placed in school and commenced a course in English, Greek and Latin. His progress was rapid and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle. Here he took his stand among the first scholars in the institution, and was able to master the most abstruse subjects with facility. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class.

He was then eighteen years of age, tall, graceful and in vigorous health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the Judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar, and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more extensive or lucrative practice.

In 1812, just after Mr. Buchanan had entered upon the practice of the law, our second war with England occurred. With all his powers he sustained the Government, eloquently urging the rigorous prosecution of the war; and even enlisting as a private soldier to assist in repelling the British, who had sacked Washington and were threatening Baltimore. He was at that time a Federalist, but when the Constitution was adopted by both parties, Jefferson truly said, "We are all Federalists; we are all Republicans."

The opposition of the Federalists to the war with England, and the alien and sedi-



James Buchanan

tion laws of John Adams, brought the party into dispute, and the name of Federalist became a reproach. Mr. Buchanan almost immediately upon entering Congress began to incline more and more to the Republicans. In the stormy Presidential election of 1824, in which Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams were candidates, Mr. Buchanan espoused the cause of General Jackson and unrelentingly opposed the administration of Mr. Adams.

Upon his elevation to the Presidency, General Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan, minister to Russia. Upon his return in 1833 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson of making reprisals against France, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removals from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. In the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, Mr. Buchanan defined his position by saying:

"The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a State-rights man."

M. de Tocqueville, in his renowned work upon "Democracy in America," foresaw the trouble which was inevitable from the doctrine of State sovereignty as held by Calhoun and Buchanan. He was convinced that the National Government was losing that strength which was essential to its own existence, and that the States were assuming powers which threatened the perpetuity of the Union. Mr. Buchanan received the book in the Senate and declared the fears of De Tocqueville to be groundless, and yet he lived to sit in the Presidential chair and see State after State, in accordance with his own views of State rights, breaking from the Union, thus crumbling our Republic into ruins; while the unhappy old man folded his arms in despair, declaring that the National Constitution invested him with no power to arrest the destruction.

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican war. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life; but his intelligence, and his great ability as a statesman, enabled him to exert a powerful influence in National affairs.

Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England. In the year 1856 the National Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. On the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. His cabinet were Lewis Cass, Howell Cobb, J. B. Floyd, Isaac Toucey, Jacob Thompson, A. V. Brown and J. S. Black.

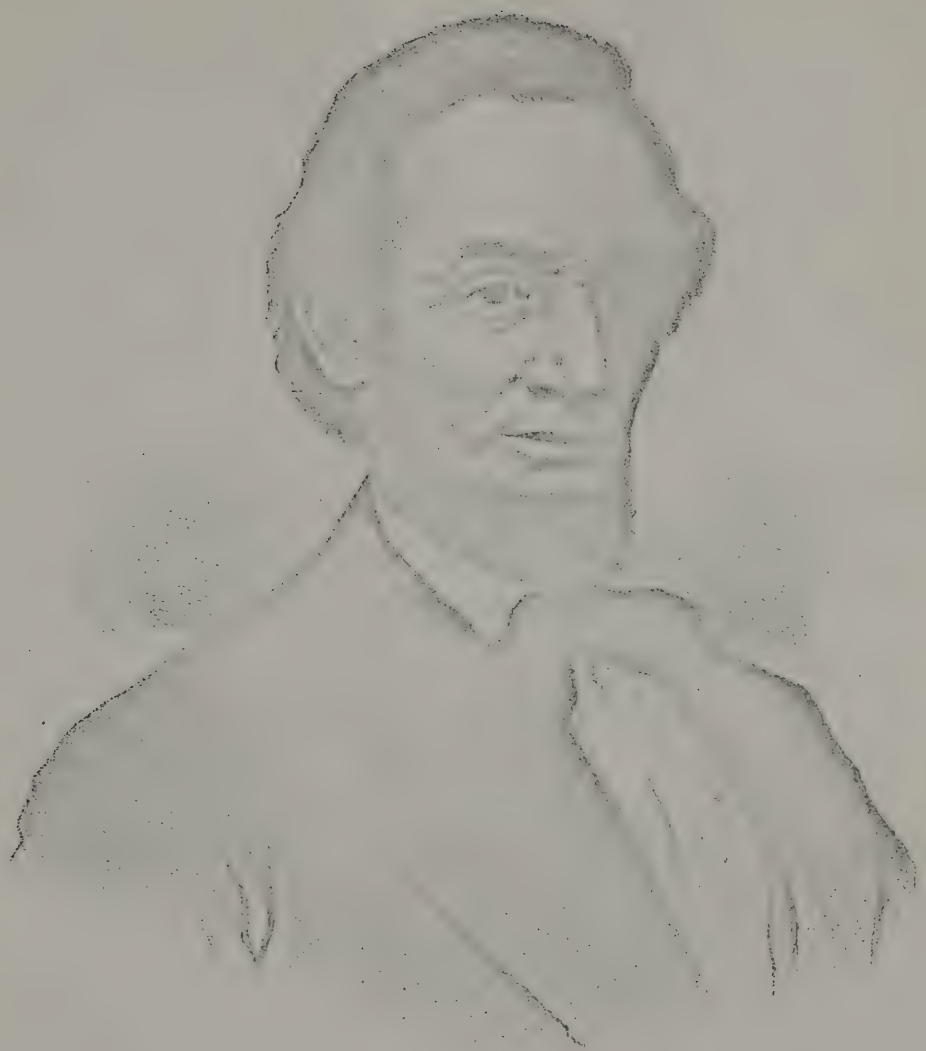
The disruption of the Democratic party, in consequence of the manner in which the issue of the nationality of slavery was pressed by the Southern wing, occurred at the National convention, held at Charleston in April, 1860, for the nomination of Mr. Buchanan's successor, when the majority of Southern delegates withdrew upon the passage of a resolution declaring that the constitutional status of slavery should be determined by the Supreme Court.

In the next Presidential canvass Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington long enough to see his successor installed and then retired to his home in Wheatland. He died June 1, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, 1861-'5, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue (then Hardin) County, Kentucky, in a cabin on Nolan Creek, three miles west of Hudgensville. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. Of his ancestry and early years the little that is known may best be given in his own language: "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians—not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew to manhood.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three.' If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm-work, which



Your friend as ever
A. Lincoln

I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten, the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature, and was never a candidate afterward.

"During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, inclusive, I practiced the law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused me again. What I have done since is pretty well known."

The early residence of Lincoln in Indiana was sixteen miles north of the Ohio River, on Little Pigeon Creek, one and a half miles east of Gentryville, within the present township of Carter. Here his mother died October 5, 1818, and the next year his father married Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. She was an affectionate foster-parent, to whom Abraham was indebted for his first encouragement to study. He became an eager reader, and the few books owned in the vicinity were many times perused. He worked frequently for the neighbors as a farm laborer; was for some time clerk in a store at Gentryville; and became famous throughout that region for his athletic powers, his fondness for argument, his inexhaustible fund of humerous anecdote, as well as for mock oratory and the composition of rude satirical verses. In 1828 he made a trading voyage to New Orleans as "bow-hand" on a flatboat; removed to Illinois in 1830; helped his father build a log house and clear a farm on the north fork of Sangamon River, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the fences—a fact which was prominently brought forward for a political purpose thirty years later.

In the spring of 1851 he, with two of his relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River and navigate it to New Orleans. The boat "stuck" on a mill-dam, and was got off with great labor through an ingenious mechanical device which some years later led to Lincoln's taking out a patent for "an improved method for lifting vessels over shoals." This voyage was memorable for another reason—the sight of slaves chained, maltreated and flogged at New Orleans was the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question.

Returning from this voyage he became a resident for several years at New Salem, a recently settled village on the Sangamon, where he was successively a clerk, grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and acted as pilot to the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. Here he studied law, interested himself in local politics after his return from the Black Hawk war, and became known as an effective "stump-speaker." The subject of his first political speech was the improvement of the channel of the Sangamon, and the chief ground on which he announced himself (1832) a candidate for the Legislature was his advocacy of this popular measure, on which subject his practical experience made him the highest authority.

Elected to the Legislature in 1834 as a

"Henry Clay Whig," he rapidly acquired that command of language and that homely but forcible rhetoric which, added to his intimate knowledge of the people from which he sprang, made him more than a match in debate for his few well-educated opponents.

Admitted to the bar in 1837 he soon established himself at Springfield, where the State capital was located in 1839, largely through his influence; became a successful pleader in the State, Circuit and District Courts; married in 1842 a lady belonging to a prominent family in Lexington, Kentucky; took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 as candidate for elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and in 1846 was elected to the United States House of Representatives over the celebrated Peter Cartwright. During his single term in Congress he did not attain any prominence.

He voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and for the Wilmot proviso; but was chiefly remembered for the stand he took against the Mexican war. For several years thereafter he took comparatively little interest in politics, but gained a leading position at the Springfield bar. Two or three non-political lectures and an eulogy on Henry Clay (1852) added nothing to his reputation.

In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska act aroused Lincoln from his indifference, and in attacking that measure he had the immense advantage of knowing perfectly well the motives and the record of its author, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then popularly designated as the "Little Giant." The latter came to Springfield in October, 1854, on the occasion of the State Fair, to vindicate his policy in the Senate, and the "Anti-Nebraska" Whigs, remembering that Lincoln had often measured his strength with Douglas in the Illinois Legislature and before the Springfield Courts, engaged him to improvise a reply. This speech, in the opinion of those who heard it, was one of the greatest efforts of Lincoln's life; certainly the most effective in his whole career. It took the audience by storm, and from that moment it was felt that Douglas had met his match. Lincoln was accordingly selected as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the United States Senate in place of General Shields, whose term expired March 4, 1855, and led to several ballots; but Trumbull was ultimately chosen.

The second conflict on the soil of Kansas, which Lincoln had predicted, soon began. The result was the disruption of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party. At the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, where the new party first assumed form in Illinois, Lincoln made an impressive address, in which for the first time he took distinctive ground against slavery in itself.

At the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, after the nomination of Fremont, Lincoln was put forward by the Illinois delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and received on the first ballot 110 votes against 259 for William L Dayton. He took a prominent part in the canvass, being on the electoral ticket.

In 1858 Lincoln was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as its candidate for the United States Senate in place of Douglas, and in his speech of acceptance used the celebrated illustration of a "house divided against itself" on the slavery question, which was, perhaps, the cause of his defeat. The great debate carried on at all the principal towns of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas as rival Senatorial candidates resulted at the time in the election of the latter; but being widely circulated as a campaign document, it fixed the attention of the country upon the

former, as the clearest and most convincing exponent of Republican doctrine.

Early in 1859 he began to be named in Illinois as a suitable Republican candidate for the Presidential campaign of the ensuing year, and a political address delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, February 27, 1860, followed by similar speeches at New Haven, Hartford and elsewhere in New England, first made him known to the Eastern States in the light by which he had long been regarded at home. By the Republican State Convention, which met at Decatur, Illinois, May 9 and 10, Lincoln was unanimously endorsed for the Presidency. It was on this occasion that two rails, said to have been split by his hands thirty years before, were brought into the convention, and the incident contributed much to his popularity. The National Republican Convention at Chicago, after spirited efforts made in favor of Seward, Chase and Bates, nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, at the same time adopting a vigorous anti-slavery platform.

The Democratic party having been disorganized and presenting two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, and the remnant of the "American" party having put forward John Bell, of Tennessee, the Republican victory was an easy one, Lincoln being elected November 6 by a large plurality, comprehending nearly all the Northern States, but none of the Southern. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States was the immediate result, followed a few months later by that of the border slave States and the outbreak of the great civil war.

The life of Abraham Lincoln became thenceforth merged in the history of his country. None of the details of the vast conflict which filled the remainder of Lincoln's life can here be given. Narrowly escaping assassination by avoiding Baltimore on his way to the capital, he reached Washington February 23, and was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

In his inaugural address he said: "I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution enjoins upon me, that the laws of the United States be extended in all the States. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

He called to his cabinet his principal rivals for the Presidential nomination — Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates; secured the co-operation of the Union Democrats, headed by Douglas; called out 75,000 militia from the several States upon the first tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 15; proclaimed a blockade of the Southern posts April 19; called an extra

session of Congress for July 4, from which he asked and obtained 400,000 men and $400,000,000 for the war; placed McClellan at the head of the Federal army on General Scott's resignation, October 31; appointed Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, January 14, 1862, and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all slaves in the States and parts of States then in rebellion from and after January 1, 1863. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—and it decided the war.

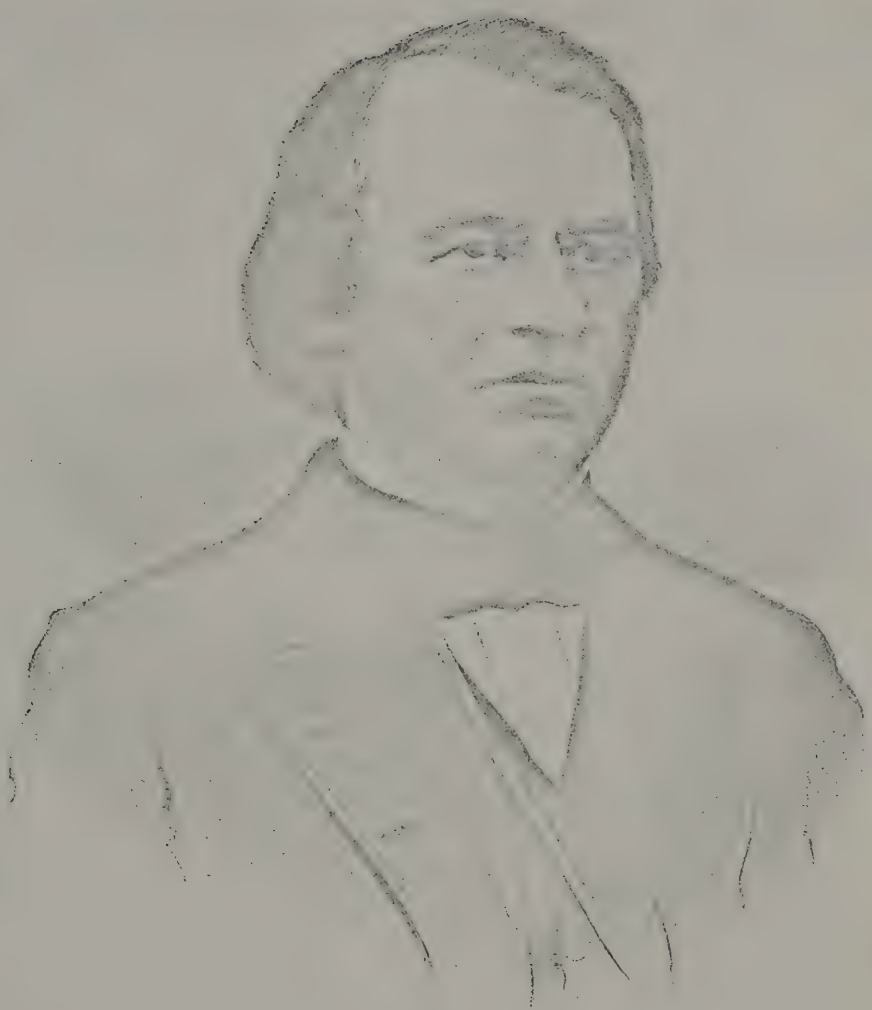
October 16, 1863, President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers to replace those whose term of enlistment had expired; made a celebrated and touching, though brief, address at the dedication of the Gettysburg military cemetery, November 19, 1863; commissioned Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, March 9, 1864; was re-elected President in November of the same year, by a large majority over General McClellan, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Vice-President; delivered a very remarkable address at his second inauguration, March 4, 1865; visited the army before Richmond the same month; entered the capital of the Confederacy the day after its fall, and upon the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army, April 9, was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the Union, when, on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, he was shot in his box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical actor, and expired early on the following morning, April 15. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

At noon on the 15th of April Andrew Johnson assumed the Presidency, and active measures were taken which resulted in the death of Booth and the execution of his principal accomplices.

The funeral of President Lincoln was conducted with unexampled solemnity and magnificence. Impressive services were held in Washington, after which the sad procession proceeded over the same route he had traveled four years before, from Springfield to Washington. In Philadelphia his body lay in state in Independence Hall, in which he had declared before his first inauguration "that I would sooner be assassinated than to give up the principles of the Declaration of Independence." He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, where a monument emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union mark his resting place.

The leaders and citizens of the expiring Confederacy expressed genuine indignation at the murder of a generous political adversary. Foreign nations took part in mourning the death of a statesman who had proved himself a true representative of American nationality. The freedmen of the South almost worshiped the memory of their deliverer; and the general sentiment of the great Nation he had saved awarded him a place in its affections, second only to that held by Washington.

The characteristics of Abraham Lincoln have been familiarly known throughout the civilized world. His tall, gaunt, ungainly figure, homely countenance, and his shrewd mother-wit, shown in his celebrated conversations overflowing in humorous and pointed anecdote, combined with an accurate, intuitive appreciation of the questions of the time, are recognized as forming the best type of a period of American history now rapidly passing away.



Andrew Johnson

Andrew Johnson.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth President of the United States, 1865–'9, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. His father died when he was four years old, and in his eleventh year he was apprenticed to a tailor. He never attended school, and did not learn to read until late in his apprenticeship, when he suddenly acquired a passion for obtaining knowledge, and devoted all his spare time to reading.

After working two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court-House, South Carolina, he removed, in 1826, to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. Under his wife's instructions he made rapid progress in his education, and manifested such an intelligent interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman, in 1828, and mayor in 1830, being twice re-elected to each office.

During this period he cultivated his talents as a public speaker by taking part in a debating society, consisting largely of students of Greenville College. In 1835, and again in 1839, he was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature, as a Democrat. In 1841 he was elected State Senator, and in 1843, Representative in Congress, being re-elected four successive periods, until 1853, when he was chosen Governor of Tennessee. In Congress he supported the administrations of Tyler and Polk in their chief measures, especially the annexation of Texas, the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, the Mexican war, and the tariff of 1846.

In 1855 Mr. Johnson was re elected Governor, and in 1857 entered the United States Senate, where he was conspicuous as an advocate of retrenchment and of the Homestead bill, and as an opponent of the Pacific Railroad. He was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention in 1860 for the Presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckenridge wing of that party.

When the election of Lincoln had brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Johnson took in the Senate a firm attitude for the Union, and in May, 1861, on returning to Tennessee, he was in imminent peril of suffering from



popular violence for his loyalty to the "old flag." He was the leader of the Loyalists' convention of East Tennessee, and during the following winter was very active in organizing relief for the destitute loyal refugees from that region, his own family being among those compelled to leave.

By his course in this crisis Johnson came prominently before the Northern public, and when in March, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he increased in popularity by the vigorous and successful manner in which he labored to restore order, protect Union men and punish marauders. On the approach of the Presidential campaign of 1864, the termination of the war being plainly foreseen, and several Southern States being partially reconstructed, it was felt that the Vice-Presidency should be given to a Southern man of conspicuous loyalty, and Governor Johnson was elected on the same platform and ticket as President Lincoln; and on the assassination of the latter succeeded to the Presidency, April 15, 1865. In a public speech two days later he said: "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. In our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be punished." He then added the ominous sentence: "In regard to my future course, I make no promises, no pledges." President Johnson retained the cabinet of Lincoln, and exhibited considerable severity toward traitors in his earlier acts and speeches, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaiming a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and successively establishing provisional Governments in the Southern States. These States accordingly claimed representation in Congress in the following December, and the momentous question of what should be the policy of the victorious Union toward its late armed opponents was forced upon that body.

Two considerations impelled the Republican majority to reject the policy of President Johnson: First, an apprehension that the chief magistrate intended to undo the results of the war in regard to slavery; and, second, the sullen attitude of the South, which seemed to be plotting to regain the policy which arms had lost. The credentials of the Southern members elect were laid on the table, a civil rights bill and a bill extending the sphere of the Freedmen's Bureau were passed over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the Government were soon in open antagonism. The action of Congress was characterized by the President as a "new rebellion." In July the cabinet was reconstructed, Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning taking the places of Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan, and an unsuccessful attempt was made by means of a general convention in Philadelphia to form a new party on the basis of the administration policy.

In an excursion to Chicago for the purpose of laying a corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, President Johnson, accompanied by several members of the cabinet, passed through Philadelphia, New York and Albany, in each of which cities, and in other places along the route, he made speeches justifying and explaining his own policy, and, violently denouncing the action of Congress.

August 12, 1867, President Johnson removed the Secretary of War, replacing him by General Grant. Secretary Stanton retired under protest, based upon the tenure-of-office act which had been passed the preceding March. The President then issued a proclamation declaring the insurrec-

tion at an end, and that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority existed in and throughout the United States." Another proclamation enjoined obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and an amnesty was published September 7, relieving nearly all the participants in the late Rebellion from the disabilities thereby incurred, on condition of taking the oath to support the Constitution and the laws.

In December Congress refused to confirm the removal of Secretary Stanton, who thereupon resumed the exercise of his office; but February 21, 1868, President Johnson again attempted to remove him, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas in his place. Stanton refused to vacate his post, and was sustained by the Senate.

February 24 the House of Representatives voted to impeach the President for "high crime and misdemeanors," and March 5 presented eleven articles of impeachment on the ground of his resistance to the execution of the acts of Congress, alleging, in addition to the offense lately committed, his public expressions of contempt for Congress, in "certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues" pronounced in August and September, 1866, and thereafter declaring that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a competent legislative body, and denying its power to propose Constitutional amendments. March 23 the impeachment trial began, the President appearing by counsel, and resulted in acquittal, the vote lacking one of the two-thirds vote required for conviction.

The remainder of President Johnson's term of office was passed without any such conflicts as might have been anticipated. He failed to obtain a nomination for re-election by the Democratic party, though receiving sixty-five votes on the first ballot. July 4 and December 25 new proclamations of pardon to the participants in the late Rebellion were issued, but were of little effect. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, March 4, 1869, Johnson returned to Greenville, Tennessee. Unsuccessful in 1870 and 1872 as a candidate respectively for United States Senator and Representative, he was finally elected to the Senate in 1875, and took his seat in the extra session of March, in which his speeches were comparatively temperate. He died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville.

President Johnson's administration was a peculiarly unfortunate one. That he should so soon become involved in bitter feud with the Republican majority in Congress was certainly a surprising and deplorable incident; yet, in reviewing the circumstances after a lapse of so many years, it is easy to find ample room for a charitable judgment of both the parties in the heated controversy, since it cannot be doubted that any President, even Lincoln himself, had he lived, must have sacrificed a large portion of his popularity in carrying out any possible scheme of reconstruction.



ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, 1869-'77, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and remained in the army eleven years. He was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry.

In 1848 Mr. Grant married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of Captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he followed farming near St. Louis, but unsuccessfully; and in 1860 he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Illinois.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men and without any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope in Missouri. His superior knowledge of military life rather surprised his superior officers, who had never before even heard of him, and they were thus led to place him on the road to rapid advancement. August 7 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

September 1 he was placed in command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and of



U. S. Grant

the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union; for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favor of the Government. In November following, according to orders, he made a demonstration about eighteen miles below Cairo, preventing the crossing of hostile troops into Missouri; but in order to accomplish this purpose he had to do some fighting, and that, too, with only 3,000 raw recruits, against 7,000 Confederates. Grant carried off two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

After repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was allowed, in February, 1862, to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The gunboats silenced the fort, and Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles distant, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders he moved his troops there, and with 15,000 men began the siege. The fort, garrisoned with 21,000 men, was a strong one, but after hard fighting on three successive days Grant forced an "Unconditional Surrender" (an alliteration upon the initials of his name). The prize he captured consisted of sixty-five cannon, 17,600 small arms and 14,623 soldiers. About 4,000 of the garrison had escaped in the night, and 2,500 were killed or wounded. Grant's entire loss was less than 2,000. This was the first important success won by the national troops during the war, and its strategic results were marked, as the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the National hands. Our hero was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of the District of West Tennessee.

In March, 1862, he was ordered to move up the Tennessee River toward Corinth, where the Confederates were concentrating a large army; but he was directed not to attack. His forces, now numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, to await the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 more; but April 6 the Confederates came out from Corinth 50,000 strong and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive; 5,000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so that he was largely outnumbered and forced back to the river, where, however, he held out until dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. The next day the Confederates were driven back to Corinth, nineteen miles. The loss was heavy on both sides; Grant, being senior in rank to Buell, commanded on both days. Two days afterward Halleck arrived at the front and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 30 Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates. In July Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. September 19 the battle of Iuka was fought, where, owing to Rosecrans's fault, only an incomplete victory was obtained.

Next, Grant, with 30,000 men, moved down into Mississippi and threatened Vicksburg, while Sherman, with 40,000 men, was sent by way of the river to attack that place in front; but, owing to Colonel Murphy's surrendering Holly Springs to the Confederates, Grant was so weakened that he had to retire to Corinth, and then Sherman failed to sustain his intended attack.

In January, 1863, General Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and spent several months in fruitless attempts to compel the surrender or evacuation of Vicksburg; but July 4, following, the place surrendered, with 31,600 men and 172 cannon, and the Mississippi River thus fell permanently into the hands of the Government. Grant was made a

Major-General in the regular army, and in October following he was placed in command of the Division of the Mississippi. The same month he went to Chattanooga and saved the Army of the Cumberland from starvation, and drove Bragg from that part of the country. This victory overthrew the last important hostile force west of the Alleghanies and opened the way for the National armies into Georgia and Sherman's march to the sea.

The remarkable series of successes which Grant had now achieved pointed him out as the appropriate leader of the National armies, and accordingly, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General was created for him by Congress, and on March 17 he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Planning the grand final campaign, he sent Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond, while he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. The costly but victorious battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were fought, more for the purpose of annihilating Lee than to capture any particular point. In June, 1864, the siege of Richmond was begun. Sherman, meanwhile, was marching and fighting daily in Georgia and steadily advancing toward Atlanta; but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was superseded by Hunter. Lee sent Early to threaten the National capital; whereupon Grant gathered up a force which he placed under Sheridan, and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles, through the valley of Virginia and destroyed his army as an organized force. The siege of Richmond went on, and Grant made numerous attacks, but was only partially successful. The people of the North grew impatient, and even the Government advised him to abandon the attempt to take Richmond or crush the Confederacy in that way; but he never wavered. He resolved to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer."

By September Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his famous "march to the sea," a route which the chief had designed six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only by holding Lee in front of Richmond, but also by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who then drew off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Thus the latter was left unopposed, and, with Thomas and Sheridan, was used in the furtherance of Grant's plans. Each executed his part in the great design and contributed his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savannah, Schofield beat the enemy at Franklin, Thomas at Nashville, and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all this while General Grant was holding Lee, with the principal Confederate army, near Richmond, as it were chained and helpless. Then Schofield was brought from the West, and Fort Fisher and Wilmington were captured on the sea-coast, so as to afford him a foothold; from here he was sent into the interior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected, and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the Shenandoah Valley, Grant brought the cavalry leader to the front of Richmond, and, making a last effort, drove Lee from his entrenchments and captured Richmond.

At the beginning of the final campaign Lee had collected 73,000 fighting men in the lines at Richmond, besides the local militia and the gunboat crews, amounting to 5,000 more. Including Sheridan's force Grant had 110,000 men in the works before Petersburg and Richmond. Petersburg fell on the 2d of April, and Richmond on the 3d, and Lee fled in the direction of Lynchburg. Grant pursued with remorseless

energy, only stopping to strike fresh blows, and Lee at last found himself not only outfought but also out-marched and out-generaled. Being completely surrounded, he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, in the open field, with 27,000 men, all that remained of his army. This act virtually ended the war. Thus, in ten days Grant had captured Petersburg and Richmond, fought, by his subordinates, the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, besides numerous smaller ones, captured 20,000 men in actual battle, and received the surrender of 27,000 more at Appomattox, absolutely annihilating an army of 70,000 soldiers.

General Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies, but this pleasurable work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate upon Grant; but he, fortunately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theater where the murder was committed. This event made Andrew Johnson President, but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honor was heaped upon him; the grade of General was created for him by Congress; houses were presented to him by citizens; towns were illuminated on his entrance into them; and, to cap the climax, when he made his tour around the world, "all nations did him honor" as they had never before honored a foreigner.

The General, as Commander-in-Chief, was placed in an embarrassing position by the opposition of President Johnson to the measures of Congress; but he directly manifested his characteristic loyalty by obeying Congress rather than the disaffected President, although for a short time he had served in his cabinet as Secretary of War.

Of course, everybody thought of General Grant as the next President of the United States, and he was accordingly elected as such in 1868 "by a large majority," and four years later re-elected by a much larger majority — the most overwhelming ever given by the people of this country. His first administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strifes which sprang from the war, by a large reduction of the National debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England which had grown out of the depredations committed by privateers fitted out in England during the war. This last settlement was made by the famous "Geneva arbitration," which saved to this Government $15,000,000, but, more than all, prevented a war with England. "Let us have peace," was Grant's motto. And this is the most appropriate place to remark that above all Presidents whom this Government has ever had, General Grant was the most non-partisan. He regarded the Executive office as purely and exclusively *executive* of the laws of Congress, irrespective of "politics." But every great man has jealous, bitter enemies, a fact Grant was well aware of.

After the close of his Presidency, our General made his famous tour around the world, already referred to, and soon afterward, in company with Ferdinand Ward, of New York City, he engaged in banking and stock brokerage, which business was made disastrous to Grant, as well as to himself, by his rascality. By this time an incurable cancer of the tongue developed itself in the person of the afflicted ex-President, which ended his unrequited life July 23, 1885. Thus passed away from earth's turmoils the man, the General, who was as truly the "father of this regenerated country" as was Washington the father of the infant nation.

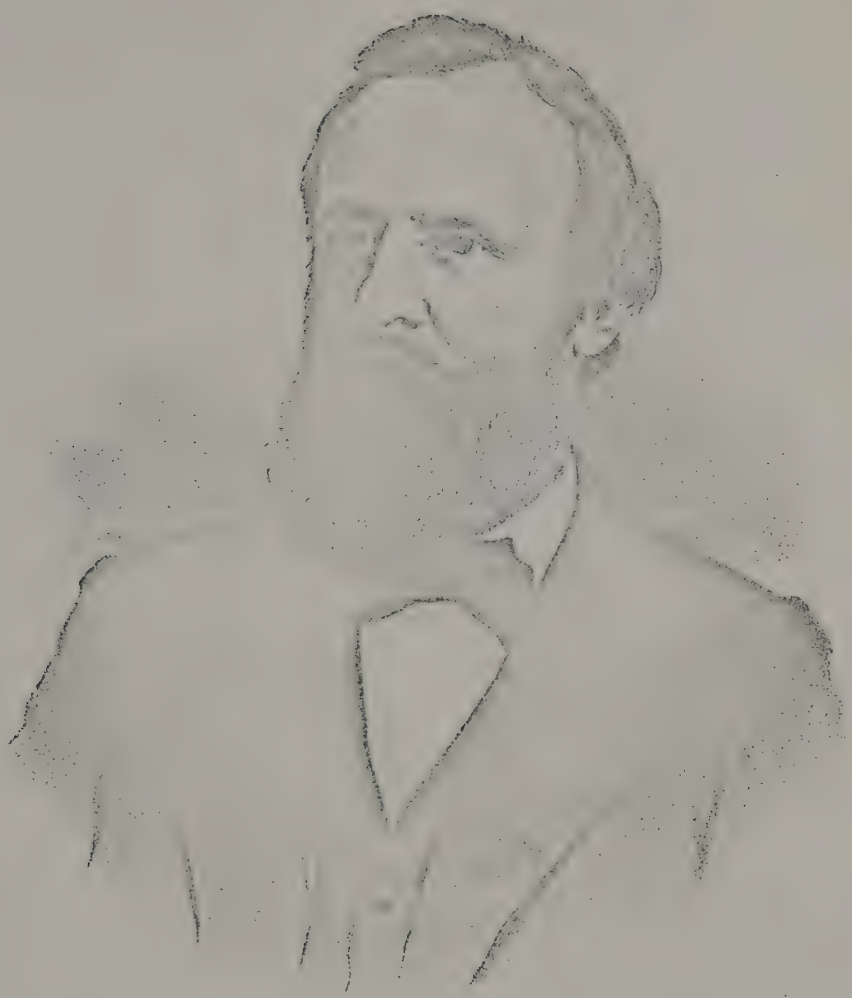
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, 1877–'81, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His ancestry can be traced as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates and had a large following. The Hayes family had, for a coat of-arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle and above the shield, while on a scroll underneath the shield was inscribed the motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. He was an industrious worker in wood and iron, having a mechanical genius and a cultivated mind. His son George was born in Windsor and remained there during his life.

Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived in Simsbury, Connecticut. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Connecticut. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a famous blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He immigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford, father of President Hayes, was born. In September, 1813, he married Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vermont, whose ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The father of President Hayes was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything that he might undertake. He was prosperous in business, a member of the church and active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town. After the close of the war of 1812 he immigrated to Ohio, and purchased a farm near the present town of Delaware. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, and an orphan girl whom he had adopted.

It was in 1817 that the family arrived at Delaware. Instead of settling upon his



Sincerely
R. B. Hayes

farm, Mr. Hayes concluded to enter into business in the village. He purchased an interest in a distillery, a business then as respectable as it was profitable. His capital and recognized ability assured him the highest social position in the community. He died July 22, 1822, less than three months before the birth of the son that was destined to fill the office of President of the United States.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes's baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on friendly terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head and the mother's assiduous care of him, said to her, in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet." "You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes, "you wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet."

The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his elder brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother. He was seven years old before he was placed in school. His education, however, was not neglected. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which are marked traits of his character. At school he was ardently devoted to his studies, obedient to the teacher, and careful to avoid the quarrels in which many of his schoolmates were involved. He was always waiting at the school-house door when it opened in the morning, and never late in returning to his seat at recess. His sister Fannie was his constant companion, and their affection for each other excited the admiration of their friends.

In 1838 young Hayes entered Kenyon College and graduated in 1842. He then began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus. His health was now well established, his figure robust, his mind vigorous and alert. In a short time he determined to enter the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he pursued his studies with great diligence.

In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession. His bachelor uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had always manifested great interest in his nephew and rendered him assistance in boyhood, was now a wealthy banker, and it was understood that the young man would be his heir. It is possible that this expectation may have made Mr. Hayes more indifferent to the attainment of wealth than he would otherwise have been, but he was led into no extravagance or vices on this account.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati where his ambition found new stimulus. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of them was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Cincinnati; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, General John Pope and Governor Edward F. Noyes. The marriage was a fortunate one as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of

our Presidents was more universally admired, reverenced and beloved than is Mrs. Hayes, and no one has done more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood.

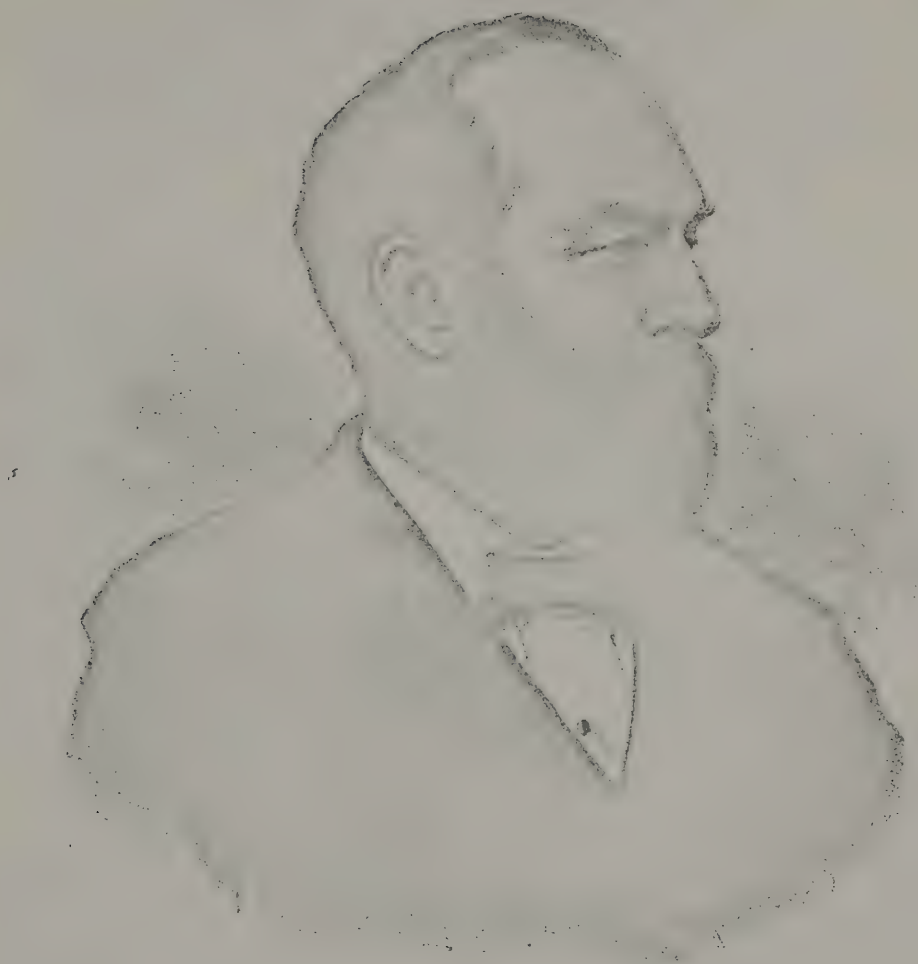
In 1856 Mr. Hayes was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined to accept the nomination. Two years later he was chosen to the office of City Solicitor.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was eager to take up arms in the defense of his country. His military life was bright and illustrious. June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. In July the regiment was sent to Virginia. October 15, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and in August, 1862, was promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but refused to leave his old comrades. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and suffered severely, being unable to enter upon active duty for several weeks. November 30, 1862, he rejoined his regiment as its Colonel, having been promoted October 15.

December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the Kanawha division, and for meritorious service in several battles was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General for distinguished services in 1864. He was wounded four times, and five horses were shot from under him.

Mr. Hayes was first a Whig in politics, and was among the first to unite with the Free-Soil and Republican parties. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had always been Democratic, receiving a majority of 3,098. In 1866 he was renominated for Congress and was a second time elected. In 1867 he was elected Governor over Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate, and re-elected in 1869. In 1874 Sardis Birchard died, leaving his large estate to General Hayes.

In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency. His letter of acceptance excited the admiration of the whole country. He resigned the office of Governor and retired to his home in Fremont to await the result of the canvass. After a hard, long contest he was inaugurated March 5, 1877. His Presidency was characterized by compromises with all parties, in order to please as many as possible. The close of his Presidential term in 1881 was the close of his public life, and since then he has remained at his home in Fremont, Ohio, in Jeffersonian retirement from public notice, in striking contrast with most others of the world's notables.



J. A. Garfield

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, 1881, was born November 19, 1831, in the wild woods of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, who were of New England ancestry. The senior Garfield was an industrious farmer, as the rapid improvements which appeared on his place attested. The residence was the familiar pioneer log cabin, and the household comprised the parents and their children—Mehetable, Thomas, Mary and James A. In May, 1833, the father died, and the care of the household consequently devolved upon young Thomas, to whom James was greatly indebted for the educational and other advantages he enjoyed. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

As the subject of our sketch grew up, he, too, was industrious, both in mental and physical labor. He worked upon the farm, or at carpentering, or chopped wood, or at any other odd job that would aid in support of the family, and in the meantime made the most of his books. Ever afterward he was never ashamed of his humble origin, nor forgot the friends of his youth. The poorest laborer was sure of his sympathy, and he always exhibited the character of a modest gentleman.

Until he was about sixteen years of age, James's highest ambition was to be a lake captain. To this his mother was strongly opposed, but she finally consented to his going to Cleveland to carry out his long-cherished design, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland, and this was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, including labor on board a lake vessel, but all in vain, he finally engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. In a short time, however, he quit this and returned home. He then attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, and next he entered Hiram Institute, a school started in 1850 by the Disciples of Christ, of which church he was a member. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor, and at times taught school. He soon completed the curriculum there, and then entered Williams College, at which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class.

Afterward he returned to Hiram as President. In his youthful and therefore zealous piety, he exercised his talents occasionally as a preacher of the Gospel. He was a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and as soon as he began to look into politics, he saw innumerable points that could be improved. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who ever afterward proved a worthy consort in all the stages of her husband's career. They had seven children, five of whom are still living.

It was in 1859 that Garfield made his first political speeches, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, being received everywhere with popular favor. He was elected to the State Senate this year, taking his seat in January, 1860.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Garfield resolved to fight as he had talked, and accordingly he enlisted to defend the old flag, receiving his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, that year. He was immediately thrown into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action he was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving the Confederates, headed by Humphrey Marshall, from his native State, Kentucky. This task was speedily accomplished, although against great odds. On account of his success, President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 11, 1862; and, as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army. He was with General Buell's army at Shiloh, also in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. Next, he was detailed as a member of the general court-martial for the trial of General Fitz-John Porter, and then ordered to report to General Rosecrans, when he was assigned to the position of Chief of Staff. His military history closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of Major-General.

In the fall of 1862, without any effort on his part, he was elected as a Representative to Congress, from that section of Ohio which had been represented for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. Again, he was the youngest member of that body, and continued there by successive re-elections, as Representative or Senator, until he was elected President in 1880. During his life in Congress he compiled and published by his speeches, there and elsewhere, more information on the issues of the day, especially on one side, than any other member.

June 8, 1880, at the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, in preference to the old war-horses, Blaine and Grant; and although many of the Republican party felt sore over the failure of their respective heroes to obtain the nomination, General Garfield was elected by a fair popular majority. He was duly inaugurated, but on July 2 following, before he had fairly got started in his administration, he was fatally shot by a half-demented assassin. After very painful and protracted suffering, he died September 19, 1881, lamented by all the American people. Never before in the history of this country had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the Nation, for the moment, as the awful act of Guiteau, the murderer. He was duly tried, convicted and put to death on the gallows.

The lamented Garfield was succeeded by the Vice-President, General Arthur, who seemed to endeavor to carry out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor.



C. A. Walker

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, the twenty-first Chief Executive of this growing republic, 1881-'5, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830, the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father, Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, immigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, New York, after serving many years as a successful minister. Chester A. was educated at that old, conservative institution, Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he excelled in all his studies. He graduated there, with honor, and then struck out in life for himself by teaching school for about two years in his native State.

At the expiration of that time young Arthur, with $500 in his purse, went to the city of New York and entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. In due time he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law at some point in the West; but after spending about three months in the Western States, in search of an eligible place, they returned to New York City, leased a room, exhibited a sign of their business and almost immediately enjoyed a paying patronage.

At this stage of his career Mr. Arthur's business prospects were so encouraging that he concluded to take a wife, and accordingly he married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who had been lost at sea. To the widow of the latter Congress voted a gold medal, in recognition of the Lieutenant's bravery during the occasion in which he lost his life. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before her husband's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Mr. Arthur obtained considerable celebrity as an attorney in the famous Lemmon suit, which was brought to recover possession of eight slaves, who had been declared free by the Superior Court of New York City. The noted Charles O'Conor, who was nominated by the "Straight Democrats" in 1872 for the United States Presidency, was retained by Jonathan G. Lem-



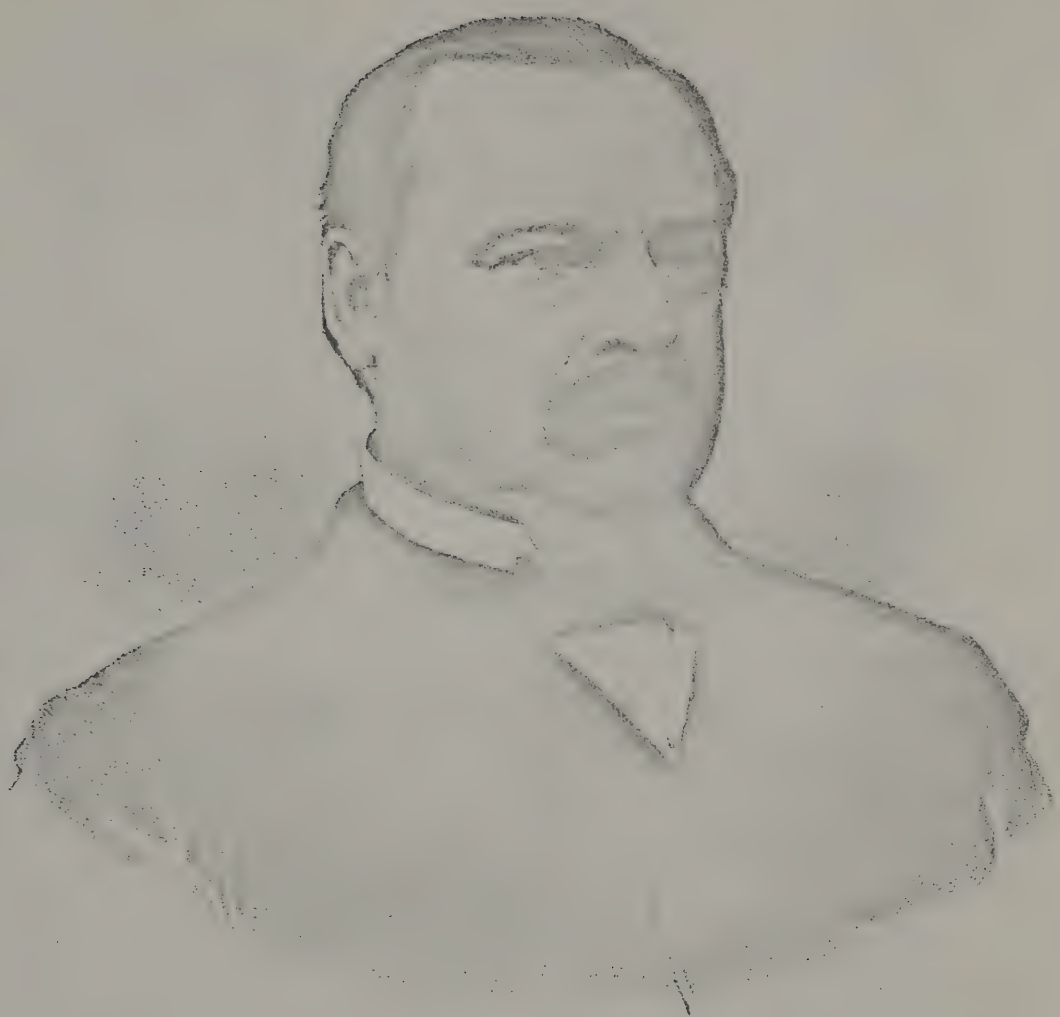
mon, of Virginia, to recover the negroes, but he lost the suit. In this case, however, Mr. Arthur was assisted by William M. Evarts, now United States Senator. Soon afterward, in 1856, a respectable colored woman was ejected from a street car in New York City. Mr. Arthur sued the car company in her behalf and recovered $500 damages. Immediately afterward all the car companies in the city issued orders to their employes to admit colored persons upon their cars.

Mr. Arthur's political doctrines, as well as his practice as a lawyer, raised him to prominence in the party of freedom; and accordingly he was sent as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention. Soon afterward he was appointed Judge Advocate for the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and then Engineer-in-Chief on Governor Morgan's staff. In 1861, the first year of the war, he was made Inspector-General, and next, Quartermaster-General, in both which offices he rendered great service to the Government. After the close of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming first a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and subsequently adding Mr. Phelps to the firm. Each of these gentlemen were able lawyers.

November 21, 1872, General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, and he held the office until July 20, 1878.

The next event of prominence in General Arthur's career was his nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, under the influence of Roscoe Conkling, at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880, when James A. Garfield was placed at the head of the ticket. Both the convention and the campaign that followed were noisy and exciting. The friends of Grant, constituting nearly half the convention, were exceedingly persistent, and were sorely disappointed over their defeat. At the head of the Democratic ticket was placed a very strong and popular man; yet Garfield and Arthur were elected by a respectable plurality of the popular vote. The 4th of March following, these gentlemen were accordingly inaugurated; but within four months the assassin's bullet made a fatal wound in the person of General Garfield, whose life terminated September 19, 1881, when General Arthur, *ex officio*, was obliged to take the chief reins of government. Some misgivings were entertained by many in this event, as Mr. Arthur was thought to represent especially the Grant and Conkling wing of the Republican party; but President Arthur had both the ability and the good sense to allay all fears, and he gave the restless, critical American people as good an administration as they had ever been blessed with. Neither selfishness nor low partisanism ever characterized any feature of his public service. He ever maintained a high sense of every individual right as well as of the Nation's honor. Indeed, he stood so high that his successor, President Cleveland, though of opposing politics, expressed a wish in his inaugural address that he could only satisfy the people with as good an administration.

But the day of civil service reform had come in so far, and the corresponding reaction against "third-termism" had encroached so far even upon "second-term" service, that the Republican party saw fit in 1884 to nominate another man for President. Only by this means was General Arthur's tenure of office closed at Washington. On his retirement from the Presidency, March, 1885, he engaged in the practice of law at New York City, where he died November 18, 1886.



Grover Cleveland

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, 1885—, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. The house in which he was born, a small two-story wooden building, is still standing. It was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, of which his father, Richard Cleveland, at the time was pastor. The family is of New England origin, and for two centuries has contributed to the professions and to business, men who have reflected honor on the name. Aaron Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's great-great-grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, but subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he became an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, at whose house he died. He left a large family of children, who in time married and settled in different parts of New England. A grandson was one of the small American force that fought the British at Bunker Hill. He served with gallantry throughout the Revolution and was honorably discharged at its close as a Lieutenant in the Continental army. Another grandson, William Cleveland (a son of a second Aaron Cleveland, who was distinguished as a writer and member of the Connecticut Legislature) was Grover Cleveland's grandfather. William Cleveland became a silversmith in Norwich, Connecticut. He acquired by industry some property and sent his son, Richard Cleveland, the father of Grover Cleveland, to Yale College, where he graduated in 1824. During a year spent in teaching at Baltimore, Maryland, after graduation, he met and fell in love with a Miss Annie Neale, daughter of a wealthy Baltimore book publisher, of Irish birth. He was earning his own way in the world at the time and was unable to marry; but in three years he completed a course of preparation for the ministry, secured a church in Windham, Connecticut, and married Annie Neale. Subsequently he moved to Portsmouth, Virginia, where he preached for nearly two years, when he was summoned to Caldwell, New Jersey, where was born Grover Cleveland.

When he was three years old the family moved to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. Here Grover Cleveland lived until he was fourteen years old, the rugged, healthful life of a country boy. His frank, generous manner made him a favorite among his companions, and their respect was won by the good qualities in the germ which his manhood developed. He attended the district school of the village and

was for a short time at the academy. His father, however, believed that boys should be taught to labor at an early age, and before he had completed the course of study at the academy he began to work in the village store at $50 for the first year, and the promise of $100 for the second year. His work was well done and the promised increase of pay was granted the second year.

Meanwhile his father and family had moved to Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, where his father acted as agent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, preaching in the churches of the vicinity. Hither Grover came at his father's request shortly after the beginning of his second year at the Fayetteville store, and resumed his studies at the Clinton Academy. After three years spent in this town, the Rev. Richard Cleveland was called to the village church of Holland Patent. He had preached here only a month when he was suddenly stricken down and died without an hour's warning. The death of the father left the family in straitened circumstances, as Richard Cleveland had spent all his salary of $1,000 per year, which was not required for the necessary expenses of living, upon the education of his children, of whom there were nine, Grover being the fifth. Grover was hoping to enter Hamilton College, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. For the first year (1853–'4) he acted as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind in New York City, of which the late Augustus Schell was for many years the patron. In the winter of 1854 he returned to Holland Patent, where the generous people of that place, Fayetteville and Clinton, had purchased a home for his mother, and in the following spring, borrowing $25, he set out for the West to earn his living.

Reaching Buffalo he paid a hasty visit to an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a well-known stock farmer, living at Black Rock, a few miles distant. He communicated his plans to Mr. Allen, who discouraged the idea of the West, and finally induced the enthusiastic boy of seventeen to remain with him and help him prepare a catalogue of blooded short-horn cattle, known as "Allen's American Herd Book," a publication familiar to all breeders of cattle. In August, 1855, he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, and after serving a few months without pay, was paid $4 a week—an amount barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of his board in the family of a fellow-student in Buffalo, with whom he took lodgings. Life at this time with Grover Cleveland was a stern battle with the world. He took his breakfast by candle-light with the drovers, and went at once to the office where the whole day was spent in work and study. Usually he returned again at night to resume reading which had been interrupted by the duties of the day. Gradually his employers came to recognize the ability, trustworthiness and capacity for hard work in their young employe, and by the time he was admitted to the bar (1859) he stood high in their confidence. A year later he was made confidential and managing clerk, and in the course of three years more his salary had been raised to $1,000. In 1863 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County by the district attorney, the Hon. C. C. Torrance.

Since his first vote had been cast in 1858 he had been a staunch Democrat, and until he was chosen Governor he always made it his duty, rain or shine, to stand at the polls and give out ballots to Democratic voters. During the first year of his term as assistant district attorney, the Democrats desired especially to carry the Board of Supervisors. The old Second Ward in which he lived was Republican ordinarily by 250 majority, but at the urgent request of the

party Grover Cleveland consented to be the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and came within thirteen votes of an election. The three years spent in the district attorney's office were devoted to assiduous labor and the extension of his professional attainments. He then formed a law partnership with the late Isaac V. Vanderpoel, ex-State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. Here the bulk of the work devolved on Cleveland's shoulders, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of Erie County. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland formed a partnership with ex-Senator A. P. Laning and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Oscar Folsom, under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. During these years he began to earn a moderate professional income; but the larger portion of it was sent to his mother and sisters at Holland Patent to whose support he had contributed ever since 1860. He served as sheriff of Erie County, 1870–'4, and then resumed the practice of law, associating himself with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell. The firm was strong and popular, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice. Ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Bass in 1879, and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 Mr. George J. Sicard was added to the firm.

In the autumn election of 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo by a majority of over 3,500—the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor—and the Democratic city ticket was successful, although the Republicans carried Buffalo by over 1,000 majority for their State ticket. Grover Cleveland's administration as mayor fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of Buffalo, evidenced by the great vote he received.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, and nominated Grover Cleveland for Governor on the third ballot and Cleveland was elected by 192,000 majority. In the fall of 1884 he was elected President of the United States by about 1,000 popular majority, in New York State, and he was accordingly inaugurated the 4th of March following.

HISTORY

OF

MINNESOTA.

HISTORY OF MINNESOTA.

CHAPTER I.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GENERAL REMARKS.

MINNESOTA is located in the geographical center of the continent of North America — midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and also midway between Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. It embraces territory extending from latitude 43 degrees 50 minutes, to 49 degrees, and from 89 degrees 29 minutes to 97 degrees 5 minutes west longitude. As to its area, it can only be estimated, as portions of the State are as yet unsurveyed; but as near as can be arrived at, the area is 85,531 square miles, or about 53,760,000 acres. In size Minnesota is the fourth State in the Union. From its southern boundary to the northern is about 400 miles, and from the most eastern to the extreme western point about 354 miles. In altitude it appears to be one of the highest portions of the continent, as the headwaters of the three great river systems are found in its limits — those of streams flowing northward to Hudson's Bay, eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, and southward to the Gulf of Mexico.

Nearly three-quarters of the surface of the State is made up of rolling prairie, interspersed with frequent groves, oak openings and belts of hardwood timber, watered by numerous lakes and streams, and covered with a warm, dark soil of great fertility. The balance, embracing the elevated district immediately west of Lake Superior, consists mainly of the rich mineral ranges on its shores, and of the pine forests which extend over the upper Mississippi country, affording extensive supplies of timber. But a very small portion is broken, rocky or worthless land; nearly all is arable. But few States are so well watered as Minnesota, and the numerous rivers and water-courses give excellent drainage. A number of the rivers — the Mississippi, the Minnesota, the St. Croix, the St. Louis, the Red and the Red Lake rivers — are navigable, and nearly all of the balance afford water power. The lakes of Minnesota are among its principal physical characteristics. The estimate of 10,000 lakes in the State is not an unreasonable one.

With all these natural advantages, favorable climate and rich soil, Minnesota has become one of the most successful agricultural States in the Union, and stock-raising and dairying is rapidly becoming a leading industry. Lumbering is also carried on very extensively, and the manufacturing branch is rapidly becoming large. While at first it was supposed that this State was destitute of valuable minerals, recent discoveries prove to the contrary. Inexhaustible supplies of the best iron ore exist, and are now being mined and exported in large quantities. Silver veins have also been found near the boundary line; copper ore has also been found, and it is known that plumbago and gold quartz exist. Building material, gran-

ite, brownstone, limestone, sandstone and brick and potter's clay are abundant.

A few words as to railroads and history relating to their construction will also be interesting. Twenty-five years ago (1862), there were only ten miles of railway in operation in the State. At the close of 1885 there were 6,721 miles in operation. The general government has granted to railroads within this State 12,151,527 acres of land, and the State has given 1,811,750 acres of swamp and other lands, making a total of 13,933,277 acres of land within the State given to railroads, valued on the average at $5 per acre, making $69,666,385 thus given. In addition, local, county and State bonds have been given them amounting to over $6,680,000, making in lands and cash a total gift of $76,496,385, or about $19,345 for every mile completed. There is material in these facts for an extended political essay, and they certainly furnish food for thought.

In concluding these general remarks it may justly be said that the outlook for the State is most gratifying. Its population is rapidly increasing, and its taxable wealth increasing in similar ratio. Every year sees an enormous area of its rich soil brought under cultivation, while there are still millions of acres awaiting the plow of the settler.

The following table of census returns will show the growth of the State as to population: 1850, population 6,077; 1860, population 172,023; 1865, population 250,099; 1870, population 439,706; 1875, population 597,407; 1880, population 780,773, and in 1885 the population was 1,117,798.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY OF MINNESOTA—FROM 1660 TO 1887.



THE first exploration by whites of the territory which now comprises the State of Minnesota dates back early into the seventeenth century. It is claimed by good authority that Jean Nicolet (pronounced Nicolay), one of Champlain's interpreters, was the first to spread knowledge of the country west of Lake Michigan. As early as 1635 he set foot upon the western shores of Lake Michigan, and traded near Green Bay, also roaming over various portions of Wisconsin at about that time. In December of the same year he returned to Canada. It is very doubtful whether Nicolet ever set foot on Minnesota soil, although it is certain that his visit to the country west of Lake Michigan was the means of spreading knowledge of this country, and of the aborigines of Minnesota. It was said of him that he penetrated far distant countries, and in a letter bearing date of 1640, it is stated that "if he had proceeded three days more on a river which flows from that lake (Green Bay), he would have found the sea." The death of this explorer occurred at Three Rivers in 1640.

After Nicolet's visit to Wisconsin, for a quarter of a century history brings no trace of any explorations concerning this region. At the end of this time, in 1660, the first white men of whom there is any reliable record, set foot on Minnesota soil. They were Medard Chouart, called Groselliers, and Pierre d'Esprit, who was known as Sieur Radisson. Both were Frenchmen who had come to Canada when young men to engage in the fur trade. About the middle of that century several important changes had been made in the location of Indian tribes. The Hurons and their allies, the Ottawas, after successive battles, had drifted to the west of Lake Michigan. In former times they had been located in the St. Lawrence region. Finally reaching the Mississippi they found the Iowa River. Later, returning to the Mississippi, they settled upon an island in the river near where the city of Hastings is now located; but becoming involved in battles with the Sioux, we finally find the Hurons located about the headwaters of the Chippeway, and the Ottawas on the shores of Lake Superior, near where Bayfield is now situated. It was to trade with the Indians that the two Frenchmen mentioned, Groselliers and Radisson, made their trip to this wild region. They passed the winter of 1659–60 among the Sioux villages in the Mille Lacs country, and the following spring and summer was spent in the region of Lake Superior. In August, 1660, they returned to Montreal, and their report of the country they had visited created much excitement. Within a few weeks an exploring and trading party was formed, and accompanied by six Frenchmen and two priests, one of whom was the Jesuit, Rene Menard, they again started westward, and on the 15th of October, 1660, they reached the Ottawa settlement on the shores of Lake Superior. The objects of this party were various, some bent on exploration, others on trading, while Father Menard went as a missionary. Groselliers (pronounced Gro-say-ya) and Radisson, accompanied by others,

pushed on through the country to the northwest of Lake Superior and at length reached Hudson's Bay. They returned to Montreal in May, 1662. The names of all the members of this party have not been preserved. Groselliers and Radisson proceeded to Paris, thence to London, where they were well received by the nobility and scientific men. A vessel was fitted out and placed at their disposal, in the hope of finding a northwest passage to Asia. In June, 1668, they left England and made an extended voyage, reaching a tributary of Hudson's Bay and returning to England, where, in 1670, the famous trading corporation, the "Hudson's Bay Company," was chartered.

Now to return to the venerable Father Menard, who had been left among the Ottawa Indians on the shores of Lake Superior in October, 1660. For nearly a year he lived there in a cabin built of fir branches. In the summer of 1661 he decided to visit the Hurons, who had fled eastward from the Sioux of Minnesota and were located among the woods of northern Wisconsin, as stated. He was accompanied by one Frenchman, whose name has been lost in the mist of years. They became separated, and Father Menard was lost, as Perrot says, "in the labyrinth of trees." This was the last ever positively known of him, although his breviary and cassock were said afterward to have been found among the Sioux Indians. Whether this good and venerable man starved or was murdered or captured by the Indians will forever be shrouded in mystery.

These were the earliest explorations of the Northwest of which any record has been left, but after that period this region was visited by various parties at long intervals, and many interesting documents have been preserved giving accounts of their journeys and discoveries.

About the year 1665 several French traders and the Jesuit, Allouez, visited the country off the western shore of Lake Superior. Early in 1679 we find Daniel G. Du Luth west of Lake Michigan, and it is believed he planted the French arms on Minnesota soil. His records state that "on July 2d he caused his Majesty's arms to be planted in the great village of the Nadousioux, called Kathio, and at Songaskicous and Houetbatons, one hundred and twenty leagues distant from the former." Rev. E. D. Neill in his thorough work relating to early explorers of Minnesota, locates this as being "one hundred and twenty leagues beyond Mille Lacs." Du Luth states that at one point on Minnesota soil he found upon a tree this legend: "Arms of the King cut on this tree in the year 1679." He established several posts, carried on trading with the Indians, and was probably the most prominent of the early explorers. Later he was stationed near Lake Erie and died in 1710. His reports furnish much interesting information regarding the early explorations in the Northwest.

La Salle was given a commission by the King of France in 1678 to "explore the West," and do limited trading. He visited various parts of the Northwest. His jealousy of Du Luth appears to form a considerable portion of his official reports, but it is stated on good authority that he wrote the first description of the upper Mississippi Valley, August 22, 1682, some months before the publication of Father Hennepin's first work, "Description de la Louisiane." He must, however, have obtained his information from one of Hennepin's men.

Father Louis Hennepin's explorations and adventures through the Northwest form an interesting chapter in the earlier history of this region. He was a native of Ath, an inland town of the Netherlands, and had early assumed the robes of priesthood. In 1676 he came to Canada, and two years later was

ordered to join the La Salle exploring expedition. A ship was rigged, and on August 7th, 1679, its sails caught the breezes of Lake Erie — the first European vessel launched on the great lakes. La Salle conducted his expedition to Green Bay, thence along the coast of Lake Michigan, and about the middle of January, 1680, landed it on an eminence near Lake Peoria, on the Illinois River, where he commenced the erection of Fort Crevecœur. On the last of February of the same year, Father Hennepin, in company with Michael Accault (Ako) and Angelle, left the fort to ascend the Mississippi River. On the 11th of April, 1680, after having reached a point north of the Chippewa River, they were met and taken charge of by a party of over a hundred Sioux Indians. They then proceeded with the Indians to their villages, nearly sixty leagues north of St. Anthony falls. They remained with the Indians some time, being well treated, and on the 25th of July, 1680, they were met by Du Luth, who was accompanied by his interpreter, Faffart, and several French soldiers. They then proceeded to Mille Lacs, arriving, according to Father's Hennepin writings, on the 11th of August, 1680. In the latter part of September they started to return to the French settlement, passing by St. Anthony falls. Father Hennepin published two works relating to his discoveries, the first, "Description de la Louisiane," in 1836; the second, "The New Discovery," in 1697. These works called forth much criticism, as there can be no doubt Hennepin greatly magnified his own importance, and exaggerated his services and discoveries. For instance, he claims to have descended the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, before proceeding northward, then returned and proceeded on to the St. Anthony falls. This in the face of his own stated facts — leaving Fort Crevecœur the last of February, he claims to have made this wonderful trip, and arrived two miles south of where the city of St. Paul is now located, late in April, giving the 11th of April as the date of their capture by the Indians. However this may be, Father Hennepin's work was not in vain, and his memory is entitled to the credit for that which he did. His publications hastened and facilitated exploration, and his failing — if such it was — should be treated with charity. La Salle speaks of him highly, but charitably says, "it was his failing to magnify those adventures which concerned him."

During 1684, Nicholas Perrot and Le Sueur visited Lake Pepin, and the following winter the French traded with the Indians on Minnesota soil. Perrot had been appointed by the governor of Canada as the commandant for the West, and was accompanied by twenty men. Upon his arrival he caused a stockade to be built on the east bank of Lake Pepin, which bore his name for many years. He discovered a number of lead mines, and his name figures conspicuously in the history of the early French explorations and frontier work. Perrot remained for some time after building the fort, then, in 1686, returned to Green Bay. He passed much time in collecting allies for the expedition against the Iroquois in New York, and in the spring of 1687, was with Du Luth and Tonty with the French and Indian allies in the expedition against the Senecas of the Genesee Valley in New York. The following year he was sent with a company of Frenchmen to reoccupy the post on Lake Pepin, in Minnesota, and it was in 1689 that Perrot, in the presence of Father Joseph James Marest, a Jesuit, Boisguiblot, a trader on the Wisconsin and Mississippi, and Le Seur, made a formal record of taking possession of the Sioux country in the name of the King of France.

Le Sueur, who accompanied Perrot in his first trip to Lake Pepin in 1684, was intimately connected with that explorer's move-

ments. In 1692 Le Sueur was sent by Gov. Frontenac, of Canada, to the extremity of Lake Superior to maintain peace between the Indian tribes. Entering the Sioux country, in 1694, he established a post upon a prairie island, nine miles below where Hastings is now located. He was accompanied by Penicaut and others. Here they established a fort and storehouse and passed the winter, as game was very abundant. On July 15, 1695, Le Sueur went back to Montreal accompanied by a party of Ojibways, and the first Dakotah brave that ever visited Canada. Le Sueur then visited France, and in 1697 received a license to open certain mines that were supposed to exist in Minnesota. The ship in which he was returning was captured by the English, and he was taken to England; when released he returned to France and secured a new commission, but it was afterward suspended. Fortunately, D'Ilberville, a kinsman of Le Sueur, was appointed governor of the new territory of Louisiana, and in December, 1699, Le Sueur arrived from France with thirty workmen to proceed to the mines. During the next year he ascended the Minnesota River with his expedition, and in October, 1700, built a fort on the Blue Earth River, which he named L'Huillier. This was occupied by Le Sueur's men until 1702, when it was abandoned because of the hostility of the Indians. Charlevoix, who visited the valley of the lower Mississippi in 1722, says that "Le Sueur spent at least one winter in his fort on the banks of the Blue Earth, and that in the following April he went up to the mine, *about a mile above*, and in twenty-two days they obtained more than 30,000 pounds of the substance—lead." Le Sueur estimated the Sioux Indians at that time as being four thousand families.

In 1703 a little volume was published in France and England by Baron La Hontan, giving an account of his "travels," in which he claimed to have penetrated and pursued explorations through the territory which now forms Minnesota, farther than any of his predecessors. He states that he found a river tributary to the Mississippi, and describes a journey of 500 miles up this stream, which he named Long River. His wonderful story was believed at the time and the river was placed upon the early maps; but in later years it was discredited and is now by the closest students and ablest historians treated as fabulous.

In September, 1727, Fort Beauharnois was erected and a French post established on the shores of Lake Pepin, under the directions of Sieur de la Perriere. An extensive trade was carried on with the Indians here, and it was occupied for a number of years. In 1728 Veranderie, who had been placed in command of a post on Lake Nepigon, began laying plans for finding a communication with the Pacific Ocean. An expedition was fitted out which left Montreal in 1731, under the management of his sons and a nephew, De la Jemeraye, he not joining the party until 1733. A fourth son joined the expedition in 1735. In the autumn of 1731, the party reached Rainy Lake, at the foot of which a post, called Fort St. Pierre, was erected. The next year they reached Lake of the Woods, and established Fort St. Charles on its southwest bank. A few miles from Lake Winnepeg they established a post on the Assinaboine, and a fort was established on the Maurepas (Winnepeg) River. In June, 1736, while twenty-one of the expedition were encamped on an isle in the Lake of the Woods, they were surprised by a band of Sioux Indians hostile to the French allies, and all were killed. The island on this account is called Massacre Island. The remaining portion of the expedition progressed as best they could. October 3, 1738, they built an advanced post called Fort la Reine on the Assinaboine River.

They came in sight of the Rocky Mountains on the 1st of January, 1743, and, on the 12th, ascended them. In 1744, after planting a leaden plate of the arms of France in the upper Missouri country, they returned, reaching Minnesota soil late in June, and after establishing several posts in the extreme northern frontier country they finally returned to Montreal. Expeditions were afterward fitted out, one of which again reached the Rocky Mountains, but the clash of arms between France and England put an end to the explorations so far as the French were concerned.

In 1763, by the treaty of Versailles, France ceded Minnesota east of the Mississippi to England and west of it to Spain. In 1766 Capt. Jonathan Carver, the first British subject, although a native of Connecticut, visited the Falls of St. Anthony. He spent some three years among the different tribes of Indians in the upper Mississippi country; found the Indian nations at war and succeeded in making peace between them. As a reward for his good offices, it is claimed that two chiefs of the Sioux, acting for their nation, at a council held with Carver at a great cave, now within the corporate limits of St. Paul, deeded to Carver a vast tract of land on the Mississippi River, extending from the Falls of St. Anthony to the foot of Lake Pepin, on the Mississippi, thence east one hundred miles; thence north one hundred and twenty miles; thence west to the place of beginning. This pretended grant, however, was examined by our government and totally ignored.

At the beginning of the present century there were no white men in Minnesota, except the few engaged in the fur trade, and the posts were chiefly held by the Northwest Company, which corporation in 1794 erected a stockade at Sandy Lake. In 1802 we find William Morrison trading at Leech Lake, and two years later at Itasca. In the meantime, in 1796, the laws of the ordinance of 1787 had been extended over the Northwest, and on May 7, 1800, that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi had become a part of Indiana by the division of Ohio. On the 20th of December, 1803, that part of Minnesota west of the Mississippi, for forty years in the possession of Spain as a part of Louisiana, was ceded to the United States by Napoleon Bonaparte, who had just obtained it from Spain. In 1804 Upper Louisiana Territory was constituted. During the following year the United States for the first time sent an officer to Minnesota, in the person of Lieut. Z. M. Pike, who established government relations and obtained the Fort Snelling reservation from the Dakotahs. He remained here for some time, but the war of 1812 coming on postponed the military occupation of the upper Mississippi by the United States for several years. Pike afterward fell in battle at York, in Upper Canada.

In 1817 the Earl of Selkirk, a nobleman, visited the Scotch colony on the Red River, established in 1812, and created quite an excitement on the part of some of the United States authorities. The same year Mayor Stephen H. Long, of the United States Engineer Corps, visited Minnesota and made a report recommending the bluff at the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers as a site for a fort.

In 1819 Minnesota east of the Mississippi River became a part of Crawford County, Mich. During the same year Fort Snelling was established and the site of Mendota was occupied by the United States troops, under Col. Leavenworth. Major Taliaferro was appointed Indian agent.

During the year 1820 much of interest transpired on Minnesota soil. Early in the spring Jean Baptiste Faribault brought Leavenworth's horses from Prairie du Chien. On the 5th of May Col. Leavenworth established summer quarters at Camp Coldwater,

(Hennepin County). In July Gov. Cass, of Michigan, visited the camps. In August Col. Joshia Snelling succeeded Leavenworth in command, and on the 20th of September the corner-stone of Fort Snelling (then Fort St. Anthony) was laid. On the 15th of April the superintendent of farming for Earl Selkirk left Prairie du Chien, having purchased seed wheat; he ascended the Minnesota River to Big Stone Lake, where the boats were placed on rollers, dragged a short distance to Lake Traverse, and reached Pembina June 3. This year the first marriage in Minnesota occurred, Lieut. Green to a daughter of Capt. Gooding. The first birth of a white child in the State occurred this year, a daughter to Col. Snelling; died the following year.

In 1821 Fort St. Anthony (Snelling) was sufficiently completed to be occupied by troops. During this year a sawmill was constructed at St. Anthony Falls for the use of the garrison under the supervision of Lieut. McCabe.

Nothing of particular interest transpired during 1822. In 1823, however, the first steamboat, the Virginia, arrived at the mouth of the Minnesota River on the 10th of May, and created consternation among the Indians. Beltrami, the Italian, during the same year explored the northernmost sources of the Mississippi, and Maj. Long, of the United States army, visited the northern boundary by way of the Minnesota and Red rivers. Millstones for grinding flour were sent to St. Anthony to be placed in the sawmill.

In 1824 Gen. Winfield Scott visited Fort St. Anthony, and at his suggestion the name was changed to Fort Snelling.

After this time events crowd rapidly one after the other to fill in the time. From 1825 on, the arrival of steamboats became more frequent. During this year a heavy flood visited the Red River, and a portion of the colony were driven to Minnesota and settled near Fort Snelling.

In 1832 Schoolcraft explored the sources of the Mississippi River, and during the following year Rev. W. T. Boutwell established the first mission among the Ojibways on Leech Lake. About the same time E. F. Ely opened a mission school at Atkins, a trading post on Sandy Lake.

That portion of Minnesota lying west of the Mississippi River was attached to Michigan in 1834. During this year Gen. H. H. Sibley settled at Mendota as agent for the fur company, and Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond, missionaries among the Sioux, arrived. They were followed the next year by T. S. Williamson, J. D. Stevens and Alexander G. Huggins, and in June, 1835, a Presbyterian Church was organized at Fort Snelling. Late the same year Maj. J. L. Bean, in accordance with the treaty of 1825, surveyed the Sioux and Chippeway boundary line as far as Otter Tail Lake.

In 1836 the Territory of Wisconsin was organized, embracing all of Minnesota east of the Mississippi River; that territory west of the river being attached to Iowa. A number of steamboats arrived during this year, a passenger on one of them being the distinguished French astronomer, Jean N. Nicollet.

In 1837 Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin, made a treaty at Fort Snelling with the Ojibways, by which the latter ceded all their pine lands on the St. Croix and its tributaries; a treaty was also effected at Washington with a deputation of Dakotahs for their pine lands east of the Mississippi. These treaties led the way to the first actual settlements in the State. The treaty was ratified by Congress in 1838. At about this time Franklin Steele made a claim at St. Anthony Falls; Pierre Parrant took a claim and built a cabin on the present site of St. Paul; Jeremiah Russell and L. W. Stratton made the first claim at Marine in the St. Croix Valley. During the year 1838 a steamboat arrived at Fort Snelling with J. N. Nicollet and J. C.

Fremont on a scientific expedition. Development begins in the St. Croix Valley. The next year the chapel of "St. Paul" was built and consecrated, giving the name to the capital of the State.

Henry M. Rice arrived at Fort Snelling in 1840, others came and in November, 1841, St. Croix County was established with "Dakotah" designated as the county-seat.

On the 10th of October, 1843, a settlement was commenced on the present site of the city of Stillwater, and the erection of a sawmill was immediately commenced. The names of the town proprietors were: John McKusick, from Maine; Calvin Leach, from Vermont; Elam Greeley, from Maine and Elias McKeane, from Pennsylvania.

Dr. E. D. Neill in his "Explorers and Pioneers of Minnesota," says that in 1846 "the site of St. Paul was chiefly occupied by a few shanties, owned by 'certain lewd fellows of the baser sort,' who sold rum to the soldiers and Indians." On the 6th of August, 1846, the Wisconsin enabling act was passed.

In 1847 St. Croix County was detached from Crawford County, Wis., and reorganized for civil and judicial purposes with Stillwater as the county-seat. The town of St. Paul was surveyed and platted, and recorded in St. Croix County. During this year the Wisconsin constitutional convention was held.

On the 29th of May, 1848, Wisconsin was admitted to the Union, leaving Minnesota (with its present boundaries) without a government, and on the 26th of the following August a convention was held at Stillwater to take measures for a separate territorial organization. On the 30th of October, 1848, Henry H. Sibley was elected delegate to Congress, and he was admitted to a seat January 15, 1849. March 3d, 1849, a bill was passed organizing Minnesota Territory, and on the 19th of the same month territorial officers were appointed. June 1st Gov. Ramsey issued a proclamation declaring the territory organized, and on September 3d the first territorial Legislature assembled. In 1851 the capital of the State was permanently located, as was also the penitentiary. In June, 1854, the first line of railway was completed to St. Paul.

On the 23d of February, 1857, an act passed the United States Senate, to authorize the people of Minnesota to form a constitution, preparatory to their admission to the Union. In June a constitutional convention was held, and the State constitution was framed. This was adopted on the 13th of October, 1857, and a full list of State officers was elected. On the 11th of May, 1858, the President approved of the bill admitting the State, and Minnesota was fully recognized as one of the United States of America. The first State officers were sworn in on the 24th of May.

From this time on we can only briefly review the most important events that have transpired. A great tide of immigration had set in early in the "fifties," which rapidly filled up portions of the State, until in 1857 a census gave the State a total population of 150,037. During that year, however, real estate speculation reached a climax, and the terrible financial panic occurred which greatly retarded the settlement.

In 1858 the State loan of $250,000 was negotiated; five million loan bill was passed, being voted on April 15; great stringency in money market.

During 1859 the hard times continued to intensify. "Wright County War" occurred; "Glencoe" and "Owatonna" money was issued; work on the land grant roads ceased; collapse of the five million scheme; first export of grain that fall; hard political struggle, in which the Republicans triumphed.

Another warm political canvass occurred in 1860; the census taken this year gave the State a total population of 172,123.

In 1861 war cast its gloom over the country; on April 13th the President's proclamation for troops was received; the first regiment recruited at once, and June 22d it embarked at Fort Snelling for the seat of war.

In 1862 occurred the memorable Sioux outbreak; August 17th, massacre at Acton; August 18th, outbreak at Lower Sioux Agency; 19th, New Ulm attacked; 20th, Fort Ridgely attacked; 25th, second attack on New Ulm; 30th, Fort Abercrombie besieged; September 1st, the bloody affair at Birch Coolie; 19th, first railroad in Minnesota in operation, between St. Paul and Minneapolis; 22d, battle of Wood Lake; 26th, captives surrendered by the Indians at Camp Release; military commission tried 321 Indians for murder, 303 condemned to die; December 26th, thirty-eight hung at Mankato.

In 1863 Gen. Sibley conducted an expedition to the Missouri River; July 3d, Little Crow was killed; July 24th, battle of Big Mound; 26th, battle of Dead Buffalo Lake; July 28th, battle of Stony Lake.

In 1864 the civil war was still in progress, and large levies for troops were made in Minnesota; expedition to Missouri River, under Sully; inflation of money market; occasional Indian raids.

In 1865 the war closed and peace returns; Minnesota regiments return and are disbanded; in all, 25,052 troops were furnished by the State; census showed 250,000 inhabitants.

After the close of the war, and from 1866 until 1872, "good times" prevailed; immigration was very heavy, and real estate and all values were inflated. The western portion of the State received many settlers. Railway construction was very active.

In 1873 the famous grasshopper raid began throughout the western part of the State, and continued about five seasons. January 7–8–9 of this year, a terrible storm swept over the State, in which seventy persons perished. In September of the same year, the financial "panic of 1873" began.

In 1874 and 1875 nothing of especial importance occurred.

On the 7th of September, 1876, an attack was made on the Bank of Northfield by a gang of armed outlaws from Missouri; three of the latter were killed, and three were captured.

In 1877 biennial sessions amendment was adopted.

In 1878 (May 2), three flouring mills at Minneapolis exploded, and eighteen lives lost.

On November 15th, 1880, a portion of the hospital for the insane, at St. Peter, was destroyed by fire; eighteen inmates were burned to death, seven died subsequently of injuries and fright, and six were missing. Total loss was $150,000.

In 1881 the State capitol at St. Paul was destroyed by fire.

In 1884 the State prison, located at Stillwater, was partly burned.

In 1886 (April 14), a cyclone swept over St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, demolishing scores of buildings, and killing about seventy people.

CHAPTER III.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE.

THE outbreak of the Indians in 1862 furnishes one of the most interesting chapters in Minnesota's history. At the time of this sad tragedy there were scattered throughout the State various bands of Sioux Indians, a powerful and warlike nation. They included the Medawakontons (or Village of the Spirit Lake); Wapatons, (or Village of the Leaves); Sissetons (or Village of the Marsh), and Wapakutas (or Leaf Shooters). These four tribes, numbering about six thousand and two hundred persons, comprised the entire annuity Sioux of Minnesota. All these Indians had from time to time, from the 19th of July, 1815, to the date of the massacre in 1862, received presents from the government, by virtue of various treaties of amity and friendship. From the time of the treaty of St. Louis in 1816, these tribes had remained friendly to the whites, and had by treaty stipulations parted with all the lands to which they claimed title in Iowa; all on the east side of the Mississippi River, and all on the Minnesota River in Minnesota, except certain reservations. One of these reservations lay upon both sides of the Minnesota ten miles on either side of that stream, from Hawk River on the north to Yellow Medicine River on the south side, thence westerly to the head of Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse, a distance of about one hundred miles. Another of these reservations commenced at Little Rock River on the east and a line running due south from its mouth, and extending up the river westerly to the eastern line of the reservation first named, at the Hawk and Yellow Medicine rivers. The last also had a width of ten miles on each side of the Minnesota River.

Early in 1858 a scheme was devised by the authorities at Washington for the civilization of these annuity Indians. A civilization fund was provided, to be taken from their annuities and expended in improving the lands of such as should abandon their tribal relations and adopt the habits and modes of life of the whites. To all such, lands were assigned in severalty, eighty acres to the head of each family, on which should be erected the necessary farm buildings, and farming implements and cattle furnished him. At the time of the outbreak about one hundred and seventy-five Indians had taken advantage of the provisions of this treaty and become "farmer Indians." A great majority of the Indians, however, disliked the idea of taking any portion of their general fund to carry out the civilization scheme. Those who retained the blanket, called "blanket Indians," denounced the measure as a fraud, as it was slowly but surely destroying what was, to them, their God-given right to the chase. The result, in brief, of this civilization scheme was this: After the chase was over the "blanket Indians" would pitch their tents about the homes of the "farmer Indians" and proceed to eat them out of house and home, and when the ruin was complete, the "farmer" with his wife and children, driven by necessity, would again seek temporary subsistence in the chase. During their absence the "blanket Indians" would commit whatever destruc-



tion of fences or tenements their desires or necessities would suggest. In this way the annual process continued, so that when the "farmer Indian" returned to his desolate home in the spring to prepare again for a crop, he looked forward to no different results for the coming winter. It will thus be seen that the civilization scheme was an utter failure.

The treaty referred to, of 1858, had opened for settlement a vast frontier country of the most attractive character in the valley of the Minnesota River, and on the streams putting into the Minnesota on either side, such as Beaver Creek, Sacred Heart, Hawk and Chippewa rivers, and some other small streams, there were flourishing settlements of white families. Within this ceded tract, ten miles wide, were the scattered settlements of Birch Coolie, Patterson Rapids, and others as far up as the upper agency at Yellow Medicine, in Renville County. The county of Brown adjoined the reservation, and was at that time settled mostly by Germans. Here was also the flourishing town of New Ulm, and further on was a thriving settlement on the Big Cottonwood and Watonwan. Other counties, Blue Earth, Nicollet, Sibley, Meeker, McLeod, Kandiyohi, Monongalia and Murray, together with others somewhat removed from the direct attack of the Indians, as Wright, Stearns and Jackson, and even reaching on the north to Fort Abercrombie, thus extending from Iowa to the valley of the Red River of the North, were severally involved in the consequences of the warfare of 1862. This extended area had a population estimated at over fifty thousand.

Early in the fifties complaints began to be made by the Indians, and dissatisfaction began to be manifest. By the treaty of Traverse des Sioux, dated July 23, 1851, between the United States and the Sissetons and Wapatons, $275,000 was to be paid their chiefs, and a further sum of $30,000 was to be expended for their benefit in Indian improvements. By the treaty of Mendota, dated August 5, 1851, the Medawakantons and Wapakutas were to receive the sum of $200,000, to be paid to their chief, and a further sum of $30,000. These several sums amounting in the aggregate to $550,000, these Indians, to whom they were payable, claim they were never paid, except perhaps a small portion expended in improvements. This led to great dissatisfaction, of which the government was fully apprised. Several parties were at different times sent out by the Indian department of the government to investigate into the causes, but the rascality of the agents and officers who had defrauded the Indians had been carefully covered up, and as usual in such cases the guilty parties were exculpated. This was one of the leading and most important causes which led to the massacre of 1862.

Another cause of irritation among these annuity Sioux arose out of the Spirit Lake massacre of 1857—known as the Inkpadutah massacre. Inkpadutah was an outlaw of the Wapakuta band of Sioux Indians, and his acts were entirely disclaimed by the "annuity Sioux." He had committed murder in his own tribe some twenty years previous, and since had led a wandering and marauding life about the headwaters of the Des Moines River and westward to Dakota. Finally his outrages reached a climax, when early in 1857 with a few of his followers, he proceeded to murder every family in the little settlement about Spirit Lake, Iowa, except four women whom they bore away captives. From there they went to the Springfield settlement (on the present site of Jackson, Minn.), where they murdered seventeen people, making a total of forty seven persons killed. They then retreated westward. Shortly after the massacre at Springfield (now Jackson) a company of regular soldiers under Capt. Bee

was stationed at that place, and had the officer been a zealous or capable one might easily have overtaken and punished them. As stated the "annuity Sioux" disclaimed the acts of this outlaw; but for a time the government refused to pay the annuities until they should deliver up the murderers. In a short time, however, the government let the matter drop, and continued to pay the annuities as before. Some thought that this was a great error, and that the Indians mistook it for a sign of weakness.

However that may be, as time went on the Indians became more and more insolent, and Little Crow, together with a few leaders among the annuity Sioux, from the time the government ceased its efforts to punish Inkpadutah, began to agitate and plan the great conspiracy to drive the whites from the State of Minnesota. Little Crow was one of the "farmer Indians," whose headquarters was a short distance above the Lower Agency, who is credited with being the leader in the outbreak against the whites.

The antecedent exciting causes of this massacre are numerous. The displaced agents and traders find the cause in the erroneous action of the government, resulting in their removal from office. The statesman and the philosopher may unite in tracing the cause to improper theories as to the mode of acquiring the right to Indian lands. The former may locate the evil in our system of treaties, and the latter in our theories of government. The philanthropist may find the cause in the absence of justice which we exhibit in all our intercourse with the Indian races. The poet and the lovers of romance in human character find the true cause, as they believe, in the total absence of all appreciation of the noble, generous, confiding traits peculiar to the native Indian. The Christian teacher finds apologies for acts of Indian atrocities in the deficient systems of mental and moral culture. Each of these different classes are satisfied that the great massacre of August, 1862, had its origin in some way intimately connected with his favorite theory.

Maj. Thomas Galbraith, Sioux agent, says, in writing of the causes which led to the massacre: "The radical, moving cause of the outbreak is, I am satisfied, the ingrained and fixed hostility of the savage barbarian to reform and civilization. As in all barbarous communities in the history of the world, the same people have, for the most part, resisted the encroachments of civilization upon their ancient customs, so it is in the case before us. Nor does it matter materially in what shape civilization makes its attack. Hostile, opposing forces meet in conflict, and a war of social elements is the result — civilization is aggressive, and barbarism stubbornly resistant. Sometimes, indeed, civilization has achieved a bloodless victory, but generally it has been otherwise. Christianity, itself, the true basis of civilization, has, in most instances, waded to success through seas of blood. . . . Having stated thus much, I state, as a settled fact in my mind, that the encroachments of Christianity, and its handmaid, civilization, upon the habits and customs of the Sioux Indians, is the cause of the late terrible Sioux outbreak. There were, it is true, many immediate inciting causes, which will be alluded to and stated hereafter, but they are subsidiary to, and developments of, or incident to, the great cause set forth. . . . But that the recent Sioux outbreak would have happened at any rate, as a result, a fair consequence of the cause here stated, I have no doubt.

"Now as to the existing or immediate causes of the outbreak: By my predecessor a new and radical system was inaugurated; practically, and in its inauguration, he was aided by the Christian missionaries and by the government. The treaties of 1858 were

ostensibly made to carry this new system into effect. The theory, in substance, was to break up the community system which obtained among the Sioux, weaken and destroy their tribal relations, and individualize them, by giving them each a separate home. . . . On the 1st day of June, A. D. 1861, when I entered upon the duties of my office, I found that the system had just been inaugurated. Some hundred families of the annuity Sioux had become novitiates, and their relatives and friends seemed to be favorably disposed to the new order of things. But I also found that, against these were arrayed over five thousand 'annuity Sioux,' besides at least three thousand Yanktonais, all inflamed by the most bitter, relentless and devilish hostility.

"I saw, to some extent, the difficulty of the situation, but I determined to continue, if in my power, the civilization system. To favor it, to aid and build it up by every fair means, I advised, encouraged, and assisted the farmer novitiates; in short I sustained the policy inaugurated by my predecessor, and sustained and recommended by the government. I soon discovered that the system could not be successful without a sufficient force to protect the 'farmer' from the hostility of the 'blanket' Indians.

"During my term, and up to the time of the outbreak, about 175 had their hair cut and had adopted the habits and customs of the white men.

"For a time, indeed, my hopes were strong that civilization would soon be in the ascendant. But the increase in the civilization party and their evident prosperity, only tended to exasperate the Indians of the 'ancient customs,' and to widen the breach. But while these are to be enumerated, it may be permitted me to hope that the radical cause will not be forgotten or overlooked; and I am bold to express this desire, because, ever since the outbreak, the public journals of the country, religious and secular, have teemed with editorials by and communications from 'reliable individuals,' politicians, philanthropists, philosophers and hired 'penny-a-liners,' mostly mistaken and sometimes willfully and grossly false, giving the cause of the Indian raid."

Maj. Galbraith enumerates a variety of other exciting causes of the massacre, which our limit will not allow us to insert in this volume. Among other causes, . . that the United States was itself at war, and that Washington was taken by the negroes. . . But none of these were, in his opinion, the cause of the outbreak.

The Major then adds:

"Grievances such as have been related, and numberless others akin to them, were spoken of, recited, and chanted at their councils, dances and feasts, to such an extent that, in their excitement, in June, 1862, a secret organization known as the 'Soldiers' Lodge' was founded by the young men and soldiers of the lower Sioux, with the object, as far as I was able to learn through spies and informers, of preventing the 'traders' from going to the pay-tables, as had been their custom. Since the outbreak I have become satisfied that the real object of this 'Lodge' was to adopt measures to 'clean out' all the white people at the end of the payment."

Whatever may have been the cause of the fearful and bloody tragedy, it is certain that the manner of the execution of the infernal deed was a deep-laid conspiracy, long cherished by Little Crow, taking form under the guise of the "Soldiers' Lodge," and matured in secret Indian councils. In all these secret movements Little Crow was the moving spirit.

Now the opportune moment seemed to have come. Only thirty soldiers were stationed at Fort Ridgely. Some thirty were all that Fort Ripley could muster, and at

Fort Abercrombie, one company under Capt. Van Der Hork was all the whites could depend upon to repel any attack in that quarter. The whole effective force for the defense of the entire frontier, from Pembina to the Iowa line, did not exceed 200 men. The annuity money was daily expected, and no troops except about one hundred men at Yellow Medicine, had been detailed, as usual, to attend the anticipated payment. Here was a glittering prize to be paraded before the minds of the excited savages. The whites were weak; they were engaged in a terrible war among themselves; their attention was now directed toward the great struggle in the South. At such a time, offering so many chances for rapine and plunder, it would be easy to unite at least all the annuity Indians in one common movement. Little Crow knew full well that the Indians could easily be made to believe that now was a favorable time to make a grand attack upon the border settlements.

A memorable council convened at Little Crow's village, near the lower agency, on Sunday night, August 3, previous to the attack on Fort Ridgely, and precisely two weeks before the massacres at Acton. Little Crow was at this council, and he was not wanting in ability to meet the greatness of the occasion. The proceedings of this council, of course, were secret. The council matured the details of the conspiracy. It appears that the next day, August 4, a party of ninety-six Indians in war paint and fully armed, rode up to Fort Ridgely and requested permission to hold a dance and feast in the fort. They were allowed to hold the dance outside the fort, but Sergeant Jones, with singular foresight, mounted a howitzer charged with shell and canister-shot and guarded the entrance, having it pointed toward the Indians. After finishing the dance the red-skins left without making the attack, which had undoubtedly been meditated. Only thirty soldiers occupied the post at Fort Ridgely, and this was deemed amply sufficient for times of peace.

On the same day a great many Indians were encamped about the Upper Agency. They were afraid they would not get their annuity money, which had not arrived as yet. They had been complaining bitterly of starvation, and on this day made an attack on the warehouse, carrying off a great deal of flour and other provisions. The matter, however, was finally adjusted, and the agent issued rations, promising to distribute their money as soon as it should arrive. None of the Indians, however, were punished for their attack on the supply house.

We now come to the massacre itself, the first blow of which fell upon the town of Acton, in Meeker County, about thirty-five miles northeast of the Lower Sioux Agency. On Sunday, August 17, 1862, six Sioux Indians brutally murdered a man named Jones, with his wife and a daughter, and a man named Webster and Howard Baker.

On the next day, Monday, the massacre at the Lower Agency occurred, where many were killed and fearfully mutilated. A few escaped and made their way to the eastern settlements. The Indians declared it to be their intention to kill or drive off all the whites to the east of the Mississippi River, and to spare none. All that day the work of plunder went on at the lower agency, and when the stores and dwellings had been emptied, they were fired. So complete was the surprise and so sudden and unexpected the terrible blow that not a single one of the host of savages was slain. In thirty minutes from the time the first gun was fired not a white person was left alive. All were either weltering in their gore or had fled in fear and terror from that place of death. It seems that hundreds of the Indians had gathered here and then dispersed

through the scattered settlements for their murderous work.

On the same morning—of August 18—the massacre began on the north side of the Minnesota River, from Birch Coolie to Beaver Creek and beyond, and the region was strewn with the mutilated bodies of the dead and dying men, women and children. So the terrible warfare continued, murdering and burning; none were allowed to escape who could possibly be discovered. The outbreak extended over a vast scope of country, and the Indians numbered well up into the thousands. The entire length of the Minnesota and its tributaries, and out into Dakota, together with all the western part of this State was the scene everywhere of a carnival of blood. The counties affected have already been named.

On the 18th of August the Indians attacked New Ulm, and after several battles and skirmishes were defeated. A few days later the whites evacuated the town and moved toward Mankato.

On the 18th of August the battle at Lower Agency Ferry was fought.

On the 20th, seeing they were foiled in their attack on New Ulm, they made a furious assault on Fort Ridgely. A number of whites were killed and wounded, but the Indians were defeated. The attack was renewed on the 22d and another severe battle occurred, which was ended by night coming on.

Numerous engagements were also fought in the northern part of the State.

Throughout all the Minnesota River country many women and children were taken prisoners. In the meantime companies had been raised and were everywhere following up the Indians and guarding the various posts at which the settlers had gathered. These various companies had also picked up a great many wounded found on the prairies, and also buried the dead. On the 1st of September, Company A, Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, under Capt. H. P. Grant, fought the battle of Birch Coolie, a most terrible and bloody engagement. The noble little band of soldiers were relieved on September 3, by an advance movement of Col. Sibley's forces at Fort Ridgely. The signal defeat of Little Crow at this battle, in effect, ended the efforts of the Indians in subduing the whites on the border. After this battle all of the Indian forces under Little Crow began a retreat up the valley of the Minnesota toward Yellow Medicine; and on September 16, Col. Sibley, with his whole column, moved in pursuit of the fleeing foe, and on the 23d they came up with the Indians and defeated them in the battle of Wood Lake. This put an end to the hopes of Little Crow. On the same day as the battle of Wood Lake, the Wapeton band of Indians surrendered later and turned over to Col. Sibley all the captives—107 whites and 162 half-breeds. This place has since been known as "Camp Release."

After the disaster at Wood Lake, Little Crow retreated in the direction of Big Stone Lake, with those who remained with him. The chief was never captured, but is said to have been killed at Scattered Lake in 1863. Col. Sibley continued to pursue the deserting Indians, and demanded the surrender of all bands. By the 8th of October, 1862, prisoners had come in and surrendered to the number of 2,000. Scouting parties were sent over various parts of the West, and, until all danger of further depredations was past, soldiers were stationed at all of the frontier posts and settlements.

A military commission was soon after inaugurated to try the parties charged with murder of white persons. On the 5th of November, 1862, 321 Indians and their allies were found guilty, and 303 were recommended for capital punishment, and the others for imprisonment. They were im-

mediately removed under a guard of 1,500 men to South Bend, on the Minnesota River, to await further orders from the government. The final decision of the President was rendered on the 17th of December, 1862, ordering that forty of these be hung on Friday, December 26. One of these died a short time before the day set, and one other, a half breed, had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life just before the fatal day. As to the other thirty-eight the sentence was executed at Mankato on the day set.

On the 16th of February, 1863, the treaties before that time existing between the United States and these "annuity Indians" were abrogated and annulled, and all lands and rights of occupancy, and all annuities and claims then existing in favor of said Indians, were declared forfeited. Thus ended the saddest chapter of Minnesota's history.

CHAPTER IV.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

THE first governor of the Territory of Minnesota was Alexander Ramsey, who served from June 1, 1849, to May 15, 1853. Willis A. Gorman succeeded him, and held the office until April 23, 1857. Samuel Medary was the next territorial governor, and held the office until the State officers were sworn in, May 24, 1858.

The first secretary of the Territory was Charles K. Smith, who served from June 1, 1849, until October 23, 1851, when Alexander Wilkin qualified and held the office until May 15, 1853. Joseph Travis Rosser was the next, and served until April 23, 1857. Charles L. Chase, the last territorial secretary, qualified on the date last named and served until succeeded by the newly chosen secretary of state, May 24, 1858.

The office of territorial treasurer was first filled by Calvin A. Tuttle, who served from November 3, 1849, to July 2, 1853. George W. Prescott came next and retained the position until February 24, 1854. Succeeding him Charles E. Leonard served until May 7, 1857, when George W. Armstrong was appointed and served until the State officers qualified, May 24, 1858.

J. E. McKusick was the first territorial auditor, qualifying November 3, 1849, and serving until November 30, 1852. A. Van Vorhees succeeded him and held the office until the 15th of May, 1853, when Socrates Nelson qualified. January 17, 1854, Julius Georgii took charge of the office and served until succeeded by the State auditor, May 24, 1858.

During the existence of the Territory of Minnesota, Lorenzo A. Babcock and then Lafayette Emmett were the only ones to hold the office of attorney general. The first named served from June 1, 1849, until May 15, 1853, and the latter from 1853 until May 24, 1858.

In territorial times there were no district judges, but the justices of the supreme court attended to all judicial matters now within the jurisdiction of the district bench. The first chief justice of the territorial supreme court was Aaron Goodrich, who served from June 1, 1849, to November 13, 1851, when Jerome Fuller was appointed and presided until December 16, 1852. Henry Z. Hayner was next appointed, but never presided at a term of court. William H. Welch was appointed April 7, 1853, and served until May 24, 1858.

David Cooper and Bradley B. Meeker were the first associate justices, and served from June 1, 1849, until April 7, 1853. Their successors were Andrew G. Chatfield and Moses G. Sherburne, who retained the positions until April, 1857, and were followed by R. R. Nelson and Charles E. Flandrau, who served until the State officers qualified.

The clerks of the territorial supreme court were: James K. Humphrey, Andrew J. Whitney and George W. Prescott, in the order named. The reporters were: William Hollinshead, Isaac Atwater, John B. Brisbin, M. E. Ames and Harvey Officer.

Henry H. Sibley was the first delegate from the Territory to Congress, serving from January 15, 1849, to March 4, 1853. Henry

M. Rice was the second, serving from December 5, 1853, to March 4, 1857, when he was succeeded by W. W. Kingsbury, who qualified December 7, 1857, and whose term expired May 11, 1858.

STATE OFFICERS.

The governors of the State of Minnesota, in their order have been as follows: Henry H. Sibley, from May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860; Alexander Ramsey, to July 10, 1863; Henry A. Swift, to January 11, 1864; Stephen Miller, during 1864–5; William R. Marshall, during 1866–7–8–9; Horace Austin, during 1870–1–2–3; Cushman K. Davis, during 1874–5; John S. Pillsbury, during 1876–7–8–9–80–81; Lucius F. Hubbard, during 1882–3–4–5–6, and A. R. McGill, the present governor, who assumed the duties of the office January 5, 1887.

The lieutenant governors since the organization of the State have been as follows: William Holcomb, from May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860; Ignatius Donnelly, to March 3, 1863; Henry A. Swift, to July 10, 1863; Charles D. Sherwood, during 1864–5; Thomas H. Armstrong, during 1866–7–8–9; William H. Yale, during 1870–1–2–3; Alphonzo Barto, during 1874–5; James B. Wakefield, during 1876–7–8–9; C. A. Gillman, during 1880–1–2–3–4–5–6, and A. E. Rice, who qualified January 4, 1887.

The office of secretary of State has been filled successively by the following gentlemen: Francis Baasen, from May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860; James H. Baker, to November 17, 1862; David Blakely, to January 8, 1866; Henry C. Rogers, during the years 1866–7–8–9; Hans Mattson, during 1870–1; S. P. Jennison, during 1872–3–4–5; John S. Irgens, during 1876–7–8–9; Fred. Von Baumbach, during 1880–1–2–3–4–5–6, and Hans Mattson, during 1887–8.

The State treasurers have been as follows: George W. Armstrong, from May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860; Charles Scheffer, during 1860–1–2–3–4–5–6–7; Emil Munch, during 1868–9–70–1; William Seeger, from January 5, 1872, to February 7, 1873; Edwin W. Dyke, to January 7, 1876; William Pfaender, during 1876–7–8–9; Charles Kittelson, during 1880–1–2–3–4–5–6, and Joseph Bobleter, the present treasurer, who was elected for 1887–8.

The auditors of State have been as follows: W. F. Dunbar, from May 24, 1858, to January 1, 1861; Charles McIlrath to January 13, 1873; O. P. Whitcomb, to January 10, 1882, and W. W. Braden, who is the present incumbent of the office.

The office of attorney general has been filled as follows: Charles H. Berry, served from May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860; Gordon E. Cole, served during 1860–1–2–3–4–5; William Colville, during 1866–7; F. R. E. Cornell, during 1868–9–70–1–2–3; George P. Wilson, during 1874–5–6–7–8–9; Charles M. Start, from January 10, 1880, to March 11, 1881; W. J. Hahn, to January 5, 1887, and Moses E. Clapp, the present attorney general.

The present board of railroad commissioners is made up of Horace Austin, John L. Gibbs and George L. Becker. Those who have composed the board in the past were: A. J. Edgerton, W. R. Marshall, J. J. Randall, J. H. Baker and S. S. Murdock.

Edward D. Neill was the first superintendent of public instruction for Minnesota. He was appointed in March, 1860, and on the 1st of July, 1861, was succeeded by B. F. Crary. From 1862 to 1867 the secretary of State was *ex-officio* superintendent, but on April 1, 1867, M. H. Dunnell was appointed superintendent, and served until August, 1870, when he was succeeded by H. B. Wilson. April 3, 1875, David Burt was appointed superintendent, and retained the office until succeeded by the present incumbent, D. L. Kiehl, who was appointed September 1, 1881.

The office of insurance commissioner has been held in turn by Pennock Pusey, A. R. McGill and Charles Shandrew; the last named gentleman having been appointed January 6, 1887, is the present commissioner.

The commissioners of statistics have been as follows: J. A. Wheelock, Pennock Pusey, C. F. Solberg, J. B. Phillips, T. M. Metcalf, J. P. Jacobson, F. Sneedorff, Oscar Malmros, A. F. Nordin, Victor Hjortsberg and Herman Stockenstrom.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who have filled the office of adjutant-general: Alex. C. Jones, W. H. Acker, John B. Sanborn, Oscar Malmros, John Peller, H. P. Van Cleve, M. D. Flower, H. A. Castle, H. P. Van Cleve, A. C. Hawley, C. M. McCarthy and F. W. Seeley.

JUDICIARY.

The first chief justice of the supreme court of the State was Lafayette Emmett, who was sworn in May 24, 1858, and served until January 10, 1865. Thomas Wilson succeeded him and served until July 14, 1869, when he was succeeded by James Gilfillan. Christopher G. Ripley was the next, holding the position from January 7, 1870, until April 7, 1874, when he was followed by S. J. R. McMillan, who served until March 10, 1875. At that time James Gilfillan became chief justice, and is the present incumbent.

The following statements will show the associate justices, together with the date of qualification of each: Charles E. Flandrau and Isaac Atwater served from May 24, 1858, to July 6, 1864; S. J. R. McMillan from July 6, 1864, to April 7, 1874; Thomas Wilson from July 6, 1864, to January 10, 1865; George B. Young from April 16, 1874, to January 11, 1875; F. R. E. Cornell from January 11, 1875, to May 23, 1881, and Greenleaf Clark from March 14, 1881, to January 12, 1882. The present associate justices are John M. Berry, who first qualified January 10, 1865; D. A. Dickinson, since June 27, 1881; William Mitchell, since March 14, 1881, and C. E. Vanderburgh, since January 12, 1882.

As to district courts, the State is now divided into thirteen districts.

CHAPTER V.

REPRESENTATION IN THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, AND THE CREATION OF COUNTIES.

SENATORS. The first United States Senators from Minnesota were James Shields and Henry M. Rice, who took the oath of office May 11, 1858. The former was succeeded on March 4th, 1860, by Morton S. Wilkinson, who served the full term. Daniel S. Norton was sworn in to succeed Wilkinson, March 4, 1867, and died while in office, July 14, 1870. O. P. Stearns was appointed, and served out the few weeks left of the term. William Windom came next, and retained the office until March 12, 1881, when he was succeeded by A. J. Edgerton, who resigned, however, in October of the same year, and William Windom was again chosen, serving until succeeded by one of the present Senators, D. M. Sabin, March 4, 1883.

Henry M. Rice, who was mentioned as a colleague of James Shields, served as United States Senator from May 11, 1858, to March 4, 1863, when Alexander Ramsey succeeded him, and retained the position until March 4, 1875. S. J. R. McMillan became United States Senator on the day last named, and occupied the position for two full terms—twelve years—being succeeded March 4, 1887, by Cushman K. Davis, one of the present Senators.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

The territorial delegates have already been spoken of. When the State of Minnesota was organized, it was entitled to two representatives in the House of Representatives of the United States. This state of affairs continued until 1871, when a reapportionment was made, and the State was allowed three members of the House. At that time the State was divided into three congressional districts—No. 1, embracing the southern, No. 2 the central, and No. 3 the northern portion of the State. In 1881 another apportionment was made, by which the State secured five Representatives. This is the present status of the representation. The State is divided into five congressional districts, as follows: The first district includes Houston, Fillmore, Mower, Freeborn, Steele, Dodge, Olmsted, Winona and Wabasha counties; the second district includes Faribault, Blue Earth, Waseca, Watonwan, Martin, Cottonwood, Jackson, Murray, Nobles, Rock, Pipestone, Lincoln, Lyon, Redwood, Brown, Nicollet, Yellow Medicine, Lac qui Parle, Sibley and Le Sueur counties; the third district embraces Goodhue, Rice, Swift, Dakota, Scott, Carver, McLeod, Meeker, Kandiyohi, Renville and Chippewa counties; the fourth district includes Washington, Ramsey, Hennepin, Wright, Pine, Kanabec, Anoka, Chisago, Isanti and Sherburne counties, and the fifth district includes Mille Lacs, Benton, Morrison, Stearns, Pope, Douglas, Stevens, Big Stone, Traverse, Grant, Todd,

Crow Wing, Aitkin, Carlton, Wadena, Otter Tail, Wilkin, Cass, Becker, Clay, Polk, Beltrami, Marshall, Hubbard, Kittson, Itasca, St. Louis, Lake and Cook counties.

The following is a list of the various gentlemen who have represented Minnesota in the lower house of Congress, with the years during which they served. With one or two exceptions, the term of office began and closed March 4th.

W. W. Phelps, 1858-9; J. M. Cavenaugh, 1858; William Windom, 1860-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8; Cyrus Aldrich, 1860-1-2; Ignatius Donnelly, 1864-5-6-7-8; M. S. Wilkinson, 1869-70; E. M. Wilson, 1869-70; John T. Averill, 1871-2-3-4; M. H. Dunnell, from 1871 to 1883; H. B. Straight, 1874-5-6-7-8; William S. King, 1876; J. H. Stewart, 1878; Henry Poehler, 1879-80; H. B. Straight, 1881-2-3-4-5-6; W. D. Washburn, 1879-80-1-2-3-4; Milo White, 1883-4-5-6; J. B. Wakefield, 1883-4-5-6; Knute Nelson, 1883-4-5-6-7-8; J. B. Gilfillan, 1885-6; Thomas Wilson, 1887-8; John Lind, 1887-8; John L. McDonald, 1887-8; Edmund Rice, 1887-8.

CREATION OF COUNTIES.

In this connection we present a list of the counties of Minnesota, together with the date on which they were created by the territorial or State Legislatures, viz.:

Aitkin, May 23, 1857,
Anoka, May 23, 1857,
Becker, March 18, 1858,
Beltrami, F'bru'ry 28, 1866,
Benton, October 27, 1849,
Big Stone, F'br'ry 20, 1862,
Blue Earth, March 5, 1853,
Brown, February 20, 1855,
Carlton, May 23, 1857,
Carver, February 20, 1855,
Cass, September 1, 1851,
Chippewa, F'br'ry 20, 1862,
Chisago, September 1, 1851,
Clay, March 2, 1862,
Cook, March 9, 1874,
Cottonwood, May 23, 1857,
Crow Wing, May 23, 1857,
Dakota, October 27, 1849,
Dodge, February 20, 1855,
Douglas, March 8, 1858,
Faribault, F'br'ry 20, 1855,
Fillmore, March 5, 1853,
Freeborn, F'br'ry, 20, 1855,
Goodhue, March 5, 1853,
Grant, March 6, 1868,
Hennepin, March 6, 1852,
Houston, Feb'ry 23, 1854,
Hubbard, Feb'y 26, 1883,
Isanti, February 13, 1857,
Itasca, October 29, 1849,
Jackson, May 23, 1857,
Kanabec, March 13, 1858,
Kandiyohi, March 20, 1858,
Kittson, February 25, 1879,
Lac qui Parle, Nov. 3, 1871,
Lake, March 1, 1856,
Le Sueur, March 5, 1853,
Lincoln, March 6, 1873,
Lyon, November 2, 1869,
McLeod, March 1, 1856,
Marshall, February 25, 1879,
Martin, May 23, 1857,
Meeker, February 23, 1856,
Mille Lacs, May 23, 1857,
Morrison, Febr'ry 25, 1858,
Mower, February 20, 1855,
Murray, May 23, 1857,
Nicollet, March 5, 1853,
Nobles, May 23, 1857,
Norman, Nov'mb'r 29, 1881,
Olmsted, February 20, 1855,
Otter Tail, March 18, 1858,
Pine, March 31, 1856,
Pipestone, May 23, 1857,
Polk, July 20, 1858,
Pope, February 20, 1862,
Ramsey, October 27, 1849,
Redwood, February 6, 1862,
Renville, February 20, 1855,
Rice, March 5, 1853,
Rock, March 23, 1857,
St. Louis, March 1, 1856,
Scott, March 5, 1858,
Sherburne, Feb'y 25, 1856
Sibley, March 5, 1853,
Stearns, February 20, 1855,
Steele, February 20, 1855,
Stevens, February 20, 1860,
Swift, March 4, 1870,
Todd, February 20, 1862,
Travers, February 20, 1862,
Wabasha, October 27, 1849,
Wadena, July 11, 1858,
Waseca, February 27, 1857,
Washington, Oct. 27, 1849,
Watonwan, Nov. 6, 1860,
Wilkin, March 6, 1868,
Winona, February 23, 1849,
Wright, February 20, 1855,
Yellow Medicine, November 3, 1871.



MEEKER COUNTY,

MINNESOTA.





BIOGRAPHICAL.



BIOGRAPHICAL

HON. WILLIAM H. GREENLEAF, a prominent lumber dealer of the village of Litchfield, is one of the early pioneers of Meeker county who has risen to prominence through his own unaided efforts. He is a native of Allegheny, now Livingston county, New York, born December 7, 1834, and is the son of William and Elmira (Sanford) Greenleaf, natives of the Empire State and Vermont, respectively. The Greenleaf family is of respectable antiquity in this country, the chain of ancestry having been traced back as follows: William Greenleaf, the father of our subject, was the son of Tilly Greenleaf and was born December 23, 1797. Tilly was the son of Israel Greenleaf, and born March 25, 1770. Israel was born March 28, 1732, and was the son of Dr. Daniel Greenleaf, who was born November 7, 1702, died July, 1795, and was the son of Rev. Daniel Greenleaf. The latter was the son of Stephen Greenleaf, Jr., and was born February 10, 1680, and died August 26, 1763, his father's birth having taken place August 15, 1652, and his death October 13, 1743. Stephen Greenleaf, Sr., was born in 1630, and was the son of Edmund Greenleaf, and died December 1, 1690. His father, Edmund, was born in the parish of Brixham, Devonshire, England, about 1600, and came with his family in 1635 to this country and settled at Newbury, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. He was the lineal descendant of an old French Huguenot family, who left their home in La Belle France on account of religious persecutions early in the sixteenth century, the name Greenleaf being a literal translation of their French name, Fuillevert.

The subject of this personal memoir, William H., when he was but eight years of age, removed with his parents to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, which in that year, 1843, was but a new country, where his father settled upon a farm. When he had attained the age of seventeen, William H. commenced attending school at the Fort Atkinson Academy, his earlier education having been derived from the common schools, and remained at that institution some two years, after which he acquired a knowledge of civil engineering. In 1856, during the Kansas troubles, he made a trip to that territory with a company raised by Prof. Daniels, for the assistance of the Free Soilers. He returned to Wisconsin where, in 1857, he was engaged as surveyor on the Wisconsin Central railroad. In the

spring of 1858 he came to Meeker county and located upon section 30, Ellsworth township, where he put up a saw mill and improved the water power. He also took up a homestead on section 25, in Greenleaf township, which township was named in his honor. A history of his business operations while in the village of Greenleaf is given in detail elsewhere in this volume. While a resident of that place he was awakened at four o'clock on the morning of August 18, 1862, and told the dreadful tidings of murder and rapine that heralded the terrible massacre of that eventful year, and as soon as possible took his wife and ten-months-old child to St. Paul for security, and then returned to help make a stand against the red fiends who were depopulating the border. He stopped at Hutchinson, where he went through the experience of border warfare with the people of that village and remained that fall. He then went to Minneapolis, where he made his home until March, 1864, and then returned to this county, where he has lived ever since. In the spring of 1872 he removed to Litchfield, and put up some of the first buildings in that town. In 1871 he entered into the general merchandise business in that "burg" in which he continued until 1876. In 1874 he was appointed receiver of the United States Land office at this place and continued in that office, having been reappointed in 1878, until 1879, when he resigned. In 1878 he purchased the lumber yard of M. J. Flynn, and in 1880 that of H. B. Brown, and consolidated the two, thus establishing his present business. In 1882 the present firm was formed by the admission of his son, Charles A., to a full partnership.

In the fall of 1870 Mr. Greenleaf was elected by the people of this district to represent them in the State Legislature, and served continuously for three sessions in that capacity. In 1882 he was sent to the State Senate and for four years was a member of that august body, looking sharply after the interests of his constituents. He was united in marriage September 27, 1859, with Miss Cordelia J. DeLong, the daughter of Hiram and Maria DeLong, the latter a niece of the celebrated revolutionary general, Ethan Allen. Her father is still living at Greenleaf village at the ripe old age of eighty-nine years. The result of this marriage has been four children—Charles A., of whom a sketch is given elsewhere; Jessie A., now Mrs. H. S. Branham; and twins, Frankie and Fred, deceased.

NORRIS Y. TAYLOR, an enterprising, prosperous and reliable farmer of Ellsworth township, has his home upon section 17. He settled on this place on coming to the county in 1874, and has now a fine farm of 246 acres of excellent arable land for the most part, 110 of which is under a high state of tillage. He carries on general farming, but gives considerable attention to dairy interests, keeping about thirty head of cattle, mostly of Holstein strains.

Our subject is a native of Illinois, born in Vermilion county, October 8, 1850. He commenced life young, for when but sixteen years of age he hired out to work for ten dollars per month. His next move was to work for his board and go to school, with the set purpose of making up for the lack of earlier opportunity. In this way he acquired the elements of an excellent education, taking a course or more in the higher branches, in the schools at Perrysville, Ind. He now commenced farming in the neighborhood of Bismarck. In the spring of 1870, having had an attack of some lung disease, he came to Minnesota and was engaged in lumber yards at Stillwater, but a few months later he moved to St. Paul and was engaged as chainman by a party of Government surveyors. This kind of business recuperating his health and being

agreeable to him, he continued to follow it seven years in one capacity or another until he rose to be superintendent in charge of the party. The north shores of Lake Superior, the White Earth reservation, the Red River valley, and the Leach Lake reservation were all the scenes of his labors. In 1877 he gave up his wandering and came to Meeker county, where he had settled, or rather bought a farm and worked it between his surveying expeditions. Here he remained until 1880, when he accepted the superintendency of the "Nobles county farm," of George I. Seney, of New York, but the next year transferred his services to the executors of the Horace Thompson estate in the same capacity. For three years he managed one of their farms, and then came back here and has remained ever since.

Mr. Taylor was married May 3, 1881, to Miss Fina Shuart, a native of Geauga county, Ohio, and daughter of William and Mary Ann Shuart, and by this union there have been three children—George S., Wilford B., and Marion.

In his views Mr. Taylor is entirely free politically, and independent of party lines. He was elected to the office of town clerk in the spring of 1888, and still holds that office.

JAMES SHELLEY. Among the prominent pioneers of Darwin township, and well-to-do farmers, there is none that has more influence in the community in which he lives than the subject of this sketch. He has his residence upon section 26, on his fine farm of 500 acres, 120 of which are under a high state of cultivation, where he carries on agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Shelley is a native of Ireland, born in County Tipperary, in the parish of Loughmore, where his fathers and ancestors had lived from time immemorial. In 1848, that eventful year in Irish history, he left his native land and disembarked at New York after a long voyage, and for over seven years was employed at Wilberham, Mass. At the expiration of that time he came West, and after one week spent in Wisconsin, settled in Meeker county. April 29, 1857, he took a claim by preëmption, the northeast quarter of section 22, Darwin township. At that time there were but eight or ten men settled here and the country was in its wild and primitive condition. After putting in his crop of potatoes, corn, etc., and working around some, he went to Minneapolis and fired on board the steamer H. M. Rice, then plying upon the river. Returning to his farm, he passed the winter here and made this his home until the Indian troubles of 1862. Before this he had been accustomed to trade with the Sioux and found them peacefully inclined, although they would steal whatever they could lay their hands on. When he heard of the outbreak he was harvesting, but at once went to Forest City, and the next morning started for Clearwater, where he went to work for Eugene Baldwin. Shortly after he came back and procured some of his things and returned to Clearwater. He was back and forth several times, and in the fall took some of his stock to Minneapolis, and then returned and passed the winter here. He then went to Minneapolis and remained nearly all the time, occasionally coming to his place to see about it, until the spring of 1865, when he came to stay and has lived on his place ever since.

Mr. Shelley was married in 1866 to Miss Mary Vaughan, in Minneapolis, and by this union there have been born four children—William, John, Daniel, and James, all of whom are still living. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shelley are members of the Roman Catholic Church and prompt in the fulfillment of their religious duties.

N. C. MARTIN, ex-judge of probate of Meeker county, is one of the most prominent attorneys at Litchfield. He is a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he was born on the 20th of January, 1843. His parents were Samuel M. and Martha (McGrew) Martin; the father a native of Pennsylvania, but who had come to Ohio when young; the mother a native of Ohio. They both died when the subject of this sketch was six years old, and N. C. went to live with his grandmother, who was carrying on a farm. In 1864 she removed to Indiana and our subject remained on the farm, except the time he spent in the army, until he was twenty-eight years of age. On the 2nd of June, 1862, N. C. Martin enlisted in Company G, Eighty-sixth Ohio, and served during that year in West Virginia. He was then mustered out of that regiment, and enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the 20th of June, 1863. He served in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. He never missed a day's service during his army life, and was finally mustered out as orderly sergeant on the 5th of March, 1864.

In 1870 Mr. Martin began reading law at Bowling Green, Clay county, Ind., with Hon. E. Miles, now of Denver, Colorado. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar and in the spring of 1872 he established the *Clay County Enterprise* at Knightsville, in Indiana, a republican paper which is still running,—the only republican paper in that county. Mr. Martin conducted that paper for one year, and a short time later he struck out for the West for the purpose of locating in Minnesota. After remaining a few days at St. Paul and Minneapolis he came to Litchfield, arriving August 20, 1873, and has since made that his home. While living at Knightsville, Indiana, he was married to Miss Clara S. Ward. Upon his arrival at Litchfield Mr. Martin first engaged in the law and real estate business, but in 1876 he established the Litchfield *Independent* and ran that as a greenback paper, supporting Peter Cooper for the presidency. He continued in the newspaper business until June, 1877, when he sold out, and the same fall was elected to the office of judge of probate of Meeker county on the greenback ticket. He was three times re-elected, the last time his nomination being endorsed by all the parties. He served from January 1, 1878, until January 1, 1887, and in the fall of 1887 was unanimously renominated, but declined. Since that time Mr. Martin has given his attention wholly to the practice of law, also carrying on an extensive real estate and loan agency. He has always taken an active interest in all matters affecting the welfare of Litchfield. He was one of the principal workers in the original organization of the Frank Daggett Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and has taken an active interest in its progress. He held the office of commander of the post for four successive terms, a fact which speaks for itself, as the office is one which is usually held but one term. In 1879 Mr. Martin was a candidate for Attorney General on the greenback ticket and for a number of years took a very active interest in political matters. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have seven children, Myrtle, Daisy, Clara May, Belle, Emma, Nathan and an infant.

JOHN M. MOUSLEY, one of the earliest settlers of Meeker county, and an honored and respected citizen of Ellsworth, has his residence upon section 22 of that town, where he first settled in 1858. He is a native of England, born in Manchester December 6, 1827, and is the son of Samuel and Nancy (Mason) Mousley, natives, also, of "Albion." The family came to Canada in 1851, and settled in Elgin county, where



H. H. Greeley

Samuel died of lung disease in 1864. He was born in 1792. His wife, who first saw the light in 1795, died in England in November, 1849. The father of our subject was a cotton dyer by trade, having learned the trade when a boy. He was an excellent citizen, a good Christian man and a kind neighbor. Both he and his estimable wife were members of the Church of England, or Episcopal Church. They were the parents of five children—James, Alfred, Jane, John and Alice.

The subject of this narrative continued to make his home beneath the parental roof until the spring of 1842, when, although but fourteen years of age, he crossed the briny deep to Canada, where he had an uncle living, with whom he made his home for some eight years. During this time he assisted in the work upon the farm and attended the common schools, receiving therefrom the elements of a fair education.

Most of this was obtained under difficulties, as hard and persistent work was the order of the day. He finally commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade with McPherson, Glasgow & Co., but after the expiration of his three years' apprenticeship returned to his uncle's, working for him in the summer. He then took up his trade in the employ of several parties, and continued thus employed until he came to this county, in 1858, as detailed above. After taking his claim of 160 acres of land, the next spring he went to St. Paul and went to work for one Frank Gilman in a foundry. With what he earned he purchased a yoke of oxen and the various tools he would need, and returned here and commenced the development of his farm, and has seen it grow from pristine wildness to its present condition. He has since that, once or twice, worked at his trade, but only for short periods.

Mr. Mousley was married in April, 1864, to Miss Catherine Doane, a native of Canada, born in 1841, who died in January, 1872, leaving four children—James Alfred, Hattie Jane, Frank M., and Alice Ann. Hattie died in the spring of 1881, when some fifteen years old; and Alice died August 26, 1886. Mr. M. has held the offices of town supervisor, town clerk and school clerk for years.

PETER MARTENSON is engaged in farming on section 25, Litchfield township. He is a son of Marten and Annie Isaacson, and was born in Sweden, on the 27th of February, 1845. Peter was engaged in farming with his father in the old country until 1869, when he started for America. He came direct to Meeker county, Minn., and purchased a tract of railroad land on section 25, in Litchfield township. During the winter of 1871–2 he re-visited the fatherland, but the pleasure of his visit was marred by the death of his father on the very day that he arrived at the old home. In the spring of 1872, he was married to Ellen Larson, a daughter of Lars and Ellen Peterson, and in the following May he returned to the United States, and to his Meeker county home. Four children have been the fruits of their marriage, as follows: Louis, born October 14, 1872; John, born March 29, 1876; Henry, born September 6, 1879; and Annie, born April 2, 1882.

Like others in his neighborhood, Mr. Martenson has suffered from grasshoppers and hailstorms, but his industry and perseverance have enabled him to recover from these reverses and he is now in comfortable circumstances.

MICHAEL DELANEY, a prosperous and industrious farmer of Ellsworth township, residing upon section 16, came to Meeker county in 1877, and located on the place where his home now is. He had

purchased the land some time previous to this, but he has made nearly all, if not all, the improvements here, and he has now a magnificent property consisting of 342 acres lying in this and Greenleaf townships. He is giving a large share of his attention to stock-raising, principally to half and three-quarter-bred Durham, Holstein and Jersey cattle. His home is one of the most beautiful in the township, and attracts the attention of even the most casual observer.

Mr. Delaney is a native of Ireland, born in County Leitrim, July 28, 1828, and is the son of Bernard and Catherine (McWeeny) Delaney, both of whom died in that "ever verdant isle," the mother in 1863, the father in 1873, at the age of ninety years. Bernard Delaney was a farmer and followed that business as best he could in that oppressed land. He was the parent of but two children, Bernard and Michael.

The latter, the subject of this biography, was reared among the beautiful scenery of the West of Ireland, but on attaining manhood felt that he must seek in other countries the freedom from the Saxon's yoke that has oppressed that island for seven centuries, and accordingly, in 1852, emigrated to the United States, landing in New York. From there, after stopping a short time in New Haven, Conn., he went to the State of Virginia, where he was engaged in railroad construction for four years. His next move was to Minneapolis, where he arrived in 1856, and made his home until 1877, except a year spent in Kentucky and Tennessee. At the date last mentioned he moved to Meeker county.

Mr. Delaney was united in marriage in June, 1858, with Miss Mary Garvey, a native County Mayo, Ireland, who had come to the United States a short time before. The ceremony took place in St. Anthony, now Minneapolis. By this union they have had seven children, six of whom survive: Mary, who is a teacher in the St. Paul schools; John, teaching in Swift County, this State; Kate, who is teaching the school in District 68, Litchfield township; Hannah, who is teaching in District 66, Ellsworth; Nellie and Anthony William.

HON. JAMES B. ATKINSON, one of the pioneers of Meeker county, as well as one of the most prominent citizens, is a native of Kingston, Canada, born November 13, 1822. His parents were both natives of Yorkshire, England, but came to America in 1821, landing in New York, from whence they proceeded to Canada, where James B. was born. About a year later they removed to Black Rock, N. Y., where they remained for about nine years. The father was a stone mason by trade, and during this time was contracting on canal bridges and other heavy work. Later, he purchased a large farm near Freeport, Penn., where he lived until the time of his death. The parents of James B. had four children, three of whom are still living—two in Minnesota and one in Kansas.

James B. Atkinson remained at home with his parents until eighteen years of age, attending common schools most of the time. At the age referred to he began learning the printer's trade at Freeport, following that at various places until he was twenty-two, when he returned home and rented a farm for twenty-one months. The first fall from this experiment, the hay crop cleared him $600 above all expenses, including the rent for the full time. The following winter, March 20, 1845, he was married to Miss Abbie Sholes, of Allegheny City, Penn., but remained on the farm until the following fall, when he moved into Freeport and opened a butcher shop. Five or six years later, he sold out and began his afterward extensive business of railroad contracting. His first contract was one for $8,000 on the Allegheny

Valley road; next on the North-Western, now Pennsylvania, and from that to the Iron Mountain, on which he had a contract for over $100,000. His next move was to return to Freeport, where he bought a stock of general merchandise and conducted that business for one year. He then came West in search of a location, and spent some time in travelling through the eastern part of Iowa. In the spring of 1856, he decided to come to Minneapolis, and, being pleased with the prospect there, he returned to New York for goods, was taken sick and laid up for three months. For this reason he did not get back to Minneapolis until August of that year and the same fall came out to Rockford and took up a claim, where he remained thirty days. The town of Rockford had been laid out only that spring: game was abundant and the prospect generally fine. After returning to Minneapolis, where he remained some six weeks, he went East for his family. His household goods were packed and shipped West, but the goods never arrived, nor have they ever been seen or heard of since. Early in the year 1857, he made his first trip to Meeker county, driving through with a team, bringing a load of goods and working his way through the "Big Woods." Upon his arrival he located at Forest City. The county had just been organized and that country village, being the county seat, was the principal point within its limits, although there were neither business nor business houses there at that time. Mr. Atkinson, having brought the first goods to the county, went immediately to work getting up a building. He then returned to Minneapolis for the balance of his goods.

Having, like all others, taken up a claim, he placed his family upon it, and going back to St. Paul, proved up on it, paid for it, and returning with more goods, removed to the village, where he opened his store for business, about March 1, 1857. He, the following fall, erected the hotel, which he ran in connection with his other businesses until 1879. The store was kept by him until 1865, when he disposed of it to his partner, he having taken Mark W. Piper in with him in 1862. During the winter of 1861-2 Mr. Atkinson made a trip to Pike's Peak, but came home, arriving at Forest City, August 1, just seventeen days previous to the Indian outbreak. At the time of the organization of the "Home Guards," at Forest City he was elected first lieutenant. The night previous to the attack upon the stockade, ammunition being short, he volunteered to go after a supply, and starting after night, alone, traveled through the "Big Woods," beset with savage enemies, but, although aware of his peril, would not quail or flinch. His undaunted courage carried him through safely, and procuring powder, lead, and soldiers to relieve the garrison, he returned. He had previous to this, in company with Geo. C. Whitcomb, been raising a company for the Sixth Minnesota Infantry, but the outbreak stopped proceedings. He then enlisted and served as private and scout, although favored by his superior officers to a degree unknown elsewhere, on account of his social position and certain promises made to him but not fulfilled, in Company D, Second Cavalry. He remained with them until the close of hostilities with the redskins, when he was given a commission to recruit men at St. Paul. After following this for a time he raised a company which was mustered into the service as Company H, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, with which he served as captain, being stationed chiefly at Chattanooga, until the close of the war.

Captain Atkinson has filled many offices of trust and honor in this community; he was the representative in the Legislature in 1857 and 1858, has filled the office of member of the board of county commissioners,

served as town supervisor for years, was sheriff for three years, town assessor for seventeen years, and occupied the position of justice of the peace for nearly a quarter of a century. He is the parent of eight children: Hannah Elizabeth, Mrs. J. W. McKean, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Charlotte M., Mrs. Henry Clinton, of Las Vegas, Cal.; Abigail A., now Mrs. E. H. Hull, living at Minneapolis; Frank, now Mrs. T. Richardson, of Forest City; Charles H., of the same place; Kate, Mrs. C. E. Barkam, of Dallas, Tex.; Jessie B., Mrs. Charles Boynton, of Forest City; and James B., Jr., at home.

ANDREW S. MATTSON, a prosperous farmer whose land adjoins the village of Litchfield, is a native of Sweden, born September 7, 1852. His parents were Swan and Margaretta Mattson, who came to the United States with their family in 1858 and located in Carver county, Minn., where they were among the pioneers. A year or so after their settlement there, Mr. Mattson, the father died, and in 1859 Mrs. Mattson removed with her family to Meeker county and claimed eighty acres of Government land on Section 10, in Ness (now Litchfield) township. When the Indian outbreak began, she removed to St. Paul, and remained there until after the close of hostilities, when she returned to her land in Meeker county, erected a small house and commenced improvements. She made this her home until 1885. She was married to Nels M. Pearson in 1867, and is now a resident of Darwin township.

Andrew S., the subject of this sketch, lived with his mother until they moved to Darwin, when the mother conveyed the farm to him. Since that time he has added about $1,150 in building improvements, and otherwise added to the value of the farm. He now has 115 acres of good land within eighty rods of the incorporated limits of Litchfield village, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising.

HONORABLE EVEN EVENSON, the present representative of Meeker county in the Lower House of the State Legislature, resides on section 8, in Greenleaf township, and is one of the most prominent citizens of the county. He is a native of Norway, and was born on the 21st of November, 1844. His parents were Hans and Christine Evenson, who came to America in 1857, settling first in Scott county, Minn., where they remained one year, and then removed to Wright County, where they resided for two years, after which, in 1860, they settled in Meeker County, Minn., the father pre-empting a quarter of section 8 in the present township of Greenleaf. A full history of the father and other members of the family will be found in another department of this work. The family consisted of father, mother and five children, Even being the eldest son.

At the time of the Indian outbreak in 1862, Even was residing with his parents on the homestead. Although not yet eighteen years of age, he was a careful observer of events, and on the memorable 17th of August was in attendance on the war meeting at the old Ripley postoffice. That night he was one of the fearless little band of settlers who went to the Baker and Jones residences and discovered the horrible butchery which the savages had committed so near their own doors. He remained with the squad that night and the following day, and, later in the same week, went with the family to Forest City, where he was doing guard duty when the Indians attacked the place in the night. A sentinel named Henry L. Smith was the first man to return the fire of the savages, and the second shot was fired by Even. During the following year, Even

worked in St. Paul and Anoka, and in the fall of 1863 he enlisted in Company I, Second Minnesota Cavalry. The regiment was assigned to duty on the frontier, and Even went with a detachment of his company as escort of Captain Fisk's immigrant train to the Idaho gold fields, and went as far as Fort Rice in Dakota. He remained with the command, doing frontier service until the fall of 1865, when he was mustered out. He returned to the old homestead, and has since remained there, with the exception of the summer of 1867, when he was employed near St. Paul.

In November, 1869, Mr. Evenson was married to Helen Danielson, a daughter of Nels and Randi Danielson, who were among the first settlers in Meeker county. She was born in Norway on the 28th of October, 1847. During the Indian outbreak she had a thrilling and dangerous adventure, she being one of the two women who were left in the thicket all night while the settlers were flying for their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Evenson have been blessed with seven children, the third born of whom, Robert E., is dead. The others are as follows: Henry Nicholas, born October 24, 1871; Carl Richard, born December 17, 1873; Robert B., born July 27, 1877; Elmer Emanuel, born August 13, 1879; Anna Bertha, born September 25, 1881; and Nels Oscar, born April 13, 1884. The family are members of the Ness Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Mr. Evenson's life has not only been a busy one, but an unusually useful one as well. Besides filling various township offices, he has filled the office of county commissioner for eight years, the last four years of which time he was honored with the chairmanship of that body. He made a careful and efficient member of the board, and during his service was recognized as second to none in point of ability or influence. In 1886 Mr. Evenson was elected to represent Meeker county in the Lower House in the XXVth Legislature on the republican ticket, and he has proven well worthy the trust reposed in him, making a record satisfactory to his constituents and highly creditable to himself. His ability was recognized in the formation of the House Committees as he was placed upon the Committees on Education, Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, and on Roads, Bridges and Navigable Streams.

When the State Board of Trade was in existence Mr. Evenson was appointed by Judge Brown to represent the Twelfth Judicial District in that body, the most important work of which was the recommendation to the Legislature for the establishment of the State grain inspection system.

A portrait of Mr. Evenson will be found upon another page in this ALBUM.

WILLIAM HUKRIEDE, the genial proprietor of the Mansard House, the leading hotel of Eden Valley, is a native of Westphalia, Germany, born September 4, 1838. He was reared in that classic land, receiving in youth the education which is the birthright of the rising generation of his fatherland. He was there, in 1860, married to Miss Mary Christopher, a native of Westphalia, Germany, and daughter of Henry and Lizzie Christopher. In 1873, with his family, he emigrated to America, and purchasing a farm on section 23, in Manannah township, commenced life here. On this place he made his home until the fall of 1887, when, in connection with his son Henry, he came to Eden Valley and bought the Mansard House, and has continued at the head of its affairs ever since. Mr. Hukriede has a family of eight children, as follows: Fred, born May 28, 1861; Henry, whose sketch is given elsewhere in this volume; Reka, born October 6, 1865; William, born February 1, 1868; Ernest, born January 28,

1871; August, born April 15, 1873; Minnie, born March 1, 1876; and Annie, born November 14, 1878.

HENRY HUKRIEDE, the partner of his father in the proprietorship of the Mansard House and who is, also, engaged in operating a blacksmith's shop in Eden Valley, is a native of Westphalia, Germany, born January 5, 1863, and is the second son of William and Mary(Christopher)Hukriede. He came to the United States in 1873, with his parents, and remained upon their farm until the spring of 1882, when he went to Litchfield and there learned the blacksmith's trade. In the spring of 1886, he came to Eden Valley while the graders were still at work here and bofore the iron upon the railroad was laid and started a blacksmith's shop, and has followed that trade ever since. In 1887, in connection with his father, he bought the hotel and maintains connection therewith.

JOHANNES OLSEN, a well-to-do and respected farmer, residing on section 32, Acton township, is a native of Norway, born January 31, 1837, and a son of Ole and Sophia Johnson. He came to the United States in 1857, and first stopped at St. Paul, where he hired to a man, named Fred Erickson, who held a Government contract for furnishing hay. They cut the hay on the Minnesota River bottoms near Fort Snelling, and the ground was so wet that they were obliged to carry it on poles to higher land for stacking. After spending some time in this way, he, with six others, went to Howard Lake, Wright county, and selected claims. Two of the party remained during the winter to make the improvements necessary to hold the claims, while the others returned to St. Paul to earn and send provisions to their two comrades. The following spring Mr. Olsen returned to his claim, expecting to find a house erected and other improvements, but as nothing had been done he went back to St. Paul to find work. He had a hard and discouraging time of it, but in the fall he secured a job on the railroad between St. Anthony and St. Cloud, and on the southeast side of the Minnesota River, above Mendota. This was a very wet season, and they were obliged to lay plank tracks in order to run their wheelbarrows. Returning then to St. Paul he did not succeed in finding employment until after Christmas when he got work cutting cord wood,which lasted until spring. His next move was to Point Douglas, where he hired to a farmer for six months at $10 per month. At the expiration of that time he returned to St. Paul and worked at building flat boats, and in the spring went with them to St. Louis, where he was paid off. During the summer he worked at farming on Paint Creek Prairie, Allamakee county, Iowa, and split and cut rails during the winter. The following spring—April 14, 1860—he was married to Miss Mary Paulson, a daughter of Mathias and Mary Paulson. After his marriage he rented a farm for two years, but the first season the chinch bugs destroyed most of his crop. In 1864 he came to Meeker county, Minn., and took a homestead on section 32, Acton township, where he has since lived.

Mr. and Mrs. Olsen have been blessed with the following children—Mathias, born November 10, 1862, died July 15, 1885; Sophia Elizabeth, born October 12, 1864; Ole, born March 15, 1867; Paul Emanuel, born September 17, 1869; and Carl Johan, born February 16, 1877. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. In political matters Mr. Olsen affiliates with the republican party. Both of Mr. Olsen's parents died in Norway. His wife's parents are also deceased—the father, Mathias Paulson, died in Acton July 26, 1883; and the mother died September 19, 1880.

MARTIN HOUK, a well-known, successful and highly respected farmer, residing on section 36, Harvey township, was born in Owen county, Ind., on the 3d of November, 1844, and is a son of John and Evelin (Crouse) Houk. His parents still reside in his native State.

Martin, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in his native State working on a farm and attending school, according to the facilities of that day. He was married in Indiana on the 23d of January, 1870, to Miss Mary F. Doll, and in 1874, with his wife and two children, started for the West, arriving in Meeker county, Minn., on the 15th of October, 1874. He first settled in Manannah township and remained there for one year, and then removed to Harvey township, settling on section 36, where he has since lived. He has three brothers living in Meeker county.

Mrs. Houk's parents reside in Harvey township, Meeker county.

Mr. and Mrs. Houk are the parents of seven children—five girls and two boys—all of whom are living. Their names are as follows: James F., Josephine, Alice M., Evelin, Henrietta, Jessie and Marcus R.

SIMON MAYER, residing on section 23, is an ex-Union soldier, and is one of the most prominent and successful farmers and stock-raisers in Union Grove. He is a son of Gregor and Mary (Winterholden) Mayer, and was born in Würtemberg, Germany, on the 20th of October, 1834. His parents died when he was fifteen years old, and he was apprenticed to learn the turner's trade. When he was eighteen years old, in 1852, he came to the United States and for three years worked at his trade in New York city and in Paterson, N. J., after which he came to St. Paul, where he remained for two days, but as he could not find work, he left his trunk at the hotel and walked to Stillwater, one Sunday night. He secured work on a raft and made three trips to St. Louis, thus spending one summer. He next worked on farms and spent one winter in the pineries; also worked for L. D. Bartlett, running a ferry from Lakeland to Hudson, for several summers. In the fall of 1861 he went to Fort Snelling and enlisted for three years in Company B, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and went South the same fall. He participated in many skirmishes, but not in any pitched battle. When his three years were ended he re-enlisted at Little Rock, Ark. The Third was surrendered to General Forrest at Murfreesboro and was paroled and sent to Benton Barracks, Mo., and from there was sent to the relief of the settlers in Minnesota, and started for Forest City. Seventy-five men of the Third reported at Forest City. A history of their movements will be found in the chapter devoted to the Indian troubles. When they landed at Fort Snelling Governor Ramsey made them a speech and requested them to march for Forest City that night, which they did. From this campaign they went to Sibley Camp, Fort Ridgely, and joined Sibley in his expedition through the Northwest. Mr. Mayer participated in the bloody fight at Wood Lake. The Third Regiment left Sibley and joined Governor Marshall, and captured the Indians who were hung at Mankato. January 15, 1863, Mr. Mayer returned South and served until August, 1865, when he was mustered out at Fort Snelling.

He then went to Hudson, Wis., and was married to Ellen Moody, October 16, 1865. She was a daughter of Arnold and Olive Moody, and was born November 16, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer have been the parents of two children, as follows: William, born January 11, 1868; Della, born October 4, 1873.

Mr. Mayer is a republican in political mat-

ters, and has taken an active and prominent part in township affairs. He has held various township offices, having been chairman of the supervisors three years, school treasurer twenty-one years, road overseer, and in other minor positions. He is one of the best posted and most intelligent men in the township, and is a careful business man. He stands high, wherever he is known, for his integrity and uprightness, and is one of the leading citizens of his township.

Mr. Mayer now owns 500 acres of land, a good deal of which is under cultivation, and he has good building improvements.

MRS. ELIZABETH GARDNER of Dassel township, came to Meeker county in July, 1866, with her brother-in-law, Andrew Davidson, bringing with her her only child, Peter, who was then four years of age. She, at once, took up a homestead of eighty acres of land on section 14, Dassel township, where she has since made her home. She is the widow of Bradford Gardner.

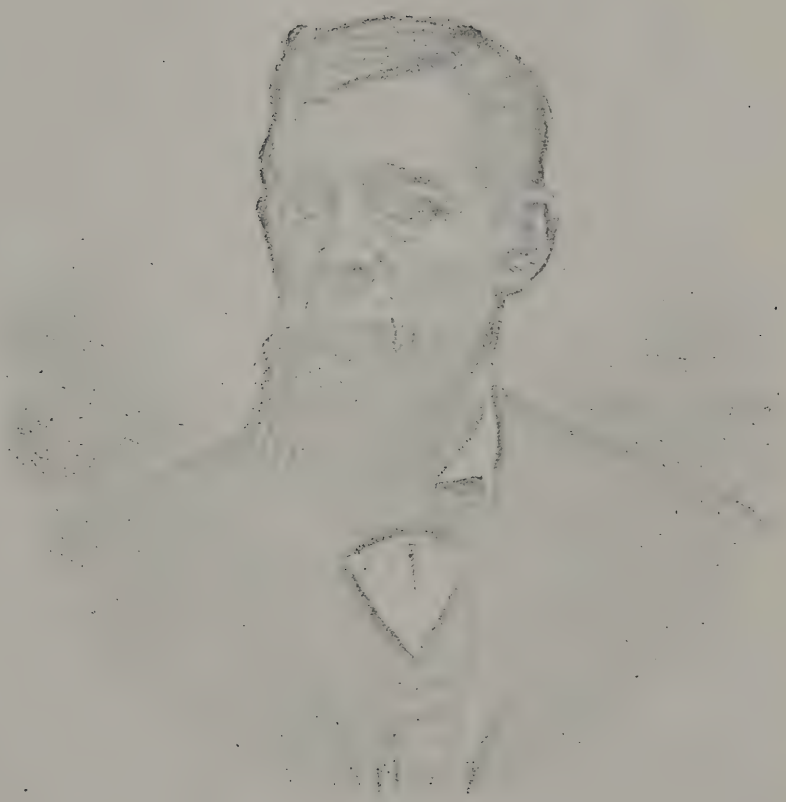
The husband of our subject was a native of Pennsylvania, who, when a young man, came west to Wisconsin and settled, where he was united in marriage with Elizabeth McCalister, a native of Scotland, born in Whitehorn, Wigton Shair, 1836, who had come to America in 1855 and subsequently located at Caledonia, Wisconsin. After their marriage they lived in Sauk County, in the "Badger State," until November 20, 1863, when Mr. Gardner, being drafted, entered Company D, First Wisconsin Infantry as a recruit and served with that gallant regiment until the battle of Buzzard's Roost, in the Atlanta campaign, when he fell mortally wounded, and died in the hospital at Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 8, 1864. Filling an honored soldier's grave, his life offered up a sweet sacrifice upon the altar of his country, his mission on earth was accomplished, and while the comrades regret his loss, they dare not murmur against the decree of the Most High, that snatched him from his loving widow and his boy.

Mrs. Gardner and her son remained at their home in Wisconsin until they came to Minnesota, grieving after the brave soldier who had lain down his life in defense of his country and who is enshrined in every patriot's breast.

Peter has always remained with his beloved mother. He was born in Sauk county, Wis., May 14, 1862, and was married December 24, 1885, to Miss Sarah Arrowood, a native of Minnesota, and daughter of G. D. and Louisa Arrowood, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, who came to this town in 1865.

JOHN CHRISTENSON, a highly respected and successful farmer residing on section 32, Union Grove township, was born in Sweden, on the 22d of August, 1828, and is a son of Christen and Betsy Eliason. His early life was spent in the land of his birth, where he acquired the habits of industry, economy and integrity which are characteristic of the people of his nationality. In 1868 he came to the United States with his family and came to Meeker county, Minn., where he took a homestead of eighty acres on section 6, Swede Grove township. Seven years later he moved to section 5, where he bought 280 acres of railroad land, and lived there until the spring of 1887, when he settled upon his present farm on section 32, Union Grove township, having purchased eighty acres there in 1886. He has divided the rest of his land among his children, giving them a start in the world.

Mr. Christenson was married on the 27th of December, 1850, to Miss Anna Pehrson, and their union has been blessed with ten



E. Evenson

children, as follows: Christopher, born October 3, 1852; Hannah, born February 5, 1855; Elias, born May 14, 1857; Ella, born May 27, 1859; Nels, born April 2, 1861, died August, 1861; Nels F., born June 28, 1862; Andrew, born September 28, 1864; Alfred, born May 12, 1866, died July 1, 1868; Alfred, born July 12, 1868, and Herman, born July 19, 1870.

DOCTOR V. P. KENNEDY, of Litchfield, besides being a pioneer, is one of the best known citizens in this part of the State. Doctor Kennedy was born in Butler county, Penn., on the 11th of July, 1824. When he was five years of age his parents removed to and became pioneers of Indiana, where the subject of this sketch remained until 1856. His younger days were spent upon a farm, but when twenty-one he entered the Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind., where he spent two years, and then went to Rockville, Ind., where he began the study of medicine. A year later he went to Louisville, Ky.; later to Chicago, and in 1851 finished his course and graduated from Rush Medical College. In 1875 he took an *ad-eundum* degree at the Bellevue Hospital College, New York.

Doctor Kennedy's parents were Martin and Elinor [Pellett] Kennedy. The father died when the Doctor was ten and the mother when he was six years of age. He was then thrown upon his own resources and for a time lived with an uncle; but when sixteen he left his uncle's roof and began the battle of life on his own account. In June, 1856, he came to Meeker county, Minn., and took the same claim which had been held by Dr. Frederick N. Ripley, which is mentioned at length elsewhere in this volume. Ripley had been frozen to death in March of that year. Dr. Kennedy at once began improvements in a light way, building a little cabin on the place, but he lived in Cedar City, McLeod county, until the spring of 1857, when he settled on his claim. During the season of 1856 he had "broke" some land and raised a few potatoes, the Indians, however, getting the benefit of his labor. Doctor Kennedy remained on his claim until the fall of 1860, when he was elected to the State Legislature. He was re-elected in the fall of 1861. In the spring of 1862 he entered the United States service as surgeon of the Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and remained with his regiment until the 1st of May, 1865, when he was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala. The following summer was spent upon his farm, and in the fall he received the appointment of physician for the Chippewa Indians at Red Lake, and remained there from November, 1865, until March, 1867. He again returned to Meeker county, and bought what was known as the Cedar Mill and ran that until 1869, when he came to Litchfield and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1880 he went to Brown county D. T., and took a claim, but continued his practice at Litchfield until 1883, when he removed to Ordway, D. T., and engaged in the drug business, also becoming postmaster. In the fall of 1885 he was elected to the Dakota Senate and took an active interest in shaping Territorial legislation. In the spring of 1886 his family returned to Litchfield and for some time the Doctor was back and forth between the two points, but the latter place is now his home.

Doctor Kennedy was first married on the 19th day of July, 1849, to Miss Julia A. Rudisell, who died July 13, 1854. This union was blessed with two children, one of whom is now living, Julia A., wife of Nimrod Barrick, who lives at the Doctor's original claim in Meeker county. Dr. Kennedy was again married, on the 2d of July, 1860, to Caroline Rudisell, a sister of his first wife.

They have three children now living—Milford P., who lives on a farm in Dakota; Harry M. and Lewis H., who are attending university at Minneapolis.

Doctor Kennedy is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. At the annual encampment in 1887 he was elected medical director for the department of Minnesota and served for one year. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined Golden Fleece Lodge in the fall of 1875. He is prominently identified with the State Medical Association and is recognized as one of the best educated and most experienced members of the medical profession in this part of the State. During late years, however, he has devoted his attention chiefly to his extensive farming interests, having 360 acres in this county all of which is improved; and 640 acres in Dakota, with 400 under cultivation.

CARL NELSON, the subject of the present biographical notice, is a respected and enterprising farmer and stock raiser, who resides on section 10, Danielson township. He is a son of Nels and Karen Madson, and was born in Denmark on the 20th of August, 1849. His early life was spent in his native land, where he remained until 1866, when he came to the United States with his parents, and settled in Steele county, Minn. A year later, in July, 1867, they removed to Meeker county, and the father took a homestead on section 8, in Danielson township, in which township there was only six settlers at that time. Here the father died in October, 1872, and the mother in April, 1885.

After his father's death, Carl went to St. Paul and worked at different kinds of employment for about two years, when he returned to the homestead and remained with his mother until the 4th of June, 1882, when he was married to Miss Anna Marie Madson. She was born March 19, 1860, and is a daughter of Martin and Anna Marie Madson, who are residents of Danielson. By this marriage, Carl Nelson and wife have been the parents of two children—Minnie, born June 11, 1883, and Nels, born November 30, 1885. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Nelson now has a valuable farm, of which he has considerable under cultivation, and has a comfortable home. He has the farm well stocked and devotes his energies to diversified farming and stock raising. By economy and industry he has placed himself in comfortable circumstances, and is justly rated as one of the leading citizens of his township. He has taken an active interest in township affairs, and has held various local offices, including those of supervisor and road overseer.

THE WELL-KNOWN and able editor the Litchfield *News-Ledger*, W. D. JOUBERT, is a native of Fon du Lac county, Wis., born in September, 1852. His parents were Stephen and Elizabeth Joubert; the father of French descent, but born in Montreal, Canada, and the mother a native of New York. Stephen Joubert was a carpenter by trade. He was one of the pioneers of Hudson, Wis., but is now a resident of Traverse county, Minn.

W. D. Joubert had but little schooling advantages, until he was nine years of age, but from that time until he was fifteen, the most of his time was spent in school. When he was fifteen he began life on his own account and began learning the printer's trade with Daggett & Rose, at Wabasha, Minn. He remained with them for three years and then went to LaCrosse, Wis. Later we find him at Minneapolis, where, for several months, he worked on the Minneapolis *News*, then

edited by George K. Shaw. From there, in April, 1872, with Frank Daggett, the man under whom he had learned his trade, he came to Litchfield, and started the Litchfield *Ledger*, which has since become the *News-Ledger*.

Mr. Joubert was married December 3, 1881, to Miss Ida Kline, of Kingston, Meeker county. They now have one child—Ethel, who is five years of age. Mr. Joubert is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined the Golden Fleece Lodge in 1873, and is quite active in promoting the interests of the organization. He is also a member of the fire company, and was one of the principal workers in getting that organization established. Besides these he is a member of the military company, and was one of the charter members of the dramatic association, which was organized in 1873. Mr. Joubert is a staunch republican in political faith, and is recognized as one of the ablest editorial writers on political questions in this part of the State.

JOHN AUGUSTUS SAMPSON, who resides on section 4, Greenleaf township, is one of the leading farmers and stock raisers, and also one of the most prominent cit izens in the southern part of Meeker county. He comes of a nationality, which, through their industry and frugality, makes the most substantial and valuable citizens of Minnesota. He was born in Sweden, on the 9th of August, 1849, and came to the United States in 1858 with his parents, John and Anna Hellena Sampson. After having resided one year and a half in Jamestown, N. Y., he, with his mother and youngest sister, joined his father and oldest sister, who had gone six months before, in Minnesota, in the fall of 1859, and took up their residence with the husband and father, on section 4, in the town of Greenleaf, Meeker county, where they still reside. A full sketch of the parents will be found elsewhere in this volume.

John A., the subject of this biographical memoir, was reared on a farm, imbibing and acquiring from the necessities, the principles and habits of industry and economy which were so essentially a concomitant of pioneer life. As no district schools were yet in the neighborhood, he managed to attend a few months school a few miles from home, working at the same time in a private family for his board. Being fond of reading and general information, he enlarged his stock of knowledge in both the Swedish and English languages, and tried in all respects to be a sel-fmade man. An opportunity offered itself to acquire a more substantial knowledge in the winter of 1864 and 1865, when he resolved to attend for a few months, the Anscary Academy, at East Union, Carver county, then superintended by his brother-in-law, Rev. Andrew Jackson.

On the 30th of August, 1874, he was joined in marriage to Anna Elizabeth Romwall. His wife was born in Sweden July 29, 1852, and came to America in 1864 with her parents, who are still living in Carver county, Minn. Their marriage has been blessed with five children, as follows: Freda (deceased), born July 2, 1875; Freda L. V., born June 11, 1877; Esther A., born June 3, 1879; Joshua Theodore, born July 14, 1881; Hannah N., born November 23, 1883; and Walter C. E., born June 30, 1887. The family are active and prominent members in the Beckville Lutheran church.

Mr. Sampson has taken an active interest in public matters, and is rated as one of the most substantial and prominent citizens of his township. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party, and has held many offices of local importance, including those of township supervisor, assessor, treasurer, etc. In financial matters, although, like others in his township, he has suffered

some reverses, he has withal been very successful. He has a large and valuable farm, a great proportion of which is under cultivation, and has it well stocked. His building improvements are among the finest in the township, making a home in which he may justly take a pride, and which is, in the enterprise it manifests, a credit to the county.

In another department of this work will be found a portrait of Mr. Sampson.

GEORGE W. HARDING, one of the leading citizens of Darwin township, and the present town clerk, is living on his fertile and highly-cultivated farm on section 21. He was born in Hardenburgh, Ind., October 3, 1852, and is the son of Mitchell and Mary A. Harding. He was reared and educated in the "Hoosier State" and remained a resident there until April 25, 1866, when he came to Meeker county, Minn., with his father, and settled in Darwin township, where he now makes his home.

Mitchell Harding, the father of our subject, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., March 14, 1808, and came West and settled in Indiana in 1836, one of the pioneers of that noble State. His father was a veteran of the conflict with Great Britain in 1812–1815, and died at Fort Erie during the war. Mitchell Harding makes his home with his son, George, having given up active business pursuits, as he is over eighty years old.

George Harding was united in marriage, April 5, 1874, with Miss Josie L. Smith, and by this union they are the parents of three children—Earl C., born March 1, 1875, died October 8, 1880; Jennie M., born May 11, 1878; and George W., born July 26, 1881.

Our subject is politically a republican, and has been called on several times by his fellow citizens to discharge official duties. He was elected chairman of the town board of supervisors, and served in that capacity three terms. Town assessor and town clerk he has also been, and at present holds the two offices—clerk of the township and school district treasurer. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his estimable wife holds communion with the Church of God, and both are sincere, earnest, Christian people.

SVENNING JOHNSON is a respected and successful farmer, who resides on section 21, Danielson township. Like a majority of the most thrifty and enterprising farmers of his township, Mr. Johnson is a native of Sweden, where he was born November 3, 1831. His early life was spent in his native land, but in 1869 he came to the United States, and first settled in Illinois, where he remained for two years, working for different farmers. At the end of that time, on April 24, 1871, he came to Meeker county, Minn., and purchased forty acres of land on section 21, in Danielson township, where he has since lived. He has since bought 140 acres more, so that he now owns 180 acres, 100 of which are on section 21, and eighty on 29.

Mr. Johnson was married May 2, 1862, while still in Sweden, to Johanna Larson, and their union has been blessed with the following named children: Amanda, born April 18, 1863; Augusta, born September 9, 1864; Lewis, born August 28, 1867; August, born September 26, 1869; Hattie, born September 1, 1872, and Emel, born July 28, 1874. Amanda and Augusta are working in St. Paul. The son, Lewis, has general charge of the farm, as his father is now well along in years, and is spending the evening of his long and useful life, partially retired from the active participation in farm labor. The family are members of the Methodist church.

When Mr. Johnson came to the United

States he was a poor man, and it was only by the hardest labor and strictest economy that he secured a start and was able to support his family. He persevered, however, and is now in very good circumstances, having a comfortable home in which to spend the latter part of his life, and is possessed of a comfortable property.

JOHN YOUNGSTROM, a farmer, residing on section 28, Litchfield township, is one of the most intelligent and best-posted citizens in his portion of the county. He is a native of Sweden, born on the 1st of February, 1845, and is a son of Andrew and Christine Youngstrom. John grew to manhood at the home of his parents, and at an early age embarked in the mercantile business, continuing it until 1868, when he came to the United States. Shortly after his arrival he decided to locate in Meeker county, Minn., and accordingly purchased parts of sections 21, 28 and 29, in Litchfield township. His farm at that time was one of the largest operated by one man west of the "Big Woods," but after about ten years' trial, he became convinced that it was not quantity of land which was essential to success in farming, but sagacity and business tact in management. Accordingly, he unloaded a good portion of his huge farm, and has since been operating on the safe side. Although the grasshoppers, hailstorms and drouth have caused him serious backsets, entailing the loss of three crops in four years, he has managed to come out of it all in pretty good financial shape.

Mr. Youngstrom was married in 1871 to Mary C. Kjellander, a daughter of John Kjellander, and a native of Sweden, born in 1844. Four children have been born to them, viz.: John Oscar, Hilder Mary, Olga and Axel H. Although Mr. Youngstrom has never been caught in the maëlstrom of political office seeking, he has ever been a close student of political economy, and has lent a considerable amount of time and all his influence to the remedying of existing evils in governmental affairs, and is an unyielding foe to monopoly and all manner of oppression and harmful influences.

FRANK E. DAGGETT, deceased, was at one time one of the most prominent citizens of Meeker county, and during his residence at Litchfield, figured conspicuously in its history. He was a native of Vermont, but when quite young he came West to Fond du Lac, Wis., and in 1853, went to Hudson, in the same State. He learned the trade of a printer when still a boy, at Hudson, Wis., and Stillwater, Minn. At an early day he went to Kansas and Nebraska, and as a journalist, took an active part in the anti-slavery movements, being one of John Brown's most active associates, and expected fully to accompany Brown on the Harper's Ferry expedition; but he went home to visit his mother, and as the move took place earlier than was planned, he did not get back in time to participate in it. After that, he went to St. Paul and began working at his trade on the old *Pioneer*. From there he returned to Rutland county, Vt., and in 1860 was married. Before he started West again, war was declared, and he enlisted for three months in the First Vermont Regiment. At the expiration of his term of service, he came to Minnesota and enlisted in the Sixth Minnesota Infantry, and was ordered to the frontier to participate in the Indian warfare. After the close of the Indian troubles, he went before the examining board at St. Louis, and having passed the examination, was appointed lieutenant in the 117th United States Regiment [colored], and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. In the summer of 1864 he was taken sick and ordered to resign.

He then returned to Minnesota and worked on the *Pioneer* until 1866 when he went to Wabasha and purchased the *Wabasha Herald*. This he published until the fall of 1870, when he went to LaCrosse and bought an interest in the *Leader*, of that place, the firm becoming Taylor, Burns & Daggett. Through some mismanagement the firm became insolvent, and Mr. Daggett began work on the Milwaukee *Daily News* as a compositor. In the fall of 1871 he was given a position as city editor on the Minneapolis *News*, and remained there till April, 1872, when he resigned and came to Litchfield, and in company with W. D. Joubert, established the Litchfield *Ledger*. While in business here he was three times elected clerk of the Minnesota House of Representatives. He was a prominent and active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at one time was Grand Commander of the Department of Minnesota. The post at Litchfield was named "Frank Daggett Post," in honor of him. Mr. Daggett's death occurred Saturday, October 14, 1876. He was then in his thirty-ninth year.

CHARLES A. STAPLES, a successful merchant of the village of Manannah, is a native of Waldo county, Me., born February 17, 1843, and is the seventh son of Jacob C., and Elizabeth (Small) Staples, both of whom were also natives of the Pine Tree State. The father of our subject was born March 6, 1801, and his mother March 24, 1805. Their marriage took place March 20, 1828, and they continued to make their home in their native State until October, 1854, when they came to Minnesota with their family of ten children, of whom our subject was one. They settled in Sauk Valley, six miles west of where St. Cloud is now located, but at that time there was not a house where the city now is located. They remained in that vicinity until the time of their death, the mother October 17, 1874, the father, November 26, 1879. The latter's demise was caused by exposure, cold and exhaustion. He was then a man of seventy-eight years and having been to St. Cloud, upon a visit to a son who still resides there, and on returning missed his road and landed in the night on Maine Prairie, and being refused shelter by professed Christian people along the way, was out all night that cold November night, and died a few days later.

Charles A. remained at home with his parents until attaining his majority, during which time he learned the carpenter's trade of his father, also a good knowledge of farming which afterward he made a success. He came to Meeker county, and took up a homestead on section 5, Union Grove township, selecting his land in July, 1864. After filing papers for a homestead in August, he enlisted, September 3, 1864, in the Fourth Minnesota Infantry as a recruit, with which he served only about three months, and then being discharged for disability, he returned to his claim and commenced improving it, and made it his home until 1882, during which time he had added by purchase some 360 acres to his original homestead. He then sold his original homestead and went to Litchfield and entered into a partnership in company with his brothers, J. H. and N. P., under the firm name and style of Staples Brothers, who were then in the business of general merchandising. In the spring of 1883 he sold out and made a trip to Dakota, with the intention of dealing in hardware, lumber and farm machinery in Spink county, but returned and located at Manannah, and in November of that year put in a new stock of general merchandise and commenced his present business in company with his brother, J. H. Staples, and continued the business as Staples Brothers up to April 13, 1888, when he purchased his brother's interest and assumed



RESIDENCE OF HON. ANDREW NELSON, LITCHFIELD, MINN.

sole proprietorship. He left home empty-handed but by diligence and business tact natural to him, before he left Union Grove township, he had accumlated a fine farm of 240 acres of land and $3,000 in cash. He was chairman of the board of town supervisors in that precinct, justice of the peace and town clerk for a number of years, and held some office of trust or responsibility in that town nearly all the time of his residence there. He was, also, active in all educational work and is now one of the trustees in the village of Manannah.

Mr. Staples was united in marriage in the year 1870, with Miss Sarah A. Hinds, a native of Columbia county, Wis., and a daughter of Isaac and Mary (Thomas) Hinds, who settled in Union Grove in 1864. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Staples became the parents of three children—Carrie Angelia, born January 4, 1871; Ancil Edmonds, born August 21, 1872; and Frances Ann, born January 1, 1882.

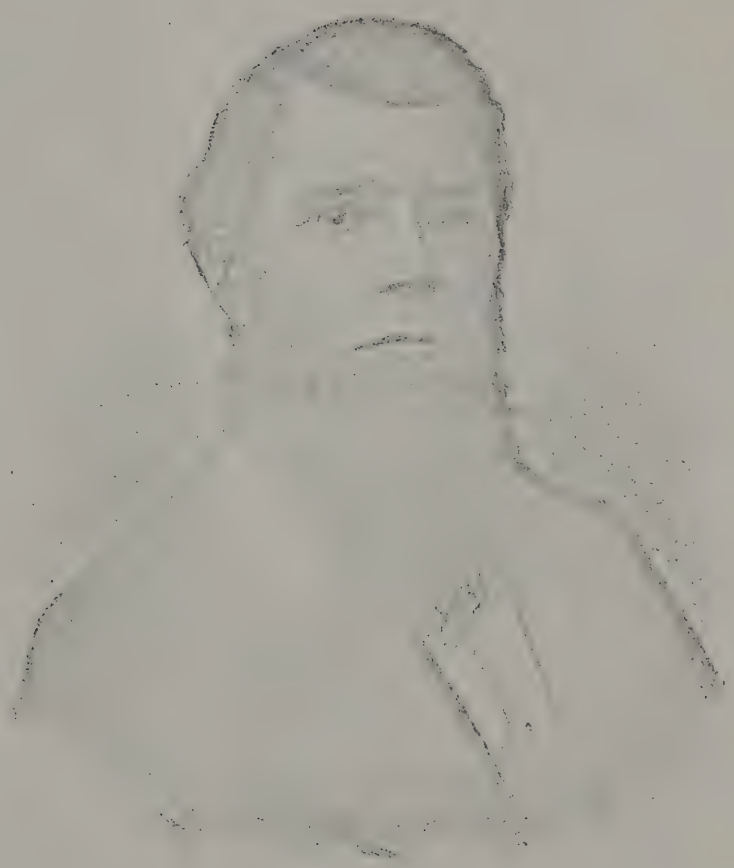
HON. ANDREW NELSON, one of the prominent and leading citizens of Meeker county, resides in the village of Litchfield. His sterling integrity in all his dealings with his fellow men, the honor and ability displayed in official positions and the spotless purity of his private life, have won for him the respect of the entire community. He is a native of Sweden, born December 29, 1829, in the Forsamling of Troninge Paapsbyb, No. 3, Hallandslane, which is about three-quarters of a Swedish mile (about five miles English) from Halmstadt.

The father of our subject, Nels Anderson, was born in 1773, and was a native of the same country and one of the wealthiest farmers of that locality. He had erected some very fine farm buildings, but lost them by fire, and this, and other misfortunes which overtook him, reduced him in circumstances. He had been assaulted and nearly killed by a man who bore him enmity, and left for dead, with his brains almost oozing from his fractured skull, but being of a very strong constitution he recovered his physical strength, although his mental balance was considerably affected. He came to the United States in 1862, with his wife, Johanna (Anderson) Anderson, and came at once to St. Paul. He died there about 1867, after lying in bed for three years, having been crippled by being run over, and never recovered. His widow is now making her home with her son, Andrew Nelson, in Litchfield, and notwithstanding her eighty-eight years, she having been born in October, 1800, is in the enjoyment of nearly all her faculties, and in excellent health.

Andrew Nelson, on account of his father's misfortunes, received but a limited education, the present excellent school system of Sweden not having then been adopted; there were no public schools. He, on attaining maturer years, worked out at farm work until the spring of 1856, when, taking passage on a sailing vessel from the port of Gottenborg, emigrated to the new world, and, after a stormy voyage across the Atlantic ocean, arrived in New York harbor on the 3d of July, and was compelled to stay on shipboard all of the 4th. At night when the surrounding scenery was lit up by the brilliant lights of the fireworks, he and his fellow travelers thought the inhabitants of America must be crazy, for they had no idea of our celebrating that day. On landing, Mr. Nelson started for the West and located at Galesburg, Ill., where he remained two years, working at farm labor, and teaming, hauling wood for the railroad, etc. In July, 1858, he came to Minnesota and settled in Monongalia county, now a part of Kandiyohi county, where he took up 160 acres of land near Foot Lake. He commenced the im-

provement of the property and there made his home until the Indian outbreak in August, 1862.

There was living in the house with him, for he was at that time a single man, his brother-in-law, Swan Swanson, with the latter's wife and three children, Annie, Theodore and Emma. On the 21st of August they received the news of the massacre at Acton and the general uprising of the savages, and at once made preparations for flight. Mr. Nelson assisted Swanson to take off the hayrack from the running gear of the wagon and substitute the box, into which they loaded some of their household goods and the little family, and started for a place of safety, Mr. Nelson remaining to collect some forty head of cattle which they had. Night overtook him, and, starting in the darkness, he soon heard whispered voices near him and incautiously shouted, "Who's there?" and in an instant the rapid footsteps of his savage foes gave him the alarm as they rushed toward him. Favored by the night, he eluded them and made his way toward Foot's house. He saw the Indians enter the house, and he crept into the cornfield; but hearing them in his immediate neighborhood, the rustling of the leaves and the breaking of the stalks betraying their movements, he slipped out and sought security elsewhere. Arriving on the banks of Mud Lake, he jumped off of a high bank for the water below, but fell into a scrub oak, but a minute or two after dropped into the lake in mud and water to his armpits. After a short time spent there he scrambled out, and as the water in his boots made such a noise when he walked he pulled them off, and in doing so lost one and then threw the other away. He wandered all about the prairie all night in his bare feet, and at one time, having cast himself down beside a log by the side of the road, saw, dimly portrayed against the sky, the figures of several of his pursuers pass within a few feet of him. As the morning dawned he heard the sound of musketry, and looked about him to find out his bearings, for he was still bewildered with his wanderings and did not know where he was, and, casting himself into the grass, made out that he was in the vicinity of Oscar Erickson's house, about two miles from his own place. This cabin was near the outlet of Eagle Lake, and contained four families, those of Foot, Carlson, Swanson and Erickson, who were making a brave defense and drove off the invaders. Young Carlson was killed, and Mr. Foot and Mr. Erickson severely wounded, but all escaped with their lives, except the former. Mr. Nelson, after waiting a short time within about sixty rods of the house, finally struck across the prairie for Diamond Lake. His lacerated feet, the flesh cut from them and bleeding at every step, hardly allowed him to make much speed, but on arriving at the house of Mr. Gates he found a number of the settlers ready to start, but calmly preparing their breakfast. Mr. Nelson's tidings of the nearness of the ruthless savages altered all this, and, abandoning the half-prepared meal, they quickly betook themselves to flight, he riding with them, for by this time the pain in his feet had become insupportable. Behind them, a few miles, they could see a train of fleeing settlers, who were attacked about two miles west of Swede Grove, but who beat off the savages by drawing up their wagons in a circle around a hole in the earth, corraling their animals and fighting it out with the Indians, losing two of their number, Lorenson and Bucklin. The band with whom the subject of this sketch was arrived at Forest City, and prepared to go on east beyond the Big Woods for safety. Mr. Nelson went with them as far as Kingston, where, through the kindness of Mr. Davidson, the miller, and his wife, he had his feet washed and the wounds dressed



Andrew Nelson

with tallow and linen rags by that gentleman, who loaned him a pair of Indian moccassins to wear. Borrowing a horse of Swan Munson, Mr. Nelson determined to return and seek his brother-in-law's family, but on the way thither met Lieut. J. B. Atkinson, of the Meeker county militia, who was ordered with his squad to take all the horses they could find to mount the command. Mr. Nelson was ordered to dismount, but he would not, and informed the officer that he could not have the horse as long as he (Mr. Nelson) was alive, whereupon the good-natured officer told him to come along with him, and Mr. Nelson joined the troop, enlisting as a private therein. This was in Captain Whitcomb's company. From this time out Mr. Nelson participated in every movement of the troop, being with every detail. The first time he was out with them they got as far as Peter Lund's farm, and found the Indians preparing a meal in a big iron kettle, which they had strung gypsy-fashion over a fire, they having killed one of the settler's hogs. Quite a skirmish occurred, and the Indians retreated to the woods to draw the squad into an ambush, but, their design being penetrated, our forces fell back to Forest City. At another time, as is detailed elsewhere, they were driven back by some three or four hundred savages, re-inforcements to their foes being perceived all around the horizon, and threatening the total annihilation of the little band if they were surrounded. The next day they built the stockade at Forest City, and Mr. Nelson helped defend that place during the attack made on it on the morning of the 3d of September. A few days afterward the command moved to Hutchinson to escort their wounded, and as their horses were stolen the men had to walk. Ole Ingeman loaned Mr. Nelson a horse to ride, but the officer would not allow that, and our subject was compelled to hobble along as he best could, for his feet were still in a horrible condition. He also took part in the expedition to Diamond and Eagle Lakes, where he acted as guide, and helped bury the dead bodies they found.

After the company was disbanded, Mr. Nelson went to St. Paul, and worked for the Government at Fort Snelling, building stables, etc., after which he was employed at various labor in that city, sawing wood and other work, the winter of 1862 and 1863. In the spring of 1863 he leased forty acres of land in Washington county, of John Forber, and put in a crop, and the next year purchased eighty acres of land in the same county. To this he added, little by little, until he owned some 200 acres, all of which he had under cultivation. In 1867 he sold out his property and purchased between 300 and 400 acres of land in Darwin township, this county, on section 19, near Nelson Lake, and moved on it in 1868, commencing to open up a farm. There he made his home until about 1871, when he sold it to his father-in-law, Ole Johanson; and purchasing a lot in Litchfield, put up a building, and in company with his brother, B. P. Nelson, opened a stock of general merchandise. Some years later he sold this business to Alexander Cairncross, since which time he has been variously employed, principally in looking after his large landed property, and farming a little.

Mr. Nelson was one of the original stockholders of the Meeker County Bank, and was its first president, and has always taken an active interest in the business life of the village. He was elected to the Sixteenth Legislature of this State, and served in the lower house during the session of 1874. In 1875 and 1876, he represented this district in the State senate. As chairman of the board of county commissioners of Meeker county, Mr. Nelson served this people during the years 1884, 1885 and 1886, with credit to himself

and honor to the judgment of the constituency that sent him there. He was village trustee of Litchfield in 1873, and is now a member of the city council, having been elected to serve through 1888 and 1889.

Mr. Nelson and Miss Ellen Johanson were united in marriage March 23, 1868. She is a daughter of Ole and Hannah Johanson, natives of Sweden, and was born in the latter country. She came to America with her parents in 1857, who, after a short stay in St. Paul, settled that year in what is now Litchfield township. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were the parents of but one child, who died when but nine days old.

JOHN SAMPSON, a respected farmer and pioneer of Meeker county, whose home is on section 4, Greenleaf township, is a native of Sweden, born on the 28th of March, 1815, and a son of Peter and Catherine Samuelson. His early life was spent on the farm of his parents, employed at farming and carpenter work. In 1858 he came to the United States, having previous to this been married, and after living for one year in Jamestown, N. Y., he, with the oldest daughter, took up their westward march in April, 1859, and came to Meeker county, Minn. The trip from the Eastern States was made by way of railroad and steamboat as far as Carver, Minn., the rest of the family remaining in Jamestown until in the fall. He, together with Charles Allen and Swan Palm, made the journey from Carver on foot. The trip was one of severe hardship, as they found it almost impossible to get provisions. Mr. Sampson returned to Carver with an ox team for his baggage, and the roads were so bad that many times he was obliged to unload the wagon and carry its contents through the mire in his arms. Shortly after arriving in Meeker county he selected land in section 4, in Greenleaf, and the following year (1860) erected a house, and has since continued to reside there, although extensive building and other improvements have been made, so that the farm of to-day makes a wonderful contrast with the rude cabin home of twenty-eight years ago.

Mr. Sampson's marriage took place on the 20th of June, 1842, when Anna Hellena, a daughter of Jonas Jonson, became his wife. She was born in Sweden November 18, 1822. Their marriage was blessed with three children, as follows—Christina, born October 20, 1845, died October 25, 1875; John Augustus, who is mentioned at length elsewhere in this volume, and Johanna Louisa, born January 19, 1852, died April 4, 1886.

At the time of the Indian outbreak the family were living on the farm and the father was doing carpenter work for the neighborhood. The news of the massacre at Acton, only a few miles distant, reached the family on the 17th of August, 1862, and after stopping a short time at the houses of neighbors they went to Forest City. After remaining there and at Kingston a short time, they spent several weeks at Clearwater and St. Paul and then went to Cottage Grove, Washington county, Minn., where they rented a farm and remained until the fall of 1864. They then returned to the homestead.

Mr. Sampson is now spending the evening of his life, partially retired from the cares of active business, and holds the respect and esteem of all who know him. Both he and his wife are members of the Beckville Swedish Lutheran church, and are exemplary Christian people.

DANIEL DANIELSON, a successful farmer and stock raiser, residing on section 6, Danielson township, and one of the most prominent citizens in that portion of the county, is a native of Norway, and

was born on December 14, 1840, his parents being Daniel and Ingber Aslagson. His early life was one of industry and economy, and he was thrown on his own resources when still a mere lad, having earned his own living ever since he was twelve years of age. When he was twenty years of age he left his native land, booking as a sailor on a native vessel for about nine months, then left it in England, and made one trip to the West Indies. In 1862 he left London on a vessel bound for China, and was shipwrecked about sixty miles off the coast of China. After this he remained in China about six months, acting as quartermaster on a steamer. He then went to Australia, where he remained for about five years, part of the time in New Zealand, digging gold; also working in Sidney, New South Wales, and a part of the time he sailed among the Friendly Isles. He left there in 1868, and after spending about three months at his native home in Norway, he sailed for the United States. Upon his arrival in this country, about July 1, he came direct to Meeker county, Minn., and bought eighty acres of railroad land, on section 5, in Danielson township. About nine months later he took a homestead on section 30, where he lived for seven years, when he sold that and purchased his present place on section 6. He has also sold his railroad land, so that he now owns 160 acres, a good deal of which is under a high state of cultivation. He has suffered some reverses through the loss of crops, particularly in 1876 and 1877 from grasshoppers, and in 1885 from hail.

In political matters, Mr. Danielson is a prohibitionist, and he has taken an active interest in public matters, having held various offices, including those of township clerk one year and assessor five years.

Mr. Danielson was married, April 20, 1868, in Norway, to Inger Peterson, who was born August 7, 1849. Their marriage has been blessed with the following named children: Peter Chri, born April 23, 1869; Ine Dorthy, born April 16, 1871; Daniel Edward, born July 26, 1873; Hannah Julia, born August 12, 1875; Victor Emanuel, born December 9, 1877; Martin Julius, born December 16, 1878; and Inger Malinda, born March 27, 1885.

LEONARD ROMAN. The subject of this biographical notice, a resident of section 17, is one of the most prominent and successful farmers and stock raisers in Greenleaf township. He was born in Varmland, Sweden, on the 22d of April, 1845. His parents were born, and lived in the land of his birth until the time of their deaths. Leonard was reared on a farm and remained in his fatherland until 1869, when he sailed for the United States, and came direct to Meeker county, Minn., settling in Greenleaf township, where he has since lived. He now has 270 acres of land, a good share of which is under a high state of cultivation. He has been very successful in his farming operations, although he has met with the partial loss of several crops; but by careful management and hard labor he has accumulated a comfortable property. He has taken an active interest in public matters, and has held various offices of a local nature, including that of township assessor. In political affairs he affiliates with the prohibition party.

Mr. Roman was married on the 6th of July, 1876, to Emma E. Hagerstrom, and their marriage has been blessed with the following children—Axel L., born June 5, 1877; Benhart E., born March 9, 1879; Victor R., born June 19, 1880; Emma E., born June 4, 1883; and Arnold A., born January 18, 1885—all of whom are still living except Benhart E., who died August 28, 1879, and whose remains are interred in the Beckville cemetery. The family attend the

Mission church. Mrs. Roman's parents were also natives of Sweden. They came to Meeker county, Minn., in August, 1871, and are now living in Greenleaf township.

CHARLES A. LAUGHTON, one of the prominent business men of Litchfield, was born in Platteville, Grant county, Wis., March 20, 1851, and is the son of George R. and Mildred (Durley) Laughton. His father was born in Soho Square, London, Eng., June 27, 1820, and came to the United States in 1835, arriving in New York October 25. He came to Southport, now Kenosha, Wis., with L. G. Merrill and John Nichols, who brought some $56,000 worth of goods to that place October 30, 1842. In December following, these parties sent him to Platteville, with a large stock of goods. He became a large land owner in that county and lived on a farm in the environs of Platteville until 1870, when he removed to that village, where he lives retired from business. He was married, May 1, 1844, to Miss Mildred Durley, who was born August 9, 1828, at Greenville, Bond county, Ill., who died January 8, 1864.

The elder Mr. Laughton owned and operated a splendidly equipped woolen factory upon his farm, and Charles A., who attended school in the summer months, during the winters worked in the mill, and there showed his mechanical ingenuity. In 1870 when the place was sold, Charles entered the Young Men's Academy, at Lake Forest, Ill., where he spent two years. He then entered into the mercantile trade at Platteville, with his brother, but finding the work too confining for his health, entered the employ of J. I. Case & Co., of Racine. The following spring of 1874, he commenced traveling in their interests, as an expert, over the United States and Canada, and has seen much of the world while doing so. He followed that line of work, in the service of the same company, until September, 1881, when he came to Litchfield, as the resident agent for Case & Co.'s threshing machinery. In the spring of 1887, he built the machine shop where he does all kinds of repairing of machinery, especially engine work, which he carries on in connection with his other business.

November 10, 1887, C. A. Laughton was united in marriage with Miss Julia Gratiot, a native of Platteville, Wis., daughter of the late Lieut. Col. E. H. and Ellen (Hager) Gratiot, natives of St. Louis, Mo., and Baltimore, Md., and niece of the late Hon. E. B. Washburn. While Mr. and Mrs. Laughton are not among the older residents of the village, their genial dispositions and happy manners have won them a high place in social circles. Mr. Laughton is ranked among the leading business men of the place, and a bright future is evidently before him.

JACOB LENHARD, of Darwin township, is a native of the German Empire, born July 1, 1827. He was reared in that classic land and remained there until 1852, when bidding adieu to the beloved fatherland he crossed the ocean to the shores of free America, in search of the liberty of action and the chance of competency not afforded to him in the land of his birth. He settled near Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained some three months, after which he went to Canada, and worked on the construction of the railroad suspension bridge over the Niagara river. From there he proceeded west to Chicago, Ill., but less than a year later removed to Polk county, Wis., and there purchased a farm and settled down to the life of a Western farmer. He made that part of the "Badger State" his home for thirteen years and at the expiration of that time, in 1868, came to Meeker county, and settled in Darwin township. He was united in marriage, Septem-

ber 4, 1854, with Miss Dora Yerkes, who is the mother of seven children—Henry P., born June 22, 1855; John P., born January 9, 1857; William F., born December 9, 1858; Jacob A., born January 21, 1860; Mary M., born December 25, 1862; Conrad E., born March 24, 1865; and Anna D., born January 18, 1869. The sons are all well-to-do farmers of the township.

Mr. Lenhard and his family are members of the Lutheran church and respected and honored citizens.

NELS F. JOHNSON, is one of the well-to-do farmers of Swede Grove township. He is a son of John and Anna Christianson, and was born in Sweden, on the 28th of June, 1862. He came to the United States with his parents in 1868, and they came direct to Meeker county, Minn., settling in Swede Grove township, where Nels F. received a common-school education. He lived with his parents, working on the farm until 1887, when he purchased 160 acres of land on section 6, where he now lives, keeping "bachelor's hall" and tilling his farm. A sketch of his parents will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Johnson takes active interest in township matters. He was appointed school clerk to fill the unexpired term when that office became vacant through the removal of his father to another township. He is a member of the Swedish Lutheran church. In political matters he is a republican.

THE legal profession has a number of able and prominent representatives at Litchfield, among them being J. M. RUSSELL, county attorney of Meeker county. He is a native of Clay county, Ind., born on the 13th of February, 1852. His early life was spent upon a farm attending district school in the winter, and thus continuing until he was sixteen years old, when he began teaching school in the winter, working on the farm during the summer. Two years later he purchased his brother's interest in the old homestead, his father having died when he was less than three years of age. After this he worked the farm during the summer, teaching during the winter months, until he was twenty-three years old, when he sold the stock and farm implements and for two years attended college at Westfield, Ill. From there, in the spring of 1877, he came to Meeker county, remaining here one year and teaching two terms of school. In the spring of 1878, returning to the old home in Indiana, he worked on the farm with his brother that season and taught school during the following winter.

On the 8th of April, 1879, Mr. Russell was married to Miss Julia E. Hays, of Clay county Ind., and the following day they started for Meeker county, Minn. For a year he taught school at Cedar Mills, and, on the 14th of September, 1880, he settled at Litchfield and entered the law office of N. C. Martin for the purpose of fitting himself for that profession, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1882. He spent the summer of 1881 upon a claim in Dakota. He sold this in 1883, and having taken a homestead in the same Territory, that spring, he spent the summer on that, and still owns the farm. After being admitted to the bar in the fall of 1882 he formed a law partnership with N. C. Martin under the firm name of Martin & Russell. This partnership was maintained until the 1st of January, 1887, when it was dissolved, and since that time Mr. Russell has devoted his attention exclusively to his profession, as before, but alone in business, and has built up a lucrative practice. In 1884 he was elected city attorney and held the office for three successive terms. In the fall of 1887 he

was elected county attorney on the republican and alliance tickets and assumed the duties of the office on the 1st of January, 1887. Mr. Russell is an active mem- of the Christian Church.

ANDREW DAVIDSON, is one of the pioneers of Dassel township, where he lives on section 14, and one of its leading and representative citizens. He is a native of Scotland, born in Wigtown Shair, March 28, 1833. Among the heaths and glens of his native land he was reared, and there made his home until his twenty-first year, and then determined to seek a new home in the wilds of America. Crossing the tempestuous Atlantic, he landed in New York, and for a short time made his home in Orleans county, N. Y., but then moved to Morristown, N. J., where he went into a hardware store, where he was employed for some time, and later commenced market gardening or "truck farming." In 1856 our subject came west, and for ten years followed farming in Columbia county, Wis., from whence he came to Meeker county in 1866. He drove the entire distance with an ox team, bringing his family with him, and on his arrival here took up as a homestead eighty acres of land on section 14. First setting foot in the county July 4, 1866, he has been for nearly twenty years a constant citizen, except the first winter, when he spent that season in McLeod county after partially building the house upon his place, where he worked to keep his family in the necessaries of life. During the first few years he did considerable hunting, getting at one time eighty-six deer in six weeks, and in taking the venison and furs to Minneapolis to market he added considerably to his revenue. As game became scarce, he took up teaming with a yoke of oxen, and transacted considerable business at remunerative figures. Soon his farm demanded his sole attention, and by the exercise of labor and perseverance, together with the thrift and frugality with which his race are proverbially endowed, has succeeded in placing himself in comfortable circumstances, and lives surrounded by most of the comforts of life.

Mr. Davidson was married before he left "the land of heather," December 1, 1849, to Miss Grace McAllister, but left her in Scotland when he came to America in search of a home. Two years afterward she emigrated to the "land of the free," joining her husband, in Morristown, in 1856. They are the happy parents of four children—Janet, Peter, Margaret and Alexander. Janet is the wife of Barney Cox, a resident of Dassel; Peter, who is also married, lives in the town of Dassel; the other two still reside at home.

On the organization of the town in 1867, Mr. D. was elected one of the first justices of the peace, and for the past thirteen years has been chairman of the town board of supervisors.

DAVID B. HOAR. The subject of this biography, a prominent and successful farmer and stock raiser, residing on section 34, Union Grove township, justly bears the reputation of being one of the most solid and substantial citizens in the northern part of the county, and his many years of residence there have caused him to be well known to all the old settlers of that region.

Mr. Hoar was born in New Brunswick, Albert county, Canada, on May 8, 1822. His father was originally a tanner, but he lost his feet from the effects of a cold, mortification setting in, and amputation was necessary, and he then learned and worked at the tailor's trade for some time, after which he was engaged in the mercantile business. A few years later he built a vessel,

which he sailed for three years, and then sold out and engaged in farming. He died in 1878, and his wife in 1883.

David B. Hoar, our subject, spent his early days in aiding to care for his parents. In May, 1857, he came to Minnesota, and worked in a steam saw mill in Wright county until the spring of 1858, when he came to Meeker county, and rented a farm in what is now Union Grove township, which he worked and raised three crops on. The last year he bought the right and improvements on 160 acres of land on section 34, where he wintered. The next summer he worked for farmers in Wright county, and the same fall, on October 23, 1861, he was married to Miss Melissa Bryant, daughter of Ambrose and Narcissa Bryant. She was born in Kennebec county, Me., July 24, 1842, and came to Minnesota with her parents in the fall of 1855. At the age of nineteen she commenced teaching school, and taught one term before and one after marriage. She was teaching when the outbreak of the Indians occurred. As a full history of this matter is given in another department of this work, it is unnecessary in this connection to repeat it. On the Wednesday following the massacre at Acton, Mrs. Hoar was teaching, when a man came and notified her that the Indians were coming. She at once sent the children to their homes, and she rode home with the mail carrier. Mr. Hoar at once started to notify the Goodspeeds, Mrs. Goodspeed being a sister of Mrs. Hoar. They hitched up a yoke of oxen and a horse, and expected to take dinner at Mr. Hoar's, but they did not stop to eat it, as the Indians had got sight of him and were in hot pursuit. Mr. Hoar cocked his gun and backed up to the wagon, waiting till all were in, and they started, and before they were out of sight the Indians were plundering the house. The party drove to Manannah, where they were joined by quite a crowd, and then proceeded to Forest City. Mrs. Hoar, Mrs. Leaming and two children, Mrs. Helen Goodspeed and three children, and Miss Florinda J. Bryant, the four sisters, went to Monticello. Mr. Hoar remained during the summer and was on some of the most perilous expeditions, and had many narrow escapes. He spent the ensuing winter at his father-in-law's, after which he spent about three years in his native province. In 1866 he returned to Union Grove, and this has since been his home. He has one of the most desirable farms in the township, owning 320 acres, and has substantial improvements. All that he possesses is the result of his own management and industry, and he has accumulated a fine property, notwithstanding the fact that he has passed through enough hardships and dangers in early days, and loss of crops in later years, to have discouraged and disheartened the generality of mankind.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoar are the parents of the following children—Adelbert, born December 12, 1862; David Alonzo, born September 1, 1864; Elisabeth S., born August 11, 1866; Wesley J., born September 5, 1868; Winogene, born July 11, 1870; Irvine, born January 15, 1872; Forest, born April 26, 1873; A. Chesley, born March 23, 1875; Phebe A., born January 13, 1877; Narcissa, born December 30, 1878; and Ambrose, born October 24, 1880. Adelbert is mentioned elsewhere in this work. David Alonzo runs a stationary engine at Buffalo, Minn. The rest are at home.

RASMUS NELSON, the junior member of the firm of Birch & Nelson, Litchfield, is a native of Denmark, born February 11, 1844. His father was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and our subject was reared upon a farm, acquiring such education as the schools of his native land afforded

until he was some fourteen years of age, after which his time was devoted solely to labor. In 1869 he emigrated to the New World and upon landing in this country, came to Minnesota and purchased a farm on section 34, Acton township, and upon that tract of land made his home for some sixteen years. While a resident in that portion of the county he was very active in the discharge of his duties as a citizen, and was duly honored by the people with election to several important offices. He served three years as town supervisor, four years as county commissioner, and in a number of the minor ones, and on the school board.

In 1884 the subject of this sketch purchased the interest of Andrew Nelson in the clothing and gents' furnishing goods firm of Birch & Nelson, and has been actively engaged in mercantile pursuits in this line and place ever since. He is still the owner of some 400 acres of excellent farm land in the county, most of which is under cultivation. His house, which is a handsome one, is surrounded by a fine grove, and his place contains a thrifty orchard, and is generally considered one of the best farms in the county.

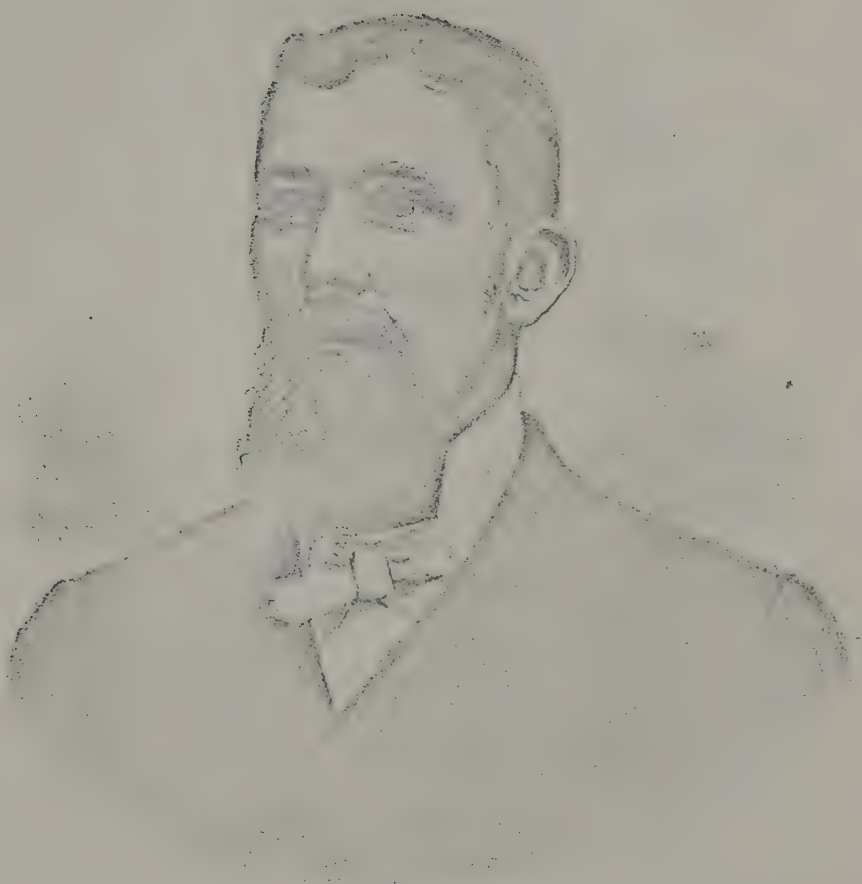
Mr. Nelson was united in marriage in Denmark, previous to his leaving his native land, with Miss Maren Peterson, a native of the same country, who died September 29, 1887. They were the parents of eight children—Nels P., Charles G., Annie, Carrie M., Gertie C., Walter W., Jennie and Arthur E.

HANS IVERSON resides on section 33, Acton township. The parents of the subject of this biography were Iver and Johanna Anderson, both of whom were born in Norway and lived in their native land until the time of their deaths. Hans Iverson was a native of the same country and was born on the 4th of May, 1846. He came to the United States in 1869, and shortly after his arrival he proceeded to Dakota county, Minn., where he was employed by various farmers until during the year 1873, when he came to Meeker county and bought railroad land on section 33, in Acton township, where he still lives. He has a good farm of 130 acres of land with a good portion of it under cultivation, a comfortable house, and other farm buildings, and withal is in comfortable circumstances. This has all been the result of his own industry and economy, as he was a poor man when he came to this country. He has met with some reverses, especially during the year that the grasshoppers visited Meeker county, but as a whole his farming operations have been very successful.

Mr. Iverson was married in 1869 to Miss Ingeborg Pederson. She was born in Norway, on the 4th of April, 1848, and is a daughter of Iver and Martha Pederson. Her father died in Norway and her mother is now living in Pope county, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Iverson have been the parents of the following children—Martin, born March 14, 1870; Idan, born December 29, 1873; Olof, born July 7, 1875; Mina, born September 10, 1877; Hilda, born January 16, 1880; and Lydia, born July 23, 1882.

NIMROD BARRICK, a farmer of Ellsworth township, lives on section 33, where he carries on agricultural pursuits, and confines his operations to grain and cattle raising.

Mr. Barrick was born in Cedar county, Iowa, September 20, 1851, and is the son of Alpheus and Minerva (Porter) Barrick, natives of Virginia and Indiana respectively, who came to Meeker county in the spring of 1864, and settled in the town of Cedar Mills, where they still live. Mr. and Mrs. Alpheus Barrick were the parents of eight children—Isaac, Amos, Sarah, Scott, Nimrod, Nellie,



John A. Sampson

James and Ethan. Isaac, one of those "whose faith and truth on war's red touchstone rang true metal," enlisted in Company H, Third Minnesota Infantry, and after nearly three years' service, died from exposure. Ethan died at the age of two years.

The subject of our sketch spent a portion of his early life in Rice county, Minn., where his father followed his trade, blacksmithing, until war times, then enlisted in Company A, Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, serving one year. During this time our subject attended district school, and in the fall of 1864 he, with the rest of his people, removed to Meeker county, Minn., and settled in Cedar Mills township, where he remained at home, assisting in the work and improving the place, until the fall of 1873, when he commenced life for himself and removed to the town of Ellsworth.

October 9, 1873, Mr. Barrick and Miss Julia Kennedy pledged their mutual vows at the marriage altar. The bride was a daughter of Dr. V. P., and Julia Ann (Rudisill) Kennedy, natives of Pennsylvania and Indiana respectively, and was herself born in Clay county, Ind. A history of her parents is given elsewhere in the pages of this ALBUM, to which the reader is referred. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Barrick have become the parents of three children, Roscoe, Vincent and Baby, and their home is lightened by the merry sound of childhood's laugh and song.

In the spring of 1885, Mr. and Mrs. Barrick moved to Brown county, D. T., but becoming dissatisfied there, returned to Meeker county in the fall of the same year.

Our subject is republican in his principles, and affiliates with that organization. In local politics he takes considerable interest although, in no way a professional politician or an office seeker. In 1882 he was honored by the citizens of Ellsworth township, by having had bestowed upon him the office of town supervisor, and for four years filled that position. Several minor offices have, also, in him found a worthy and trusty administrator and he merits and receives the respect and esteem of the whole community.

HENRY MARTIN, a successful and enterprising farmer residing on section 9, Cedar Mills township, has been a resident of Meeker county, with the exception of one year, since 1873. He is a native of Monroe county, Wis., and was born October 8, 1855.

When Henry was seven years of age he removed to Kedron, Fillmore county, Minn., with a man named Hale, who had adopted him. He remained there until 1873, when he came to Meeker county, Minn., and located in what is now the town of Cosmos. After remaining there a year he went to Stevens county, Minn., where he also remained a year, and then returned to Meeker county. After his return he lived in Greenleaf township until the spring of 1884, when he purchased his present farm on section 9, Cedar Mills township. Since that time he has resided upon his farm and devoted his time to diversified farming and stock raising. He has a valuable farm of 160 acres, considerable of which is under cultivation, and is in very comfortable circumstances.

Mr. Martin was married on January 9, 1878, to Miss Alma R. Nevens. She is a native of Maine, born November 26, 1861, and is a daughter of Daniel and Eveline Nevens, who were among the earliest settlers of Greenleaf township. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are the parents of four children, as follows—Lunan D., born January 28, 1880; Mary E., born May 28, 1882; Sarah A., born April 28, 1885; and Lettie G., born September 22, 1887, all of whom are now living.

JOHN HUNTER, SR. The subject of this sketch, who is one of the most prominent and respected farmers and stock raisers in the northern portion of the county, is a resident of section 18, Union Grove township. He comes of a race which make the best citizens in Minnesota's population, and a race which is proverbial for their integrity, industry, frugality, and genial and hospitable temperament, for it is an old and true saying that "no man goes hungry from a Scotchman's door."

Mr. Hunter was born in the county of Barrackshire, Scotland, on the 10th of April, 1826. His early life was spent in the land of his birth, where he received the training and education afforded by the facilities of those days, and imbibed the principles of honesty, industry and economy, which are characteristic of the Scotch people. Economy and industry were essential in those days to make a living, and the wage earnings of that day would now be considered a pittance. About the year 1849 he came to America and settled in Canada, where he remained for sixteen years. He then, in 1865, came to Meeker county, Minn., and located on section 18, in what is now Union Grove township, where he has since lived. At the time he came here there were only three settlers within the limits of the township, as all the earlier settlers had been driven off by the Indians and had not returned as yet. Mr. Hunter had a good deal to contend with during those early days and had to encounter difficulties and disadvantages to which most men would have surrendered. When he arrived here his earthly possessions consisted of one yoke of oxen and a cow, and for two years he had very little to eat, living a good share of the time on wheat boiled in milk. Flour was worth $16 per barrel, and potatoes $1.25 per bushel, and at one time he traded a two-year-old steer, even, for a 100-weight of flour. They were obliged to go to Cold Springs, a distance of twenty-five miles, to mill and the trip usually took three days. No work could be found, and there was no money in the country, and at times it looked as though starvation stared them in the face, but during all the trials and hardships his courage and enterprise never forsook him and it has not been unrewarded, as he is now rated as one of the most solid and substantial citizens of the township in which he lives. He has a fine farm of 250 acres and a comfortable home.

Mr. Hunter was married on the 1st of April, 1849, to Agnes Brown Lee, and their union has been blessed with seven children, as follows—Mary, Jane, James (deceased), John, Charles, Charlotte, and George (deceased).

During the first year that Mr. Hunter and his family were here, they had neither team nor cow; they had to carry their house-logs out of the woods—Mr. Hunter carried one end and old Mr. Beaumont the other. The boys each had to hold forked sticks to reach to the log so as to help. When they got their oxen, they did all their hauling, summer and winter, on a sled. Deer and elk would often come into the dooryard, while bear was by no means an unfrequent visitor. On one occasion, they found by the tracks, that a bear had climbed upon the wood-house and from there to the roof of the cabin, which was covered with sod. In those days they were afraid that some night they might come down the fire chimney. Wolves were numerous, and in addition to this they were constantly on the lookout for Indians. These were some of the trials, experiences and hardships which the early settlers endured.

HUGH DOWLING, harness maker and dealer in horsemen's goods, Litchfield, is a native of Bath, Me., born Septem-

ber 29, 1848, and is the son of Edward and Lizzie (Hanlon) Dowling, natives of the Emerald Isle, who had settled in Maine shortly before the birth of Hugh. The father of our subject worked at ship-carpentering until 1850, in Bath, after which he came to Minnesota, and remained until 1855 in St. Paul. He then, in company with a Mr. Egan, removed to Dakota county, this State, and was one of the first settlers in the town of Egan. He took up a homestead there, and made it his home until 1866, when he sold out and came to Meeker county and bought a farm. He died here December 27, 1870.

Hugh Dowling resided at home on the farm until he had attained the age of twenty-five years, when he commenced to learn the harness-making trade. In 1879 he opened a shop of his own, which burned down March 4, 1885, with a loss of $1,900, only part of which was covered by insurance. Recovering himself, our subject soon afterward opened his present place of business, where he carries in stock all kinds of harness, robes, blankets, trunks, etc.

Mr. Dowling and Miss Kate E. Dougherty were united in marriage January 11, 1880. The lady is a daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Ward) Dougherty, natives of County Donegal, Ireland, who were among the very earliest settlers in this county, coming here in July, 1856. Mrs. Dowling is a native of Will county, Ill.

JOB B. SHERMAN, a prominent resident of Litchfield, is a native of Erie county, N. Y., born in 1840. His parents were Joseph and Mercy (Willitt) Sherman; the father a native of Massachusetts who had settled in Erie county, N. Y., in 1823, and the mother a native of New York. They remained upon their old homestead in Erie county from the time of their settlement until the time of their deaths.

Job B. remained with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, when he enlistened in Company K, One Hundred and Sixteenth New York Infantry, serving two years and nine months. During this time he was in thirteen different battles, and was wounded twice—first at Port Hudson, La., by a minie ball entering his left cheek and coming out at the back of his neck; and again at Cedar Creek, Va., by a spent minie ball entering his left cheek. The first wound was serious, and unfitted him for duty for about six months, seven weeks of which time were spent in the hospital. After receiving his discharge from the army, Mr. Sherman returned to Erie county, N. Y., and engaged in farming, remaining there until 1885, when he settled at Litchfield. With the exception of one year spent in Kansas, Litchfield has been his home since that time. He followed his trade (carpentering) until the spring of 1887, when he was appointed policeman for the village, which position he still holds. Mr. Sherman was married on the 25th of December, 1865, to Miss Hannah E. Sole, of Erie county, N. Y., and they are the parents of two children—Grace D., who was born December 5, 1867; and Blanche H., born July 29, 1878. Mrs. Sherman is one of the most active members of the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 17, and is the present secretary of the corps. The family are members of the Episcopalian church. Mr. Sherman is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and also the Odd Fellows.

OLE HALVERSON NESS is one of the most prominent old settlers of Meeker county. He was born in Hullingdal, Norway, October 6, 1824, and is a son of Halver Munson and Ingeber Ness. His father served for thirty-six years in the Norwegian army,

and Ole H. saw six years' service in the same army, with the rank of sergeant. In 1846 he was married to Margaret Christian, a daughter of Christian Knudson, who was born in 1821. One week after his marriage Mr. Ness embarked for America with his parents, and settled in Rock county, Wis. In 1856 he sold his farm there and came to Meeker county, Minn., his family being one of the three original families who settled in Litchfield township. The party came through by "prairie-schooner" conveyance, and were charmed with the delightful scenery of Minnesota in June. During the summer the family lived in "camp-life style" on the land where Ole H. had taken up his claim, and in the fall he completed one of the first cabins erected in the township, and moved into it.

After experiencing the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life, he had just begun to get a foothold in the wilderness, and was looking forward to the brighter days of civilization, when the outbreak of the Sioux Indians came. Bred in the school of the intrepid Norwegian soldiery, Mr. Ness did not for a moment quail or hesitate before the onslaught of the savage redskins, but sprang to the defense of his home and fireside. On the night of the shedding of the first blood, a few miles from his own door, he was one of the few who dared to go to the scene of the slaughter in the darkness, and who, after finding the bodies of the five slain persons, stood faithful watch until they were buried. Then O. H. Ness went home, and, although the whole populace seemed to be on wheels to get out of the way of the savages, he remained at home with his family until Saturday following the massacre at Acton, when he took them to Forest City. His horses being pressed into service, he spent a few days at Kingston and then returned to Forest City, and superintended the building of fortifications there. His family occupied apartments over the postoffice at the time of the Indian attack, and he first discovered it while going out to change the guard, and had just time to arouse the people and get them into the fortress. After remaining at Forest City until the latter part of December, 1862, Mr. Ness removed his family to the farm and kept them there during the entire winter—the only case of the kind in the whole county. The Indians destroyed fully $2,000 worth of property for him.

Mr. Ness' first marriage was blessed with eleven children, whose names are as follows —Sarah, Halver O., Christian, Margaret, Martin O., Lina, Caroline and Karl. Margaret is married to Abt Mattson, Lina to Paul P. Olson, and Caroline to George Beach. The first wife died in August, 1877.

Mr. Ness has retired from all active participation in business affairs, and is now pleasantly passing the evening of his life with his second wife. All his children have grown up about him, and are comfortably settled in life.

ONE of the most intelligent and enterprising farmers in the southern part of the county is L. M. Johnson, a resident of section 22, Greenleaf township. He is a native of Sweden, and was born on February 25, 1844. His parents were also natives of Sweden, where they are still living, his father following the vocation of a farmer.

L. M. Johnson, the subject of our sketch, was reared in early life on a farm, but later, while still in the old country, was employed at the milling business, and at the carpenter's trade. In 1867, he left the land of his birth and came to the United States, and after spending some three weeks in Chicago, he went to Marquette county, Mich., where he worked at the carpenter's trade. On May 8, 1869, he came to Meeker county, Minn., and settled upon a farm on section 17, in

Greenleaf township. In 1871 he entered a homestead of forty acres, where he now lives, on section 22, and moved onto it during the same season. He now has a splendid farm of 180 acres, a large portion of which is under cultivation, and his buildings, which are among the best in the township, reflect great credit upon his enterprise and good management. He has a large amount of stock and carries on diversified farming, together with stock raising. He has taken an active interest in public matters.

Mr. Johnson was married on July 4, 1867, to Sarah C. Olson. Her parents were born in Sweden, where her father died, and her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been blessed with the following children—Johanna T., born June 24, 1869; Esther E., born October 6, 1870; Mary S., born July 11, 1873; John W., born October 8, 1874; Ida N., born August 9, 1876; Ruth J., born May 16, 1878; Joshua E., born August 24, 1881; and a pair of twins that died at the time of their birth, August 28, 1868. The family are members of the Church of God. Mr. Johnson has five brothers and two sisters living in this country.

VINCENT COOMBS. The subject of this sketch, a successful farmer and stock raiser, residing on section 11, Cedar Mills township, is one of the oldest settlers in the southern portion of the county. He is a native of Indiana, and was born on April 30, 1841.

He arrived in Meeker county, Minn., on the 7th of July, 1857, with his parents, Milton and Elizabeth Coombs, he being at the time only sixteen years of age. The father, Milton Coombs, took a claim in the town of Ellsworth, but only remained on it a few days; not being satisfied with the location, packed up his goods, preparatory to starting for Iowa. Upon arriving at Cedar City he was persuaded to take a claim in Cedar Mills township, and he accordingly selected 160 acres of land on section 2. For some time they lived at Cedar City, working the farm in the meantime, however, and in 1859 they moved to the place. When the Indian outbreak occurred, they with others went to the "Point" in Cedar Lake, where they built fortifications, and later went to Hutchinson. In the spring of 1863, they, with George Nichols and family, returned to Cedar Mills —they being the first to return.

The family of Milton Coombs remained in Cedar Mills township until 1865, when they moved to the town of Greenleaf.

In the fall of 1869 the family moved to Delano and later to Minneapolis, and thence to Hinckley, where they now reside.

In the fall of 1862, Vincent Coombs enlisted in Captain Herrington's three months State Militia, and served during his term of enlistment. In the following spring he enlisted as a scout under General Sibley, and served with the Sibley expedition through the West. He was one of the scouts who picked up the son of Little Crow to the south of Devil's Lake. Mr. Coombs was in the Indian country during most of the time while the trouble lasted. He was one of the four men who went into the timber to look after Caleb Sanborn, and found his body where the Indians had killed him, near his own house. He was also one of the party that went from Hutchinson to recover the body of Daniel Cross, who was killed by the Indians north of Cedar Lake.

In the fall of 1864 Vincent Coombs sold the farm in Cedar Mills and took a homestead in Greenleaf township. In the spring of 1869 he was married to Miss Lydia A. Abbott, of Forest Prairie. Mrs. Coombs died on the 18th of November, 1878, leaving her husband five small children to care for, her last request being that her children be kept together, and it has been faithfully fulfilled.

Mr. Coombs was again married in the spring of 1883, when Sarah J. Jordan, of Cedar Mills, became his wife. Our subject resided in the town of Greenleaf until the spring of 1887, when he sold his place and purchased the Pitman farm, of a fraction over 332 acres, located on sections 2 and 11, Cedar Mills township. While in Greenleaf, Mr. Coombs held many offices of a local nature, and took an active and prominent part in politics, township matters and educational affairs. He is a member of the Masonic order, having joined Golden Fleece lodge, No. 89, A. F. & A. M., in 1872, and Rabboni chapter, No. 37, Royal Arch, in 1887. When the Grange movement started he was one of the leading members in the organization and was master of the Greenleaf lodge.

Mr. Coombs has now one of the best farms in the town of Cedar Mills, he and his wife together owning 412 acres of the finest land in this region. Mr. Coombs has good substantial buildings and a nice artificial grove, set out by Rev. J. M. Pitman about twenty years ago. In conversation with Mr. Coombs, he said: "I am my mother's best boy—being the only boy in ten children."

E. P. PETERSON, attorney at law, of Litchfield, came to Meeker county in May, 1867, with his parents, Olof and Hedda F. Peterson. E. P. Peterson was born in Goodhue county, Minn., in June, 1855, and was therefore twelve years of age when he came here. His father took a homestead in Harvey township and remained until 1883, when he removed to Nicollet county, and later to Des Moines, Iowa, where he still lives.

E. P. Peterson remained at home attending school, and also spent one year in the State University, and when he had arrived at the age of nineteen he began teaching school, and followed that profession for three years. Then, in company with his brother H. I., he bought the Litchfield *Independent*. In 1880, selling his interest in the paper to his brother, he began the study of law with Campbell & Spooner, of Litchfield, and about two years later was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has devoted his time exclusively to his profession, and has been very successful.

THOMAS F. PRICE, a prominent old settler of Meeker county, residing on section 18, Harvey township, is a native of Gilmanton, N. H., and was born on the 18th of August, 1838. His parents were Thomas and Ann E. Price. The father was born in Gilmanton, N. H., and remained there until the time of his death, February 14, 1849. The mother was a native of Medway, Mass., born August 26, 1809. She came West with her family in the fall of 1856, and for six months remained at Minneapolis, after which she settled at Kingston, in Meeker county, and made her home in this county, afterward, however, removing to Harvey township, until the time of her death January 10, 1877. She was formerly Ann E. Burlen from Medway, Mass., and was united in marriage to Thomas Price, of Gilmanton, N. H., October 30, 1836. After coming West she endured many hardships and privations, especially during the outbreak of the Indians in 1862, but still maintained great fortitude and courage through all—always cheerful and looking on the bright side, until the last, and, at sixty-seven years, passed away, after suffering acutely for over one year. She was a member of the Congregational church, with her husband. Her remains were buried at Manannah cemetery. There were five children in her family, four of whom—E. A., of Big Stone county, Minn., Thomas F., Harriet M., and Augusta A.—are still living.

One member of the family, a son, Wilmot Austin Price, died in Harvey, October 9, 1870, and was buried in the Manannah cemetery.

Thomas F. Price, the subject of our present sketch, spent most of his early life in his native town. He received the education afforded by the facilities of those days, and at an early age he learned the carpenter's trade, which he worked at more or less at Boston and other places. In 1856 he came West with his mother's family to Minneapolis, and six months later to Kingston. They were living there when the Indian outbreak occurred. They remained at Kingston during all of the trouble with the redskins, although nearly all of the settlers throughout the county went away for safety. In 1863 they removed to Harvey township, where Thomas F. has since lived. He has devoted his time to general farming and stock raising and owns a valuable farm.

In religious matters Mr. Price attends the Congregational church, and in his political views he affiliates with the republican party. He has taken considerable interest in township affairs, and has served more or less as justice of peace during the last few years. Mr. Price is a man of the strictest integrity, and is justly regarded as one of the leading citizens of the township in which he lives.

GUNDER H. SUNDAHL is one of the leading farmers in the southeastern portion of Acton township. He is a son of Halver and Mary Sundahl, and was born in Norway, on the 28th of July, 1846. He remained in his native land until 1870, when he came to the United States, and first stopped in Iowa, where he worked at railroad work for three years. In 1873 he came to Litchfield, and for two years was employed by various farmers in the neighborhood, after which for two years he ran a ditching machine. He then purchased a farm of 152 acres on section 25, Acton township, where he has since lived, devoting his time to diversified farming and stock raising. He has been very successful, and now has a good lot of stock gathered about him. His farm is in a good location and he has a considerable portion of it under cultivation.

Mr. Sundahl was married in 1878 to Miss Christina Olson, who was born on the 12th of July, 1856. She was a daughter of Andrew Olson, who was killed by the Indians in September, 1862, a short distance from where Mr. Sundahl now lives. A full account of this matter is given elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Sundahl have had the following children born to them: Halver, born December 31, 1878; Andrew, born August 28, 1880; Matilda, born March 29, 1881; and Lura, born March 18, 1884. Mr. Sundahl takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his township, and is one of its leading citizens. He is a republican in political matters.

A RELIABLE and enterprising citizen of of Ellsworth township is N. D. MERRILL, living on section 32, where he is engaged in carrying on general farming and stock raising. He first came to Minnesota in 1855, and after a year spent in Minneapolis, settled in Buffalo, Wright county, where he made his home until the breaking out of the Civil War, when, imbued with the patriotism of an American citizen, Mr. Merrill enlisted in the Second Minnesota Battery, under the command of Captain Hotchkiss, on January 1, 1862, and on the 21st of April following, moved forward to the seat of war. The company was engaged for the first time at the capture of Corinth, and from that time on made a creditable record for itself in the conflicts of Perryville, Knob Gap, Stone River, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge and

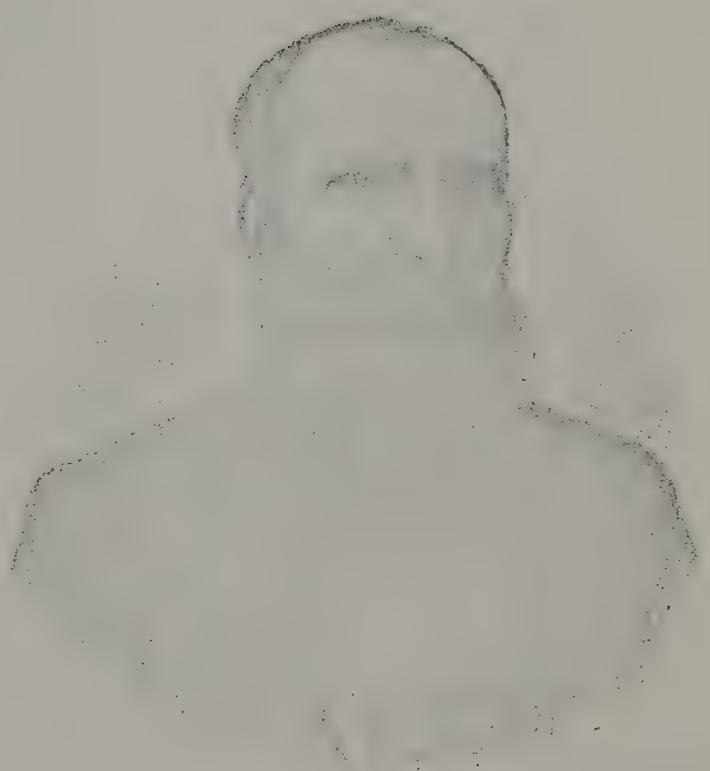
others. When the war closed they were on detached duty in East Tennessee, where they were mustered out. His term of service over, Mr. Merrill returned to Minnesota, where he remained until 1867, when he removed to Montana, where he was engaged in mining for three years, returning to Wright county, this State, from whence he came to Meeker county, in 1876, and here has made his home ever since. He is a native of Maine, born in Dover, December 29, 1834, and is the son of True and Sally C. Merrill, both natives of Maine, the father having been born September 7, 1806, and the mother, July 25, 1805.

True and Sally C. Merrill were married October 11, 1827, and were the parents of the following children: E. W., born March 19, 1829; S. T., born May 25, 1831; Betsy A., born February 14, 1833; N. D., the subject of this sketch; Julia A., born February 2, 1837; Sarah E., born July 26, 1839; Charles L., born May 19, 1842, and Marinda A., born July 3, 1844.

N. D. Merrill, our subject, was married on July 21, 1870, to Mrs. Ireland, widow of Wesley Ireland. She was a native of Penobscot county, Me.; was married in 1860 to Mr. Ireland, who afterward died. She came to Minnesota in 1864 with her one child, Ellen M., and lived a widow until her marriage with Mr. Merrill. Her daughter, Ellen M. Ireland, was born November 1, 1861, and is now Mrs. A. G. Root, of Nebraska.

CALEB HULL, a prosperous and enlightened farmer of Dassel township, having his home on section 10, is a native of Herkimer county, N. Y., born in the town of Russia, September 26, 1824, and is the son of Benjamin and Betsey (Clapper) Hull, natives of Rhode Island and New York, respectively. Benjamin Hull removed to Dodge county, Wis., in 1851, where he died in 1861; his wife some years later came to Meeker county, and died at Forest City in 1877.

The subject whose name heads this personal sketch, commenced at the age of thirteen years to learn the shoemaker's trade, and after devoting three years to it, went to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., whither his parents had removed, where he made his home for three years. Coming West, he spent the same period of time in Jefferson county, Wis., and then was engaged in the pineries of that State for six years. On his return, he built a house at Hustisford, Dodge county, Wis., but from there went to the Michigan pineries, where he spent some three years more, and then came back to Dodge county, where, December 1, 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss Eunice Frost. The next year of his life was passed in Watertown, Wis., after which he removed to Freeborn county, Minn., and purchased 160 acres of land on section 6, town of Freeman, where he settled. While there, he followed hunting and trapping to a great extent, and found it highly remunerative; so much so as to enable him to provide his family with many comforts that the other new settlers could not reach. While thus engaged, came the news of the Indian outbreak of 1862, and most of his neighbors fled panic stricken, but he would not go. One day, while returning from his work in Iowa, he met a number of his neighbors who advised him not to go home, saying, with their selfish instincts uppermost, that by the time he got there, his family would be murdered and his home in flames, as the Indians were close behind; but, nobly responding to his duty, which called him to the defense of his family, he went on and found all peaceful at home, and the danger much magnified by their fears and abject terror. He remained in Freeborn county some nine years



R. S Shields

and then sold out and came to Meeker county, arriving here July 7, 1867. He took up a homestead on section 10, where he now lives, but lived in Darwin until the spring of 1868, and then moved into a log cabin, where the family lived until he could get a house built, which stood where his present cottage now stands. This latter was erected in 1879, at a cost of $1,000, and is handsome, neat and commodious, and he has a fine farm of 120 acres of excellent land.

Mr. and Mrs. Hull have had a family of six children, four of whom still survive—Augustus, living in Dakota, Ida E., Mrs. Charles Penny, of Dassel; Lillie B., and Mark W., at home. Mr. Hull has served in several official positions, chief among which was that of chairman of the town board of supervisors.

NELS CLEMENTS, of Litchfield, is the son of Nels and Betsy Clements, and was born in Meeker county May 14, 1860. His parents, natives of Sweden, came to Meeker county in 1857, and on the 20th of August settled in the town of Litchfield on a farm, where they lived until the death of the father, in 1870. During the time of the Indian outbreak Nels Clements removed for safety to Forest City, and manfully did his part toward the building of the stockade and its defense. Having been on friendly terms with the Indians, they did not destroy his house, but stole all the provisions and stock that were left on the place.

Nels remained at home upon the paternal farm until he was of age, on attaining which he went to Minneapolis, but returned during the following winter. The season of 1882 he spent in Montana, but, returning to this county in 1883, he located in Grove City, and went into the farm-machinery business. In 1884 he came to Litchfield and tended bar for S. A. Scarp, but in October, 1886, opened the saloon he now runs. He was married April 30, 1886, to Miss Kate Menten, a native of Meeker county, Minn., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Menten, natives of Germany. By this union there has been born one child—Mary, whose birth took place May 9, 1887.

NELS AKESON is one of the prominent and well-to-do citizens of Swede Grove township. Mr. Akeson is a son of Ake and Hannah Anderson, and was born in Sweden on the 9th of May, 1841. He came to the United States in 1868, and first settled at Stillwater, Minn., where he lived for about seven years, being employed part of the time in a saw mill, again at railroading and various other means of securing a living. In 1875 he came to Swede Grove township, and bought a farm on section 35, where he has since remained, carrying on general farming and stock raising. He has a comfortable home, having a neat frame house and a very fine barn 30x44 feet in size, and has gathered about him considerable stock. When he came to the United States he had only fifty cents in his pocket, but by industry and good management he has placed himself in comfortable circumstances, and to-day is one of the substantial farmers of his township.

Mr. Akeson married Anna, a daughter of Ole and Carrie Anderson. She was born January 17, 1851. They have had the following children: Hilma, born July 18, 1875; Hattie, born February 23, 1877; Carrie, born February 10, 1879; Ake, born April 24, 1881; Ella, born September 13, 1883; and Olof, born August 9, 1887. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran church. Mr. Akeson has taken a prominent and active part in all public matters, and has held the office of township clerk since 1882. He is a republican in political faith.

HON. JOHN S. SHIELDS, the present state senator from Meeker county, is a resident of Darwin township, living upon his fine and extensive farm on section 34. He is a native of Ottawa, Canada, born November 8, 1830, and is of Irish ancestry, at least upon his father's side. He was reared and educated in the Dominion of his birth until 1859, when he came to the United States, and from June until the following fall remained mostly in the city of Minneapolis. During this time he came to Meeker county, and prospected, spending July 4, 1859, here, and the following August came here and made a settlement at Forest City, where he resided until that winter, when he located where he now lives. Previous to leaving his home, on the 24th of May, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Kenney, and with his young wife came through the Big Woods to the new settlement. Mr. Shields furnished the labor toward making the first United States flag ever floated in Meeker county, J. B. Atkinson furnishing the cloth and Thomas Grayson the paint. He was appointed in 1860, by the State, to cut a road through the Big Woods, and did so about this time, and through it hauled the merchandise for a merchant at Forest City, which was the first load brought that way. Mr. Shields remained upon his farm until the sad times of the fall of 1862, but on the terrible Sabbath of the 17th of August, he heard the news of the Indian outbreak and went to Forest City to investigate. He returned and warned all within his reach. He took part in the inquest, and all the subsequent movements of the settlers as detailed elsewhere. He sent his wife and children to Clearwater, but he remained in Forest City and took part in all the marches, engagements, etc., of the Home Guards, although not mustered into the company. When the attack was made by the Indians on Forest City, Mr. Shields was sleeping in the barn with the sixty horses of the Home Guards, and on the commencement of the firing untied his two horses and endeavored to get to the stockade, but one horse was shot, and with the other he got away. This was the only horse saved out of the lot. Many more incidents of his bravery could be given did not space forbid, but it is enough to say that he did his duty manfully.

He afterward went to Minneapolis, where he remained until 1865, but in the fall of that year returned to this county and to his farm where he now lives. He has occupied several responsible positions since coming here, including that of chairman of the town board, assessor, town clerk, and justice of the peace, and was elected to represent the county in the State Senate in 1886, on the Farmers' Alliance ticket, of which organization he is the present president. He is the father of the following six children: Isabella, born April 15, 1860, and died October 29, 1879; Ellen J., born December 19, 1864; William A., born August 20, 1868; Maggie E., born April 2, 1870; and Charles A., born October 2, 1872. On the 11th of December, 1874, the death angel invaded this little family circle and drew from their affectionate embrace the beloved wife and mother, leaving only her memory in their inner hearts, where it is forever enshrined. Mr. Shields is an attendant upon the services of the Episcopal church, and an upright, honorable gentleman.

In the fall of 1886, as above mentioned, Mr. Shields was elected to represent his district in the State Senate, took his seat at the opening of the Twenty fifth Legislature, and holds that office at the present writing. In the last session he was among the most active and influential members of that body, and ably represented his constituents in a session which was among the most important held in the history of the State. His influence

and ability were recognized in the formation of the senate committees, and none more zealously favored and aided anti-monopoly legislation. He has been identified with Minnesota matters for more than a quarter of a century and is well informed as to its history. An able parliamentarian, a clear-headed and careful business man, he has accumulated a comfortable fortune.

THE PRESENT register of deeds of Meeker county, N. A. VIREN, came to this section of the State in 1858, and in April of that year passed through to the extreme frontier of those days, and located in Kandiyohi county. He remained there until the 21st of August, 1862, when the dreadful massacre of the defenseless settlers by the red wards of our government struck terror into the hearts of all upon the borders, for their loved ones were in imminent danger. Mr. Viren joined the tide of fugitives for safety, and finally, after considerable travel, reached Forest City with his family. He took the latter on to Clearwater, where he left them, and returned to assist those who were less fortunate and to help make a stand against the diabolical red fiends, who, reeking with the blood of the innocents, thirsted for more lives to take. He did not join the home guards, but was active in many of the volunteer expeditions that went out to look up stock, etc., and was in Kandiyohi at the time of the attack on Forest City. After performing his part in the operations of that fall Mr. Viren removed to St. Paul, where he made his home until 1869, when he again turned westward, and located in Litchfield, where he opened a wagon shop, which business he continued in until assuming the duties of register of deeds, in January, 1871, to which he had been elected the previous fall. He remained in this office, being reëlected his own successor, until January, 1879. He during the next few years filled the positions of justice of the peace and town clerk, but at the regular election of November 4, 1884, the people of the county manifested a wish for him to resume the office of register of deeds, and he accordingly entered upon its well-known duties in January, 1885, where he has remained ever since.

Mr. Viren is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a charter member of Golden Fleece lodge, No. 89, and also connected with the A. O. U. W.

LANSING V. BROWN, the efficient station and express agent at Eden Valley came to that village November 15, 1886, to take charge of the Minneapolis & Pacific Railroad Company's business, and has remained there in that position ever since. He became the agent for the American Express Company in the fall of 1886, also.

Mr. Brown was born in the beautiful city of Watertown, Jefferson county, Wis., January 8, 1858, and is the son of Peter V. and Elizabeth (Johnson) Brown, both of whom were natives of New York. The father of our subject was one of the early settlers and pioneer merchants of Watertown, and is one of the stockholders of the Wisconsin National Bank of that place, where he still resides.

The subject of our sketch received his education in the excellent schools of his native city, and at the age of fifteen entered the office of the Northwestern Telegraph Company at that place, as manager, where he remained four years. He was then transferred to Eau Claire, Wis., but a short time after came to St. Paul and entered the office of the train despatcher of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Company, where he remained about one year. In May, 1878,

he became station agent at Darwin, Meeker county, in the employ of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company, and remained at that post four years.

The next two years he had charge of the station at Willmar, but in 1884 went to Western Montana, as traveling auditor of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which position he held for two years, and then accepted his present place. His upright dealing and straightforward, gentlemanly demeanor has won him hosts of friends, and his future looks bright.

JOHN LINDGREN, who has charge of the Farmer's and Merchant's Co-öperative Elevator at Litchfield, is a native of Sweden, born in 1854. He was brought to America when still less than four years of age by his step-father, his father having died when John was an infant.

Mr. Lindgren lived with his step-father, T. G. Cornelius, until he was thirteen years of age, when he began life for himself, working on a farm in Meeker county. In the spring of 1880 he went to Hallock, Kittson county, Minn., where he had charge of a large farm for four years, after which he returned to Litchfield, where he has since been connected with the grain trade. Mr. Lindgren was married in 1876 to Miss Matilda Olson, of Stevens county. They have four living children — Annie M., George J., Bertha E., and an infant.

FRED SWANSON. The subject of this biography, a prominent and respected farmer, residing on section 2, Greenleaf township, is a native of Sweden, born May 5, 1846. He remained in his native land until twenty-one years of age, when he came to the United States and settled in Marquette county, Mich. For six years he was employed in the iron mines in that county, and then came to Meeker county, Minn., and purchased a farm on section 2, in Greenleaf township. By good management, industry and economy he has been very successful in his farming operations, notwithstanding the fact that he has met with the partial loss of crops in various years, and is to day in comfortable circumstances and justly rated as one of the substantial and "solid" citizens of his township. He has an excellent farm of 213 acres, about half of which is under cultivation, and has it well stocked. The place is a valuable one, and is located in the best farming district in Meeker county.

Mr. Swanson was married in 1869 to Miss Mary L. Walstrom. She was a native of Sweden, and had settled in Marquette county, Mich., in 1869, being twenty-three years old at that time. Her father died when she was yet a child, and her mother remained in Sweden until 1882, when she came to live with her daughter in Greenleaf. Mr. and Mrs. Swanson have been the parents of seven children, six of whom are still living. Their names are as follows—Clara J., born March 29, 1870; Carl J., born September 27, 1873; Helma M. (deceased), born October 14, 1875, died December 24, 1886; Ida E., born September 6, 1878; Esther M., born April 1, 1881; Hulda E., born June 1, 1885; and Sigfrid E., born December 4, 1886.

ADELBERT B. HOAR, a thrifty and enterprising young farmer residing on section 32, Union Grove township, is the eldest son of David B. and Melissa (Bryant) Hoar, and was born in Wright county, Minn., on the 12th of December, 1862. A full sketch of his parents will be found in another department of this work, as they were among the most prominent early settlers in the northwestern part of the county.

The subject of our present sketch commenced life for himself when about twenty-one years of age, but remained at home for a year or so after that time. He received the education afforded by the public schools, and supplemented this by attending the Litchfield schools for some time. On the 4th of May, 1887, he was married to Miss Emma A. Caswell, a daughter of Nathan W., and Margaret (Robinson) Caswell. She was born at Brompton, Province of Quebec, Can., March 9, 1865.

Mr. Hoar purchased eighty acres of land on section 32, Union Grove township, in 1885, and that forms his present place. He has a comfortable residence, and substantial farm buildings and is getting in good shape for carrying on his farming and stock raising operations. In addition to this he owns a half interest in an improved steam thresher, and during the proper season devotes his attention to that business.

AMOS NELSON FOSEN, ex-county treasurer of Meeker county, and now a prominent farmer residing on section 31, Litchfield township, is a native of Norway, born on the 26th of September, 1837, and a son of Nels and Malline (Hovelsen) Gunderson. His father died in Norway in 1886 at the age of eighty-two years, and the mother is still a resident of his native land. In 1855 Amos sailed for the United States, and after spending one year in Wisconsin, he came to Meeker county, Minn., becoming one of the six original settlers of Litchfield township. He first took up a timber claim on section 25, in Acton township, but afterward settled on section 30, in Litchfield township, and retained property there until 1887, when he sold that and rented the Crowe farm on section 31, where he now lives. In 1861 he went to Fort Snelling to enlist for service in the army, but before being sworn in he received a commission as a recruiting officer and started for home to raise men. He had to walk the entire distance and sleep out of doors at night, thereby contracting rheumatism, which unfitted him for service, and from which he has never fully recovered. At the time of the Indian outbreak in 1862 his farm was tenanted by Burger Anderson, and he only spent a portion of the time there. He was employed as a farm hand by Jones, and narrowly escaped being one of the party that was murdered on that fatal Sunday — August 17, 1862.

After the excitement attendant on the Indian troubles had somewhat subsided he returned to his farm. He was married, in 1869, to Rachel Hanson, a daughter of Christopher Hanson. They have had eight children, one of which died in infancy, and the rest are all living at home, as follows —Nels A., Mathilda Caroline, Laura Marie, Ragna Amelia, Agnes Rosilia, Hjalmar Arthur and Gunda Mabel. The family are active members of the Ness Norwegian Lutheran church. Mr. Fosen has always taken a commendable interest in all public matters and has held a great many local offices, besides which he held the office of county treasurer for three successive terms.

WILLIAM H. JOHNS, of the firm of Johns Brothers, dealers in hardware, at Litchfield, and one of the most prominent business men in Meeker county, is a native of Louisa, Lawrence county, Ky., the date of his birth being July 23, 1855. His parents were Daniel N. and Annie [Atkins] Johns. In 1864 the family removed to McLeod county, Minn., and purchased a farm upon which they lived for a number of years, but they are now residents of Glencoe, in the same county.

William H. remained with his parents until

twenty-one years of age, during which time he received the advantages of a common-school education in the district schools, and also attended the higher graded schools at Howard Lake and Hutchinson. Upon arriving at his majority he began life for himself, and for four or five years was engaged at teaching school and working on a farm. He then went to Groton, Dak., and in company with his brother, D. B. Johns, opened a hardware store under the firm name of Johns Brothers. They remained in trade at that place for about six years, when they sold out and opened their present business at Litchfield. Mr. Johns is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined Groton lodge No. 65, in 1886; and is also a member of an Odd Fellow's lodge at the same place.

EZRA B. COMSTOCK. Among the well known popular educators and school teachers of Meeker county, there is, perhaps, no better representative than Mr. Comstock, a resident of Ellsworth township, living in the village of Greenleaf. He is a native of Canada, having first seen the light October 8, 1838, in Brown county, in the province of Quebec, and is the son of Anson and Hannah (Constadt) Comstock, both of whom have passed to their reward in the land beyond the river of death.

Our subject received the benefits of a primary education in the district schools of his native county, and knowing the advantages to be derived from it, for two years was a student at Browne College, from which he was graduated in 1858. His studies for a time were in the direction of civil engineering but meeting with an accident to one of his limbs, which disqualified from the labors incident upon that profession, he gave it up and turned his attention to "teaching the young idea how to shoot." He commenced his life's labors as pedagogue in his native land. He came to the State of Minnesota in 1869, and for some four years presided over the studies of a large school. From there he came to Meeker county, locating, for the nonce in Cedar Mills township, where he remained, following his profession, for some four years, and then removed to his present residence, in Greenleaf.

May 21, 1861, Mr. Comstock was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Cook, a native also of the Dominion of Canada, with whom he had been to school in his youth. Her parents, both of whom were born in the same section of country, are both dead, the mother dying when Mrs. Comstock was but a child, and the father in June, 1867. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Comstock have one child—Myrtie M., who was born in Meeker county, this State, May 12, 1875.

In his political views, Mr. Comstock coincides with the republican party, although not blindly partisan. His judgment and own intelligence are what he mostly depends upon. He has held many of the more important township offices since coming here, and always with honor. He has been a constant resident since 1873, except that during the year 1879 when he was teaching in St. Paul, he has taken a deep interest in the advancement of educational matters, and to him is due a share of the progress made in this direction by Ellsworth township. Mr. Comstock at present holds a commission as notary public.

DANIEL AVERY CROSS, deceased, was one of the most prominent of those hardy pioneers who first located in the southern part of the county. He was born in Oneida county, N. Y., on the 6th of July, 1829. When he was five years old,

his parents removed to Indiana. His father died when he was ten years of age, and he was early thrown upon his own resources.

In 1857, accompanied by his family, which consisted of his wife and two children, and also a man named E. Dibbel, Mr. Cross came to Minnesota and took a claim on section 13, in what is now Cedar Mills township. They arrived in July, and Mr. Cross and family lived in their wagon on the bank of Cedar Lake until fall. That fall they built a house in Cedar City, McLeod county, as they were unable to procure the logs unless they built on the town site, a plan which was followed for the purpose of building up a village. Two years later they moved the house to the claim, and lived there until the Indian outbreak occurred. At the time the news of the massacre reached him, Mr. Cross moved his family to the "Point," in Cedar Lake; but a short time later moved them to Hutchinson. When the report came that the Indians were raiding and burning in Cedar Mills, volunteers were called to go on an expedition, and Mr. Cross was one of the first to offer his services. They followed the Indians until dark, and then spent the night at Mr. Cross' house. In the morning Mr. Cross, with five others, started to go to the house of Caleb Sanborn, who lived on the north side of Cedar Lake, to warn him of his danger if the Indians had not already killed him. While on their way they were surprised by the Indians, and Mr. Cross was shot and killed, while the others fled. Mr. Cross laid where he fell until the following day, when his remains were taken to Hutchinson, where they were interred on the 25th of September, 1862. His death was mourned by a wide circle of friends. He was a man possessed of the very best of qualities, and of the strictest integrity and honor.

Soon after the death of Mr. Cross, the widow returned to her former home in Indiana, where she remained for a year and a half, when she returned to the farm on section 13, Cedar Mills township, where she has since lived. Mrs. Cross has two children, who are now living: Mary E., now Mrs. A. Jordan, of Greenleaf township; and Daniel Avery, who was born March 16, 1863, and still lives on the old homestead, where he carries on farming and stock raising.

JOHN SNELL, the leading furniture dealer of Litchfield, is a native of Verina Island, Sweden, born September 5, 1831, and is the son of Andrew and Katherine (Bergstadt) Snell. He was reared at home until he had attained the age of seventeen, when he commenced to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, and served an apprenticeship at that until he was twenty-one years old. He then determined to emigrate to the New World, the "promised land" of the poor of the old countries, and, accordingly set sail for New York. For eighteen months after landing there he was employed in John Olander's piano manufactory in the metropolis of America, after which time he removed to Galesburg, Ill., and for a year was engaged at his trade. Coming still farther west after a short time spent in St. Paul, he located in Carver, Carver county, Minn., in 1854. That village had just been laid out, and as an inducement to have so excellent a mechanic settle among them, Mr. Snell was given a lot in the village upon which to build. He put up a house there, and commenced making chairs, tables, etc., by hand, using one room in his house for a shop. Later on he erected a small mill that ran by water-power, which greatly facilitated his work, and remained actively engaged in trade in that place until 1874, when he sold out his interests there and removed to Chicago. In the latter city he was engaged in carrying on the photographic business, he having acquired some

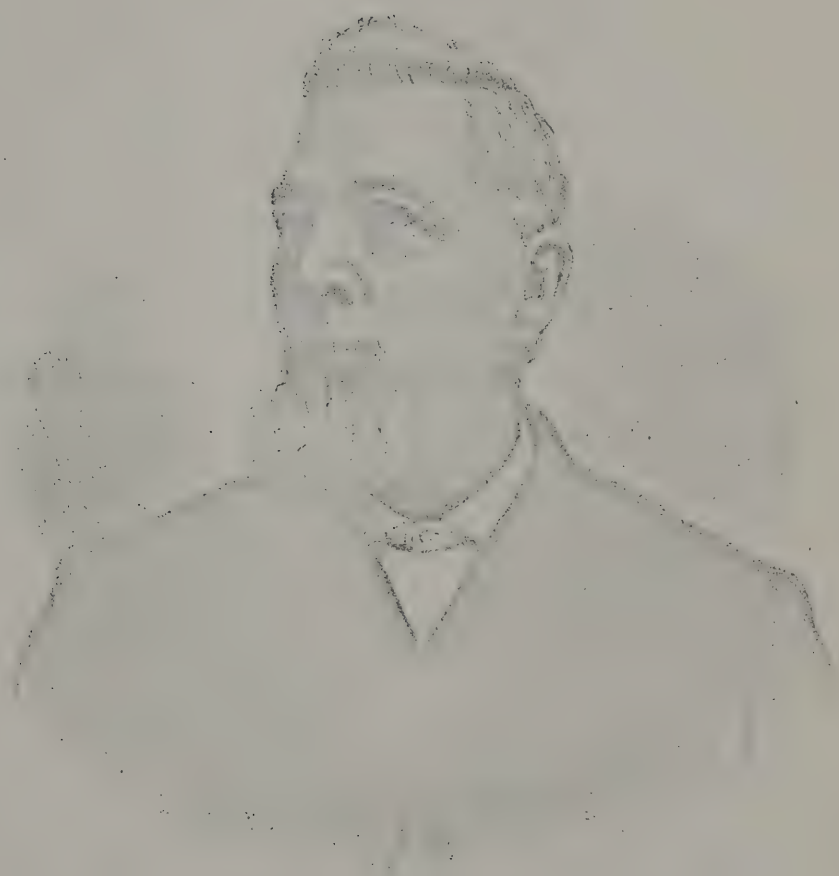
knowledge of that art while living in Carver. In 1877 he came to Litchfield and purchased his present business, to which he has added undertaking, and has been employed in that ever since. In 1879 he began the erection of his present handsome quarters, finishing it the next year. It is a fine brick building of some eighty feet front, and corresponding depth, and one of the handsomest in the village.

Mr. Snell was married while in New York, in 1852, to Miss Esther Peterson, who died May 13, 1864, in Carver, leaving two children—Clara A., born May 15, 1858, now the wife of William Murdock, a business man of Chicago; and Hilda E., born January 8, 1862, now Mrs. E. M. Warhanich, whose husband is a druggist in the same city. Mr. Snell was again married July 26, 1865, to Miss Ida Peterson, who has been the mother of three children, only one of whom is living—Alvin O., born March 17, 1867. Those deceased were Ida, born April 26, 1866, and died November 12, 1883; and Julian Paul, born May 5, 1870, and died July 13, 1872. Mrs. Snell was born August 17, 1830, and is a most estimable woman.

PETER JOHNSON is one of the leading farmers living in the southern part of Acton township, his residence being on section 33. Mr. Johnson is a son of Peter and Sarah Johnson, and was born in Norway on the 17th of October, 1834. He came to the United States in 1868, and for about a year was employed at Minneapolis in a brick yard and in different saw-mills. In 1869 he came to Meeker county and took a homestead of forty acres on the line between Acton and Danielson townships. After proving up on the homestead he removed his house to an adjoining eighty acres which he had purchased in the meantime. He still lives on the last named place.

Mr. Johnson was married in Norway to Miss Guru Peterson, a daughter of Peter and Mary Henderson. By this marriage they have had the following named children—Sarah, born November 28, 1860; Mary, born September 5, 1862; John, born November 28, 1866; Catherine, born September 8, 1869; Peter, born November 12, 1872; Christian, born March 18, 1875; Matilda, born December 30, 1878; and Hannah, born October 15, 1881. Mary is now the wife of Theodore Christian Rue, a resident of Cosmos township, Meeker county; and Sarah is now the wife of Lewis Olson, who is a resident of Dakota Territory.

JOHN BLOMBERG is a prominent farmer who resides on section 18, Acton township. He is a native of Sweden, born October 27, 1835, and is a son of Jones and Engriel Blomberg. In 1857 he came to the United States and settled in Chisago county, Minn., where for three years he was engaged at farming and lumbering. He than went to Olmstead county, where for two years he worked for different parties. Returning to Chisago county, he made that his home until 1864, when he went to Taylor's Falls and enlisted in Company D, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He served one year with his regiment, and after being honorably discharged he worked in Chicago, Goodhue and other counties until 1867, when he came to Meeker county and took a homestead claim in Acton township. For nearly a year after this he worked in the pineries, but in 1868 he settled on his homestead and has since lived there. He was a poor man when he came to the United States and was even obliged to borrow a portion of the money with which he paid his passage; but his perseverance, industry and economy have been rewarded, and he is now in comfortable



J. B. Penrose

circumstances and getting along well. He owns 212 acres of land, 110 acres of which are under cultivation and he also has a great deal of stock. He has met with some reverses in his farming operations, especially during the grasshopper raids, when he lost all the wheat on eighty acres except sixty bushels. He says he saved some oats that year, but "there were more grasshopper legs than grain." Mr. Blomberg has taken an active interest in all public matters and has held many local offices, including the following: School clerk, ever since he came here; county commissioner, now serving his second term; was chairman of supervisors one term; town clerk two years; and was assessor four terms. He is the present secretary of the Insurance Company of Acton and Genesee, which includes twenty-five townships in Meeker and Kandiyohi counties. The company was organized in 1884 and now has a membership of about 600, and is carrying risks to the amount of about $800,000.

Mr. Blomberg was married, by a justice in the town of Acton, in the house where the Indians killed the first whites in Meeker county, inaugurating the terrible outbreak of 1862. The marriage occurred on the 25th of September, 1869, with Miss Lena M. Peterson, who was born July 7, 1842. They have been blessed with the following children—Charles E., born May 26, 1870, died February 6, 1878; Anna Christina, born July 14, 1871; Emily Catharine, born June 30, 1873; Ida Victoria, born September 1, 1875; Victor Emanuel, born January 5, 1877; Alice Charlotte, born August 27, 1880, died March 21, 1881; Claus Edward, born February 4, 1882; Peter Eugene, born February 27, 1885; and Hattie Maria, born November 24, 1887.

JAMES MC CARNEY, a well-known and highly respected farmer, residing on section 4, Harvey township, comes of a nationality, which through their natural thrift, enterprise and frugality, now form one of the most substantial and desirable elements in Minnesota's population.

Mr. McCarney was born in Ireland, and is a son of Patrick and Catherine (Brady) McCarney. He spent his early life in the land of his birth, and on March 1, 1846, he sailed for the United States, landing at New Orleans on the 7th of May, and proceeding from there to Galena, Ill. He remained there for five years, and then came to Minnesota and settled at St. Paul, where he spent about three years. His next move was to Dakota county, where he settled upon a farm in Burnsville township. There he was living when the civil war broke out, and in response to the President's call for men, he enlisted on December 24, 1862, in Company M, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers. He remained in the service until August 16, 1863, when he was discharged for disability, and returned to his farm in Burnsville, Dakota county, Minn. Three years later he came to Meeker county, Minn., and after spending the winter with his brother, Patrick, who was living in Manannah township, he settled on the farm where he still resides, on section 4, Harvey township. This was in the spring of 1867.

In May, 1850, Mr. McCarney was married to Miss Margary McGinlay. They are the parents of ten children, eight of whom are still living. Mr. and Mrs. McCarney are members of the Catholic church. In political matters, Mr. McCarney affiliates with the democratic party.

JAMES DEAREY, a leading and representative farmer of Darwin township, has his residence on section 10, where he carries on the pursuit of mixed agriculture. He was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, March 9, 1835, but when but eight years of age, in

1843, came to the United States with his parents, who were, also, natives of the Emerald Isle. The family remained in New York, where they at first located, about a year; and then removed to Philadelphia, Penn., where the subject of this narrative grew to manhood. October 15, 1855, he came to Minnesota, locating in Minneapolis, where he remained a year and then removed to Monticello, Wright county, where he made his home for the succeeding four years. In 1860 he came to Meeker county and made a settlement in Darwin township on the land where he now resides, and has been identified with the growth and development of that part of the county ever since.

At the time of the Indian outbreak he was living on his farm in Darwin, working south of the house, and the next day removed to Kingston, where he remained until after the attack on Forest City, when he returned to his farm. He in company with his father and brother-in-law, Timothy Dunn, cut loopholes in his cabin and determined to stand and make a strong defense if attacked. They had seven guns and plenty of ammunition, and felt confident of themselves. He remained here until December 1, 1863, when he enlisted in Company D, Second Minnesota Cavalry. After serving against the Indians in Montana, he was discharged December 2, 1865, and returned to his home.

Mr. Dearey was united in marriage, with Miss Hannah Roberts, who bore him two children—John E., and Mary A., both of whom are living. July 7, 1877, the death angel entered the little household and bore from the bereaved husband, his loved companion, and from her little ones their best friend, their mother.

Mr. Dearey is independent in his politics, and a most excellent citizen. He is a member of Frank Daggett Post, G. A. R., of Litchfield, and religiously is attached to the Roman Catholic Church.

GEORGE H. CHAPMAN, harness dealer, and one of Litchfield's substantial business men, is a native of Birmingham, England, born January 27, 1844, but came to the United States in July, 1856. His parents were John and Susan (Crump) Chapman. His father, John Chapman, first came to America in 1848, and later took up government land where Portage City now stands. He lived for a year or so at Fort Winnebago, Jeff Davis at that time being one of the commanding officers of the fort. On his first trip Mr. Chapman had brought with him one son and a daughter, and, after his first few years in the new world, he decided to locate at Mt. Morris, Waushara county, Wis. He accordingly sent for the balance of his family, who arrived in July, 1856, as stated. John Chapman was a tailor by trade, and he followed that in Wisconsin until the spring of 1857, when he again took up his westward march, and, taking with him a stock of goods, he started for Nebraska. He went by the way of St. Louis, and took a boat up the Missouri river, but the boat foundered and Mr. Chapman lost all he had. He remained in Nebraska about four years, when he returned to Berlin, Wis., where the family had been living in the meantime. His death occurred at Berlin in about the year 1866.

George H. Chapman remained with his father's family until he had reached the age of fifteen, when he began life on his own account, and began learning the harness-maker's trade at Berlin, Wis. He remained at that until November, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry, for three years' service. A short time later he was transferred to Company C, Thirty-Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and remained with that regiment until the close of the war. His first battle was that of Shiloh, in April, 1862, and he afterward participated in the battles of Corinth, Miss., in June,

1862; Cold Harbor, Va., in May, 1864; in front of Petersburg, June 16, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va., in August, 1864; Pebel's farm, in September, 1864; again at Petersburg, during the winter of 1864–5; and was in the final charge on Sunday, April 2, 1865, being with the brigade that captured Ft. Mahone and followed Lee up the south side of the railroad. He was near Appomattox at the surrender of Lee. During all of his eventful and active service Mr. Chapman was neither wounded nor taken prisoner, and was only in the hospital for a few days. He was on guard at Washington during the trial of the conspirators against Lincoln, and saw the gallows where they were executed and the graves of the criminals. He was finally mustered out in August, 1865, and returned to the old home in Berlin, Wis. In 1867 he settled at Rochester, Minn., and a few years later removed to Wabasha, where he lived for a time, and then decided to come to Litchfield, Meeker county, and accordingly, in May, 1870, he opened the harness and saddlery business, which he has successfully carried on ever since. Mr. Chapman is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was one of the charter members of Frank Daggett Post, in which he has almost constantly held some office since its organization. He was also a charter member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Litchfield, and has held at different times all the offices in the gift of the local lodge. In political matters he is a staunch republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President, while a soldier.

Mr. Chapman was married on the 2d of December, 1868, to Miss Ellen Agnew, of Preston, Fillmore Co., Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are the parents of seven children, as follows—Emma Glencora Susan, born September 23, 1870, died January 2, 1887; Leslie H., born July 14, 1872; Sybal May, born November 9, 1874, died March 24, 1881; Bessie Pearl, born January 30, 1877; Lillian G., born September 14, 1879; George Walter, born February 22, 1884; and Willie Royal, born March 5, 1888.

Our subject and his estimable wife are devout and zealous members of the Episcopal Church, and exemplary Christian people.

JOHN PALM, the junior member of the firm of Cairncross & Palm, of Litchfield, is a native of Sweden, born on October 1, 1860. He remained in Sweden until 1870, when he came to America with his father's family, the father having the year before settled at Litchfield.

John Palm remained with his parents until thirteen or fourteen years of age, when he began to work as a painter, and followed that four summers, attending school during the winter months. In 1878 he entered the store of Cairncross & Johnson as clerk and remained with Mr. Cairncross after that gentleman had bought out his partner, and finally on the 1st of January, 1885, Mr. Palm was admitted to partnership, and the firm became Cairncross & Palm.

Mr. Palm is a shrewd and careful business man, and his manner of conducting the affairs of the firm have deservedly won them an extensive trade.

JOHN PAULSON is one of the old residents of Swede Grove township. He, like a majority of the citizens of his township, is a native of Sweden, and was born on the 14th of July, 1833. His parents' names were Paul and Ingra (Olson) Johnson.

John Paulson came to the United States in 1869, and came direct to Meeker county, Minn., and, purchasing eighty acres of land on section 28, Swede Grove township, he

began his life in the new world on the place where he still lives. He was married before leaving Sweden to Miss Betsey Nelson. Mrs. Paulson was the mother of six children, as follows—Ellen, born May 28, 1865, is married to John Anderberg, and now lives in Grove City; Hannah, born March 12, 1868; Anna, born August 8, 1869; Nels, born May 4, 1870, and died September 1, 1883; Lillie, born June 14, 1872, and died February 18, 1873; and Henry, born June 4, 1871. The mother of these children died on March 28, 1876.

Mr. Paulson's second marriage was with Miss Hannah Jeppeson, a daughter of Nels and Malinda Jeppeson. Her father died in Sweden, and her mother is now a resident of Meeker county. Mrs. Paulson has been the mother of the following children—Nels, born November 5, 1875; Oscar, born January 17, 1878, and died June 18, 1879; Edward, born November 22, 1879; Molly, born May 15, 1882; Ella, born June 24, 1884; and Lillie, born May 9, 1886. By thrift and economy Mr. Paulson has accumulated a comfortable home; he has a good farm, and has gathered considerable stock about him.

AUGUST T. KOERNER, real estate and loan agent, is one of Litchfield's most prominent citizens. He is a native of Germany, born July 7, 1843. He remained in his native country until fourteen years of age when he started for this country, practically alone, and made his way to Ste. Genevieve, Mo., where a sister was then living. Until the fall of 1860 he made his home with his sister, and then went to Vernon, Ind., for the purpose of learning the millers' business. He remained at his trade until April, 1861, when he enlisted for ninety days' service in Company H, Sixth Indiana Volunteers, being then three months short of eighteen years of age. After the term of enlistment expired he reënlisted for three years in Company H, Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In the spring of 1864 he veteranized and served until the close of the war. His service covered a period of four years and three months, the time being spent in West Virginia, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Alabama. He was wounded in the left arm by a minie ball at the battle of Prairie Grove; was all through the siege of Vicksburg, and in all, participated in seventeen battles. After the close of the war he located at Troy, Ill., where he was employed at book-keeping for Throp & Co., merchant millers. During his residence at that point he made his first trip to Meeker county in August, 1865, and while here was married to Miss Katie McGannon, after which event he returned to Troy. In 1867 he again came to Meeker county, Minn., this time to stay, and settled upon a farm on section 2, Greenleaf township.

There he remained for two years, and then gave up the farm and made several trips to Illinois. In the spring of 1873 he again moved onto the farm, and, after losing three successive crops from grasshoppers and hail, gave it up and removed to Litchfield. For two years thereafter he was engaged at clerical work, and in 1877 was elected register of deeds of Meeker county. He was twice re-elected and therefore served three successive terms. During this time he opened a real estate office, and since the expiration of his term of office has devoted his whole attention to his real estate, loan and insurance business.

In 1877, in company with N. A. Viren and P. Ekstrom, Mr. Koerner opened the first set of abstract books in Meeker county. Mr. Koerner has taken an active interest in all matters affecting the welfare of his home, and during his residence here has almost constantly held some public position of trust and responsibility. He was one of the charter members of the Frank Daggett Post of the

Grand Army of the Republic, and has taken a prominent part in its history. He is a Mason, being a member of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 89, Rabboni Chapter, No. 37, and Melita Commandery, No. 17, and has held various offices in each organization, filling all positions with credit to himself and honor to the fraternity. Mr. Koerner and wife, with their family, are members of the Christian church. Their family consists of three children — Mamie, Carney and Pauline — all of whom are living at home. They have lost three children by death.

SAMUEL COSSAIRT, the managing partner of the general merchandise firm of S. Cossairt & Co., and one of the most active, enterprising, energetic business men of Eden Valley, is a native of Vermilion county, Ill., born February 12, 1863, and is the son of Silas and Alvira (Swisher) Cossairt. In 1866 his parents and others of the family came to that part of Meeker county lying in the vicinity of Eden Valley, and settled here, the pioneers of this region, as there were no neighbors between them and Manannah or Forest City. The parents of our subject still live upon the original homestead.

Samuel was reared upon the parental farm and remained beneath his father's roof until he had attained the age of eighteen years, drawing his primary education from the district schools of the vicinity. In 1881 he commenced attendance at the Normal school at St. Cloud, Minn., where he remained about a year and a half, and for the succeeding three years was occupied in teaching school, in which he made quite a success. At the age of twenty-three he, in company with E. L. Parker, opened a store in the village of Litchfield. Three months later the firm started a branch at Eden Valley, of which our subject took charge, and operated until March, 1888, when, having purchased the interest of his partner, a new firm was formed, consisting of Samuel Cossairt, his father, Silas, and brother G. B. Cossairt. They carry an extensive stock of all the various lines that go to make up an establishment of this kind and are doing an ample business.

In October, 1886, the subject of this memoir was appointed postmaster of Eden Lake, and when the office was changed to Eden Valley was reäppointed and now holds that office.

CHARLES MANGUSON. This gentleman is a thrifty and respected farmer who resides on section 33, Litchfield township. He is a native of Sweden, born on the 3d of February, 1834, and a son of Magnus and Katrina Nelson. When he was seventeen years of age he enlisted in the Swedish Artillery and served about two years, when he received his discharge on account of an injury received in cannon practice. In 1857 he came to the United States and after living about three years in Chisago and Kandiyohi counties, he settled in Meeker county. In the spring of 1862, he was married to Mrs. Anna Colberg, widow of Nels Colberg (deceased), and they settled on a farm near Lake Harold, where he was living when the Indian outbreak began. Upon receiving the warning he started with his family for Forest City, but when they had arrived within two and a half miles of that place, darkness came on and a terrific rain storm set in. From necessity, therefore, he and his wife and their four children slept all night on the prairie in the beating and drenching rain. The next day they got to Forest City, and after remaining there and at Kingston for several days they went to Anoka and made that their home for two years. In the fall of 1864, Mr. Manguson moved back to

Meeker county and took up a homestead near the present site of Litchfield village, and after living there for six years traded the homestead for his present farm on section 33. In 1870 his first wife died. In 1872 he was married to Siso Swanson, who was born in Sweden November 29, 1831, and who came to the United States in 1871. By this marriage they have had four children—Johanna, William, Mathilda (deceased), and Mathilda.

JOHN E. DIME, farmer, of Swede Grove township, is a native of Sweden, born November 13, 1842, and a son of Carl and Catharina (Born Janson) Anderson. He came to the United States in 1868, and first stopped at Ishpeming, Marquette county, Mich., where he worked in the iron mines until the spring of 1884, when he came to Swede Grove township, Meeker county, Minn., and purchased 160 acres of land on section 32, where he has since lived.

Mr. Dime was married on November 15, 1873, to Miss Johanna Johnson, and the couple have been blessed with the following named children—Erick Adolphus, who was born August 16, 1874; Samuel Edward, born October 17, 1876; Hannah Elizabeth, born July 31, 1880; Ernst W., born October 10, 1883 (died same day); and Oscar Emanuel, born February 18, 1886. Mr. Dime's sister is married to John J. Berg, a resident of Pope county, Minn. Mr. Dime has been very successful since coming to this country, as he was so poor when he left the old country that he was obliged to borrow money to pay his passage. He now has a good farm and a comfortable home, while in the way of stock he already has a good start.

While Mr. Dime was not here at the time of the Indian massacre, so as to have an experience in the war against them, nevertheless he has his adventures to relate from the mines when his life was endangered, and he had some narrow escapes. One instance, when a part of the Lake Shore Iron Mining Company's mine caved in, filling up Mr. Dime's working place with 22,000 tons of rock, he had to run for his life, while the rocks rolled in after him. Another time he had a very narrow escape from a falling rock from the back of a tunnel where he kept his tools; he was engaged in looking over the tools, when a solid block, one and one-half tons in weight, fell down close to his side, touching his clothes, but not hurting him in the least. Another time his tender dropped the contents of a smoking pipe right in the hole on the naked powder, when he (Dime) was charging up for a blast, but God, the Almighty, led the fire so as not to come in contact with the powder, and no accident happened.

Still another time, God, who leads the fates of men, kept his hand between, when he went back after due time after blasting, to find out the cause of a missing hole. He stepped right up to the missed blast, touched the fuse with his hands, but suspecting something wrong went out of the pit, going well out of danger. The blast exploded, throwing the rocks after him, and he had great cause to thank God for his deliverance.

PATRICK F. ARMSTRONG, a well-known and substantial farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 28, Harvey township, is an old settler who has done his share toward the development of Meeker county's resources.

Mr. Armstrong is a native of Prince Edwards Island, Canada, and was born on the 16th of March, 1846. Before Patrick was a year old, his parents removed to the United States and settled in Will county, Ill., where they remained for ten years, and then came to

Meeker county, Minn., and settled in Harvey township, where our subject still resides. The parents, whose names were William and Teressa Armstrong, were both natives of Ireland. When they came to Meeker county the family consisted of the father and mother, four boys and two girls. The father and mother are now living in Mannanah township.

Patrick learned the cooper's trade and followed that for six years when he was a young man; he also followed railroad work for two years, but the balance of his life has been spent in tilling the soil. He was married December 2, 1879, to Miss Anna Corrigan, and they are the parents of four children, whose names are as follows: Michael, Thomas, Arthur and Patrick. Mrs. Armstrong's parents are also natives of Ireland; they are now living in Harvey township. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are devout members and active supporters of the Catholic church. His political principles are democratic.

Like all the old settlers, their farming operations were interrupted and abandoned at the time of the Indian outbreak. At the time of the massacre at Acton, in August, 1862, Patrick Armstrong was at Empire City, south of St. Paul. Hearing of the Indian depredations, he at once started for home to learn whether or not they had all been killed. He found them at Forest City, all well, and on their way to Minneapolis, so he went with them to that place. They lived in Minneapolis until 1866, when they returned to Harvey township, where Patrick F. Armstrong has since lived.

CHARLES H. STROBECK, the present probate judge of Meeker county, is a native of West Parishville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., born October 8, 1841, and is the son of Henry and Fannie M. (Willis) Strobeck, natives of the Empire State and New Hampshire, respectively. The father was originally of Würtemberg stock, and the mother's ancestors were among the Puritan pilgrims of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The father died at Litchfield, Meeker county, December 17, 1887, having come to this place the summer previous. The mother is still living with her son. The judge was reared and received his primary education in the county of his birth, assisting his father in the labors attendant upon farm life until he was some nineteen years of age. At that time he entered the St. Lawrence Academy, where he remained during the spring and fall terms from 1860 to 1863, teaching school during the winters. During the winter of 1863–4, he took the place of the professor in the mathematical department of the same academy, and filled the post creditably.

On leaving school, he entered the law office of Judge Henry L. Knowles, as a student and clerk, where he remained until October, 1865, when he was admitted to the bar in a class of fourteen, at a session of the Supreme Court of New York, at Canton, the county seat of St. Lawrence county. About the 1st of December, the same year, Mr. Strobeck came west to Chicago, and from there to Red Wing, Minn., where he located, and commenced the practice of law, and wrote fire insurance until coming to Litchfield. The latter branch of the business was carried on in partnership with W.C. Williston.

October 22, 1869, Mr. Strobeck came to Litchfield and made up his mind to locate in the place, then in embryo, as there was only a few buildings erected at that time. He put up an office, being the pioneer attorney of the city, and has remained in practice here ever since. The judge is a staunch republican but has had but little political aspirations. He has held several local offices in the government of the village and in educational matters, prominent among which was that of

prosecuting attorney. In the fall of 1886 he was elected to the responsible position of Probate judge, which he still holds.

On the 24th of February, 1873, Charles H. Strobeck and Miss Carrie E. Phelps were united in marriage. The lady is a native of Oakland county, Mich., and daughter of William and Carrie (James) Phelps, the latter natives of the Empire State. By this union there have been two children—Alice J. and Henry.

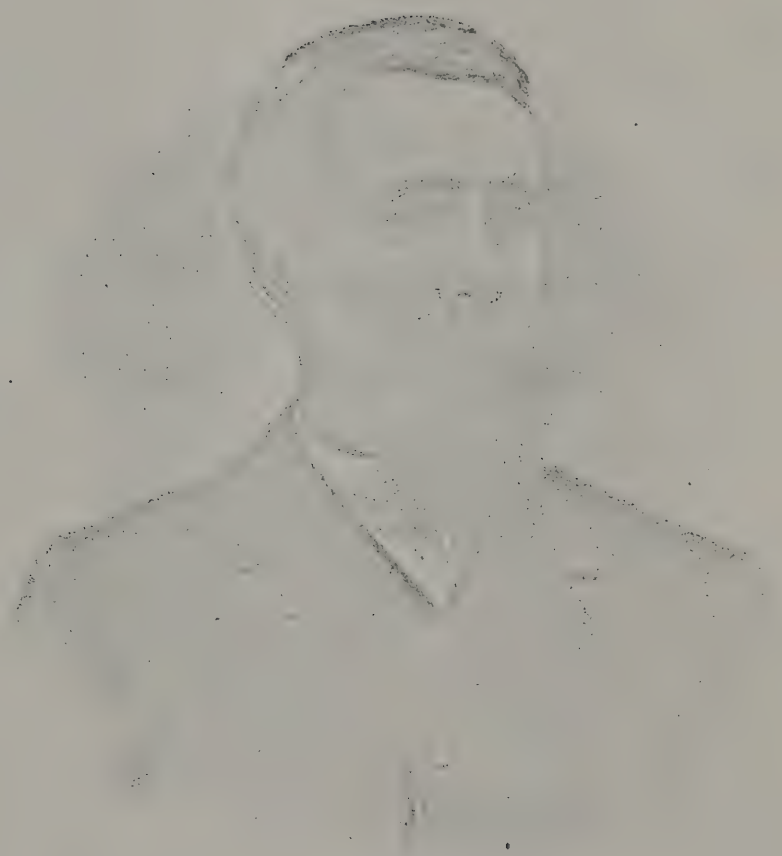
Judge Strobeck is a man of sterling integrity, and having a mind of his own, has strong feelings in regard to what he conceives to be right or wrong, and what is more, dares to maintain them.

PETER K. BROWN, who is one of the leading and influential farmers of Acton township, has had an eventful and varied life. He was a son of Knute and Eliza Brown and was born in Denmark on the 8th of October, 1834. When he had arrived at the age of twenty-four, thinking to benefit his financial condition he started for the gold fields of Australia, and after 101 days of sailing he landed at Melbourne, and was soon hard at work in the mines. He remained there for seven years, and endured much more hardship and suffering than falls to the lot of mankind generally. At one time he had neither money nor provisions, and after a siege of fasting, which nearly resulted in starvation, he was fortunate enough to find gold with which he purchased something to eat. He underwent many other experiences which were fully as trying, but still he persevered. At times, however, he would enjoy a run of luck, and at one time he had about $2,000 in his possession, but he managed to leave with about $500 in his pocket. He then returned to Denmark, stopping at London, England, for a few days while on the way home. He then remained in Denmark for about two years, and on the 17th of April, 1868, he started for the United States and landed at New York, during the latter part of May. He proceeded at once to Kandiyohi county, Minn., where his brother, N. K. Brown was living. A year later he moved to the farm in Acton township on which he still lives, having purchased railroad land. As he had learned the carpenter's trade in the old country, he erected his own buildings, which are located on section 29. He has excellent improvements, and now owns 250 acres of land, a good share of which is under cultivation. Mr. Brown's mother is dead and his father lives with a brother, N. K. Brown, in Kandiyohi county. There are several other members of the family living in the United States, including R. K. Brown, of Acton; John K. Brown, of Danielson; and Karen, now Mrs. Paul Nelson, of Danielson; besides N. K. Brown, of Kandiyohi county.

Peter K. Brown has taken a prominent and active part in all public matters, and has held many offices of a local but at the same time important character, including those of town clerk two years, chairman of supervisors two years, assessor one year; and was elected justice of the peace but did not qualify.

Mr. Brown was married, during the year 1870, to Bertha Margrethe Madson, and they have been blessed with the following children—Mads Peter, born March 21, 1871; Albert Knuteson, born July 21, 1873; Johanes, born June 13, 1875; Elizze Marie, born April 30, 1877; and Nels Christian, born April 25, 1879.

LEWIS LARSON, of Litchfield, is a member of the firm of Nelson, Johnson & Larson, dealers in general merchandise. Mr. Larson was born in Sweden in 1842, and



W. J. Flynn

remained in the "Fatherland" until about twenty-seven years of age. His father died when Lewis was three and his mother when he was fifteen, so he was left to care for himself. He had up to that time attended school regularly and had attained a good education. When about twenty years old he entered a civil office, corresponding with the office of sheriff in this country, and he remained in this for six years. After this he went to Gottenberg and for a short time was engaged in business at that place but he finally sold out and came to America, locating in Wisconsin. At that time he could speak and understand very little English, and for one year he lived with an American family for the purpose of acquiring it, finally becoming very proficient. On the 31st of December, 1870, he arrived in Litchfield, and entered the store of Nelson Brothers as a clerk a short time later. In the summer of 1872 he went to Willmar and was there employed as a clerk in the store of Spicer & Larson for about three years and a half. Then, in company with H. Paulson, under the firm name of Paulson & Larson, they went into the general merchandise trade at Willmar. In 1880 Mr. Larson sold his interest to his partner and removed to Litchfield, and the present mercantile firm of Nelson, Johnson & Larson was formed. Mr. Larson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 89, in 1888.

A PROMINENT farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 11, Cedar Mills township, is R. A. WHEELER, a veteran of the late civil war, and one of the leading citizens in the southern part of the county.

Mr. Wheeler is a native of Bangor, Me., born on the 25th of May, 1844, and is a son of Isaac and Martha (Norcross) Wheeler. His parents were old settlers in Cedar Mills township, and their history will be found in another department of this work. Reuben A. Wheeler, the subject of this sketch, remained with his parents (coming with them meanwhile to Wright county, Minn.,) until October, 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He remained in the service until July, 1865, and probably saw more actual active war service than any ex-soldier who to-day resides in Meeker county. He participated in the first and second battles at Corinth, Iuka, Siege of Vicksburg, where he was wounded in the head by a piece of a shell, Altoona Pass, Savannah, Ga., and was with Sherman in his famous March to the Sea. He then, with Sherman's army, went to Washington and participated in the grand review. After receiving an honorable discharge from the service he came to Meeker county, Minn., arriving in July, 1865. He at once located on a soldier's homestead, which his father, Isaac Wheeler, had selected for him in 1863, which was located on section 11, Cedar Mills township, where he now lives. He at once began improving his place, and erected a log-cabin, covering it with a hay roof. Mr. Wheeler remained on his place most of the time until 1867, when he went to Green Lake, Kandiyohi county. Three years later he went to Montana, but a short time later he returned to his homestead in Cedar Mills township, where he has since lived. He devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising, and is one of the most prominent and best-known citizens of the township in which he lives. He is a prominent member of the Frank Daggett Post, No. 35, Grand Army of the Republic, of Litchfield.

Mr. Wheeler was married on the 11th of November, 1866, to Miss Malvina Nichols, who was born in Racine county, Wis. Their marriage has been blessed with six children, as follows — Martha M., George R., Frank E., Harlan M., Ray M., and Mary P. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

A WELL-KNOWN business man of Litchfield is A. C. JOHNSON, a member of the firm of Nelson, Johnson & Larson, general merchants. He is a native of Sweden, and was born in 1851.

When eleven years of age, he started with his grandparents and his uncle, B. P. Nelson, for America, intending to come direct to Meeker county, Minn., where Andrew, a brother of Mr. Nelson, was then living. They crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, being ten weeks on the way, arriving at Boston about August 20, 1862. There they learned of the terrible outbreak of the Indians in this country, but continued on their journey, coming as far as St. Paul, where they decided to remain for a time. Mr. Johnson remained there until 1871, when he removed to Litchfield and entered the store of Nelson Brothers as a clerk, and remained with them until they sold out to Alex. Cairncross. He was then with the latter gentleman for about two years and a half. At the end of that time, he, in company with Stephen Cairncross, a brother clerk, bought out the establishment and went into business for themselves, under the firm name of Cairncross & Johnson. This firm continued in business for about two years and a half, when the stock was sold out. In 1880, the present firm of Nelson, Johnson & Larson was formed. The other members of the firm are B. P. Nelson and Lewis Larson, and the business they do is probably the largest done in the village, in their line. They carry a full stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., and cater to the tastes of everybody. They are among the brightest business men of the village, and are in splendid financial condition.

PROMINENT among the old settlers is is A. M. CASWELL, who now resides in the village of Litchfield. He was born in Melbourne, Canada, October 2, 1833. His father, Moody Caswell, was born in Vermont, and his mother, Hannah (Bishop) Caswell, in New Hampshire. They lived in Canada until he was past seventeen and then moved to Vermont, and from there to New Hampshire, and came to Minnesota in April, 1856. They came to Dunleath, Ill., by rail and thence up the Mississippi on the old steamer "War Eagle." There were about 700 passengers on board, generally in high spirits about the prospects in the Territory of Minnesota, where the land was rich and money plenty. They landed at St. Paul and then took the stage to St. Anthony. There was only a few houses there then and one sawmill; from there they came by steamboat up the river to Monticello, where they stopped until about the 1st of June, and then, hearing of the great chance for getting land on the big prairie in Meeker county, and as there was a party of immigrants came along, A. M. Caswell followed, and camped the first night alone in the woods about midway between Monticello and Kingston. The next morning he came up with Patch's company, and camped on the bank of Crow river. The water was high, and as there was no bridge, they had to make a raft of logs. After crossing the river the company scattered, hunting claims. Our subject traveled to Forest City and took dinner with Thomas Skinner, a whole-souled and public-spirited gentleman, always courteous and obliging to everybody, in whose death Meeker lost one of her best men. From there he started with two others to look for claims, and traveled over the level prairie of Harvey, but found it generally marked, as a party had been through there and marked claims for all their relatives, some which were yet in the old country, so he left that and went above the woods in the vicinity of Manannah, and there the claims were vacant, and he marked his claim—the first one marked in the township—and then returned to Mon-

ticello. He was boarding at a hotel, when a party came, who had been through to the big prairie, among the party being T. C. Jewett and Captain A. D. Pierce, an old sea captain from Cape Cod, Mass., who said he had been up above Forrest City and located a town site. He gave glowing accounts of the country and said there was only one claim marked there and that was just the one he wanted to build his town on, and he was going to have it. He also said that he camped on the highest hill there was near there, (which must have been Tower Hill) and fought mosquitoes all night, and he foresaw the great events of the near future; the network of railroads that would come to and through his town. He took out his book and read the name that he found on his claim, as he called it, and it happened to be Mr. Caswell's; he afterward tried to scare Mr. C. off, but failing to do it, he bought him off by paying fifty dollars and a watch. He afterward stated that the trade was like a horse-trade, and he was mighty sick of the horse. Mr. Caswell then made another claim where F. F. Phillips now lives, and his brother, Albert, came on and took one adjoining, and his father, mother and sisters came the next fall. His mother was afflicted with a rose cancer, and after having it cut out died within a year, being the first woman buried in Manannah grave-yard.

But the flush times of 1856 were followed by several years of dearth, or almost a famine. There was no money in the country and scarcely any provisions, and for two or three years a laboring man could get neither money, clothing nor provisions for his work. The only way to get money was to hunt or trap for fur, which was hard-earned money. So, getting tired out or starved out, at Manannah, his brother, Albert, and himself, and Ziba and Nathan Caswell started out for the gold mines at Pike's Peak, in Colorado, and were gone from the State most of the time until after the Indian war. Our subject was at work in the mines in Colorado, and his brother and Ziba Caswell were in Nevada in the Washoe silver mines. They heard of the Indian war and started for home, and although they were two thousand miles apart when they started and neither party knew when the other was going to start, they met in Minneapolis and came home on the stage together.

The next spring A. M. Caswell was married to Vesta J. Britt, of the town of Harvey. They kept a hotel at Coon Creek one year, then sold out and went to Anoka, where they remained about three years. They then sold out and moved to Harvey township, where they lived until removing to Litchfield in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Caswell have two children — one a young man, twenty-four years old, and a daughter about eight

In speaking of the "old times" Mr. Caswell says: "When I came to this county, there had never been a bushel of wheat, corn or potatoes raised here. Now nearly every acre of prairie and thousands of acres of brush and timber land are under cultivation, and thousands of reaping and threshing machines are kept busy, instead of the old down reaper that took four horses, two men and a boy to operate, the grain having to be raked off by hand, and much of it left scattered on the ground. We have a machine that three horses and one man manage easily and which leaves the grain tied up in neat bundles, leaving the field clean as if it had been gleaned by the gleaners of old times. But the young men that were vigorous and strong and active are now becoming old, bleached and gray; but there is another generation coming on to fill our places. I have faith and believe there is a bright future for Meeker county, and that it is bound to be one of the richest and best stock-producing counties in the Northwest."

ISAAC WHEELER, who was one of the most prominent early settlers in Cedar Mills township, is a native of Maine, and was born on June 19, 1817. He remained in his native State until 1861, when he came to Minnesota and located on a farm in Wright county. In April, 1863, he came to Meeker county, and selected 160 acres of land on section 9, Cedar Mills, and the following year moved on to it with his family. They were the first settlers west of Cedar Mills after the Indian outbreak, and were there one season entirely without neighbors. At the time they came here the soldiers were stationed at Pipe Lake, and they helped Mr. Wheeler cut the logs with which he erected his cabin. Mr. Wheeler remained on the farm until after his wife's death in 1876, when he sold his place to his sons, Frank and Newton Wheeler, and since that time has lived with his children, going back and forth between them.

After a long and useful career of toil and industry, he is now spending the evening of his life in a quiet and peaceful way, having to the fullest degree the confidence and respect of all who know him.

ANDREW J. NELSON, a well-to do and highly-respected farmer residing on section 22, Union Grove township, is a native of Sweden, where he was born on the 2d of December, 1852. His parents' names were Nels and Kersten Anderson. The mother died when he was only sixteen weeks old, and his father died when he was seventeen years of age.

Andrew J. spent his younger days in the land of his birth, when he acquired the same habits of industry and frugality which are characteristic of the race of which he springs. In 1880 he sailed for the United States, and making his way directly to Meeker county, Minn., he rented a farm in Swede Grove township. He remained there for three years and then in February, 1884, he removed to the farm on section 22, Union Grove township, where he still lives. He owns 130 acres of land, a good share of which is cleared and under cultivation. He has considerable stock and comfortable buildings. When Mr. Nelson came to America his earthly possessions consisted of $1,000 in money, but he lost a good share of that in the first two years through the failure of crops, but by good management and hard work he has recovered and is now in comfortable circumstances.

Mr. Nelson was married before leaving Sweden, in 1878, to Miss Ingrid Larson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lars Nelson, and their union has been blessed with three children, as follows—Hilda, born in Sweden, January 19, 1879; Ida, born in Swede Grove township, October 18, 1880; and Anton, born in Union Grove township, July 30, 1884. Mrs. Nelson's mother died in 1868, and her father is now living with them.

JOHN B. PENNOYER, a prominent resident of the village of Greenleaf, is a native of Sherbrook county, Lower Canada, born on the 12th of February, 1832. His parents, Truman and Priscilla H. Pennoyer, were natives of Vermont, and both were born in the year 1804. The mother died in 1886, but the father is still living, a respected resident of Ellsworth township, Meeker county. Truman Pennoyer's father was a Frenchman, and sailed the seas as a privateer during the revolutionary war, subsequently settling in Vermont. Truman spent a few years in Canada and then returned to Vermont. From the latter State he removed to St. Lawrence county, N.Y., taking the family by wagon through the timber over the Plattsburg and Ogdensburg pike, and

through the Chateaugay cedar swamp, to Potsdam, and remained there from 1836 to 1864. He was a cooper by trade, but a farmer by occupation

Truman Pennoyer and wife were the parents of seven sons and six daughters. The three oldest died in infancy, and were buried at Compton Center, C. E. Three others died in infancy, and two sisters died after they were grown. Five of their children are still living—J. B. Pennoyer, O. A. Pennoyer, H. H. Pennoyer, Mrs. J. M. Howard, of Meeker county, Minn., and Mrs. H. F. Powers, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

John B. Pennoyer, the subject of this memoir, was reared on a farm, and upon reaching the age of twenty-four he left home and started West. He traveled over various portions of the West, but lived the greater part of the time in Whiteside and Jersey counties, Ill., until 1864, when he came to Meeker county, Minn., making the journey from Hastings on foot. He entered a homestead on section 35, in what is now Greenleaf township, and continued to reside there until August, 1885, when he rented his farm and started out in search of a locality that would benefit his health. After spending the fall and winter in Macoupin and Jersey counties, Ill., he went to Huntsville, Ala., and remained there until September 27, 1886, when he came back and took up his residence in the village of Greenleaf.

In the month of September following Mr. Pennoyer's first arrival in Meeker county, 1864, he went to Greene county, Ill., and was married to Mary F. Bilbruck, a daughter of John and Charlotte Bilbruck, who was born in Nottinghamshire, England, on the 7th of December, 1842. Five children have been born to them — Alice Naomi, born July 25, 1867, died May 8, 1870; Charlotte Augusta, born December 5, 1870; Francis Irene, born October 26, 1875, died April 3, 1879; Harmon Lee, born September 4, 1880; and Florence Emma, born June 5, 1884. Mr. Pennoyer has taken an active interest in all public matters and has held various local offices. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party.

Having been identified with the growth and development of Meeker county during a residence of nearly a quarter of a century, he is well-known to all pioneers, and none is held in higher esteem. Through his untarnished and unblemished integrity his word is recognized as being as good as a bond, and he is held in the highest respect by all who know him. Hospitable, charitable, and enterprising, aiding whatever enterprise is calculated to benefit either town or county in which he has lived so long, he has justly earned the high reputation which he bears, of being one of the most desirable citizens of which any locality can boast.

We take pleasure in presenting a portrait of Mr. Pennoyer in another department of this work.

FRANK E. WHEELER. The subject of this sketch, a resident of section 9, is one of the leading citizens of Cedar Mills township, and is a son of Isaac Wheeler, who is mentioned above. He is a native of Garland, Maine, and was born on the 1st of January, 1851. His early life was spent in his native State, and in 1861 he came West with his father's family, and they settled in Wright county, Minnesota, as has been stated. In 1863 they settled in Meeker county, and Frank remained at home until the death of his mother in 1876, when the family was broken up and scattered. After this Frank taught school in this county and also in Wabash county, Indiana, following this profession for three years. In April, 1881, he settled upon the old homestead, and this has since been his home. He has a valuable farm of 180 acres, eighty

of which are already under cultivation, and all of it is in tillable condition. He has made substantial improvements on the place and it is conveniently arranged. He devotes his time and energies to general farming and stock raising, and is rated as one of the most successful and enterprising agriculturists in the township. He has taken an active and prominent part in township and educational affairs of late years, and has held various local offices, including those of supervisor, school clerk and others. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for fifteen years.

Mr. Wheeler was married at Ellsworth, March 19, 1879, to Miss Lucy Porter, of Ellsworth township, and they are the parents of four children, as follows: Mellen E., Ethel E., Ruth C. and Allen K. Mrs. Wheeler was born at Greenfield, Wis., July 9, 1856.

FRANK T. PETERSON, of Swede Grove township, is one of the most extensive stock raisers in Meeker county. He is a son of Peter O. and Christine (Hawkinson) Peterson. The parents were natives of Sweden, who came to the United States in 1854, and settled in Chisago county, Minn. The following is a list of their children—John W., born January 20, 1858; Frank T., born October 2, 1859; Mary C., born March 14, 1861; Christine E., born March 29, 1863; Oscar F., (deceased) born January 20, 1865; and Ida M., born May 21, 1867. Mary C. married Charles M. Ahlstrom, a resident of Harvey township. John W., for the past three years, has been engaged in railroad contracting, in company with a cousin, John G. Lundquist, who has been in the business for the last thirteen years. They are now building a road near Chicago. Frank T., Christine and Ida M. still live at home, although the last named, at this writing, is in St. Peter, attending college. Frank T. & Co. carry on the extensive farming and stock raising business; they own 1,200 acres of land and have about the finest farm buildings in the western part of the county.

As has been stated, the father settled in Chisago county, Minn., in 1854. In 1868 the family removed to Swede Grove township, Meeker county, settling on section 36, where the father died on the 24th of November, 1886, and where the mother still lives. The farm is carried on jointly, being owned in thirds by Frank T. and John W. Peterson, and their cousin, John G. Lundquist, with Frank as manager. They devote special attention to raising blooded horses, cattle and hogs, and some of the finest stock in the State may be seen at their farm. They have on hand two stallions worthy of special notice: Sansonnet, imported by M. W. Dunham in 1887; French No. 8,811, American No. 6,991; also Simonneau, French No. 9,020, American No. 7,108. They have the following valuable mares, which were imported by M. W. Dunham: Poulotte, imported in 1886, French No. 6677, American No. 5614; Valentine, imported in 1884, French No. 2778, American No. 3663; Lilliane, imported in 1887, French No. 8554, American No. 7145; Bibi, imported in 1887, French No. 10248, American No. 7128. These magnificent animals were purchased at a cost of $11,750. In addition to these they have many others of high grade which are a credit to the county.

E. B. BENSON, cashier of the Meeker Bank of Litchfield, was born in St. Peter, Nicollet county, Minn., July 2, 1860, and is the son of Peter and Malena Benson, natives of Sweden, who were engaged in

agricultural pursuits in that section of the State, having settled there some time in the "Forties," among the pioneers of the State.

The subject of this memoir was reared upon the paternal farm, receiving his education in the district schools and remained at home until the fall of 1880, when he attended a course at the business college at Minneapolis. The following spring he came to Litchfield and entered the Meeker County Bank as book-keeper, and remained in that capacity until July 7, 1884, when he was made assistant cashier, and in March, 1885, was promoted to the post of cashier in the same monetary institution. He is one of the solid young business men of whom Litchfield can justly boast, and has a bright and prosperous future before him.

On the 24th of November, 1887, Mr. Benson led to the hymeneal altar Miss Pauline Fuller, one of Meeker county's fairest, brightest daughters. She was the child of George W. Fuller, the well known horticulturist and arboriculturist of Litchfield. The happiness of the young couple was, however, of but brief duration, the angel of death claiming the bride on the 9th of May, 1888, and after a brief honeymoon of about five months she passed to that land Elysian, whose portals we call death, leaving her husband's heart and home a desolate waste.

HANS EVENSON, a successful farmer and stock raiser, residing on section 8, Greenleaf township, and one of the most prominent old settlers in Meeker county, was born in Norway on September 6, 1815. He remained in his native land until the spring of 1852, when he came to the United States and settled in Rock county, Wis. On July 12, 1854, he returned to his native land and remained until 1857, when he returned to the United States, settling this time in St. Paul, but three months later went to Scott county, Minn., where he spent the winter. His next move was to locate in Wright county, where he spent two years in the "Big Woods," and then, in the spring of 1860, he came to Meeker county, and took a claim on section 8, where he has since lived. His trip to this county was one of severe hardship, as he came on foot from Wright county, accompanied by his oldest son, Even. At that time there was only one house in sight—on Inger Hill, which was occupied by a man named Inger. They came in the winter or early spring, and bought a hand-sled, on which they drew their tools, etc., and went direct to the Ole Ness place, which was near Little Lake, in what is now Litchfield township. During that winter, he would start every morning for his place, and spent his time in getting out logs, so as to be ready to build in the spring; also during that time, he dug a well fifty feet deep for Ole Ness, and stoned it up. He remained about a month at that time, and then borrowed a sled and yoke of oxen from Ness and started to Wright county for his family. At the time he started, the ground was covered with snow, but it thawed before he got through, and he was compelled to construct a home-made wagon with which to get back, accomplishing it by hewing out four wheels and erecting a rude frame work. Upon his return, he staid two nights at the Ness place, and then left his family for several months at a bachelor's named Guner, while he was building a shanty on his place. About August he moved his family into the cabin. During that year he raised a few potatoes, but for the first five years following his settlement, he lost most of his crops through the blackbirds.

Thus matters were moving peaceably until that fatal August, 1862, when the terrible Indian outbreak began, and as Mr. Evenson was one of those who were here during the

most trying times, we will briefly review his experience. On the 17th of August, Even and one of his brothers were at Ness's and learned of the massacre at Acton. When they told their father, he could not realize that the matter was an actual fact, and after remaining quietly at home over night, he started the next day (Monday, the 18th,) for Ness's to learn the particulars. On the way he met a neighbor, named Butler, who begged him to hitch up and take his family to St. Paul, but Mr. Evenson refused and went on to the farm of Ole Ness. Learning that the Indians were really on the warpath, he sent his wife and two little children to Forest City, and he and the boys staid on the farm until the following Wednesday, putting up hay. On the day mentioned, his wife returned to the place, and told him that he must pack up and get to some place of safety, as the news had come in daily of the terrible murders which the Indians had committed. He accordingly was reluctantly prevailed upon to go to Forest City, where he at once learned that there was good ground for the terror which had seized every one. The following morning he started with his family for Kingston, where he remained two weeks, and then, as Capt. Whitcomb's "Home Guards" had been organized, they returned to Forest City. They were there when the Indians made the attack on that place, and Mr. Evenson and son, Even, were doing guard duty that night. Even was the second one to return the fire of the Indians. At the time, the family were sleeping in Atkinson's store, and when the attack came, at about one o'clock in the morning, they hastened inside the fortification. When the father got a chance to look around, he found that one of his sons—Andrew—was missing, and at once started out to find him, but seeing nothing of him, he returned and found that Andrew had safely got inside. The bullets were then flying thick and fast.

After the attack there followed a period when provisions got very scarce, and it was dangerous to go out to find eatables.

After a time the excitement somewhat subsided, but for two years they were always on the alert, not knowing what time the treacherous savages might renew their depredations. In the fall the family returned to the farm and during the winter they lived by trapping. Settlers soon began returning to their claims and his cabin was a regular tavern. Money was very scarce, and but few of the settlers had the pleasure of seeing any money that winter, to say nothing of owning any.

Now to return to Mr. Evenson's private history: Hans Evenson was married in the year 1842, to Christina F. Anderson, and they have been blessed with seven children, as follows—Bertha, born Sept. 22, 1842; Even, born Nov. 21, 1844, mentioned elsewhere at length; Andrew, born Oct. 30, 1847; Helena M., born Oct. 3, 1852; John F., born Feb. 3, 1856, died May 30, 1857, on board ship and was buried at sea in St. Lawrence Bay; John F., born Jan. 22, 1859; and a child born in 1861, which died at the time of birth. Mrs. Evenson, the wife and mother, died on the 19th of January, 1887. Mr. Evenson is a republican in politics as is the case with all his sons. He is a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Evenson is now well along in years and is passing the evening of his life in a quiet way with his children. He has lived a life of usefulness and activity, a man of the strictest honor and integrity and one for whom every one who knows him entertains the kindliest feelings and highest regard.

John F. Evenson, one of the sons who is mentioned above, with whom the father resides, was born in Wright county. He was married May 28, 1885, to Mary Johnson, and they have been blessed with two children—George H., born June 22, 1886;

and Christina F., born Feb. 20, 1888. Mr. Evenson carries on the farm and also devotes his attention extensively to stock raising. He is one of the leading and most successful agriculturists in the township.

JAMES NELSON HANSON is one of the successful farmers of Acton township. He was born in Denmark on the 20th of March, 1837. When he left his native land, in 1859, he was called upon by a government officer and told that he must return to Denmark a year later and serve his time in the army but after his arrival here he decided that he was better suited to stay here and so he "forgot to return." Upon landing in the New World he stopped for a short time at New Orleans and then went to Kaufman county, Tex., where he was employed at driving and marking cattle for an extensive stock-raiser until the fall of 1860. He then returned to New Orleans and worked for W. H. Willer, at gardening for one month for $10; then he drove a mule team for the same party for $20 per month. His next move was to St. Louis, but not liking the place he boarded a steamboat for St. Paul and from there made his way to Empire City, Dakota county, Minn. There he remained for six years, working on a farm for Mr. J. Haislet, after which in 1872, he settled in Acton township, where he still lives.

Mr. Hanson was married in 1862, to Miss Marthe Christianson, who was born in Norway on the 17th of February, 1843. They have been blessed with the following named children—Josephine, born January 9, 1863, died April 5, 1866; Mary Julia, born December 18, 1864; Josephine E., born August 24, 1866; Gemalinde Christine, born April 3, 1869; Hans Olaus, born September 25, 1870; Martin Julius, born August 16, 1872; Edwin Anton, born September 25, 1874, Adolph Ottoer, born June 26, 1876, died June 8, 1877; Adolph Ottoer, born April 8, 1878; Nettie Amanda, born July 3, 1880, died February 16, 1884; Henry Elvin, born August 21, 1882; and Nettie Amanda, born October 6, 1885. Mr. Hanson has taken an active interest in all public affairs and has held various offices of trust and importance, including those of school director, and clerk, road overseer, pound master and others. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran church. Mr. Hanson was a poor man when he came to this country but has been very successful and has a comfortable home and a valuable farm of 120 acres.

CHARLES W. BUTTERFIELD, proprietor of the hotel and the oldest resident now living in the village of Greenleaf, was born in Washington county, Me., on the 8th of May, 1835. His parents, Francis and Eliza Butterfield, were of English descent, though natives of the "Pine Tree" State. The greater part of Charles' early life was spent on his father's farm and doing carpenter work, yet he was engaged at various times in the pineries. In 1854 he was married to Mary E. Beedy, who was born in Maine 1835. Three children were born to them — Wilmot B., who is mentioned elsewhere at length; Ida May, now Mrs. W. W. Johnson, of Litchfield; and Edwin B., a resident of Dickinson, Dakota. Mrs. Butterfield died in 1861, and in 1862 Mr. Butterfield was united in marriage with Mary A. Pineo, who was also a native of Maine.

In 1865 Charles W. Butterfield, our subject, came West and settled in the village of Greenleaf, Meeker county, Minn., where he still lives. He purchased farm property in Ellsworth township, but his residence and business interests were in the village. For

one year he controlled the mail route from Minneapolis to Greenleaf via Watertown, and he at present has the route from Litchfield to Hutchinson. Mr. Butterfield is a Greenleaf man in the strongest sense of the term. He has staid by the village through all its vicissitudes, and to-day enjoys the distinction of being its oldest inhabitant in point of years of residence. He has held various township offices and is ever found identified with matters pertaining to the welfare of his adopted home. Mr. Butterfield's name appears frequently in the pages of this volume, as he has been prominently connected with the history of the village in which he resides. He is a member of the Golden Fleece lodge, No. 89, A. F. & A. M., of Litchfield.

PETER BERGGREN, a respected and intelligent farmer residing on section 35, Union Grove township, is a son of Nels O. and Meta Berggren, and was born in Sweden on the 27th of July, 1860. His parents brought the family to the United States in 1868 and made their way directly to Meeker county, Minn. They first stopped at Grove City, and the father took a homestead near there, upon which they lived for five years, proving up on the place, but afterward lost it on a mortgage, having had bad luck with their crops. They then settled on another farm where they lived three years, but the grasshoppers came and destroyed their grain and they lost that farm. In March, 1879, they came to Union Grove township and the father purchased 200 acres of land on sections 35 and 36, where the family still reside. The father died there on the 4th of September, 1879, and the mother on the 2d of February, 1888. They were both honest and industrious people and were held in high respect by all who knew them. They had a family of eleven children, six of whom are dead and five living. The living children are as follows: Peter, born July 27, 1860; Ole, born September 5, 1862; Andrew, born July 17, 1869; William, born February 8, 1871; and John, born July 16, 1875.

Peter has charge of the farm and is a successful and industrious young man, who is certain to succeed in his farming operations. The farm is well stocked, and is one of the most valuable in the township.

JOHN FLYNN, the father of Michael J. and Daniel Flynn, was one of the pioneers of Meeker county, arriving here on the 8th of July, 1856, and took Government land on sections 22 and 23, in Forest City township. He was accompanied at that time by John Whalen and family, and several others. His family at that time consisted of himself and wife; Mary (now Mrs. Daniel Dougherty, of Harvey township); Michael J. and Daniel, now of Litchfield; and Elizabeth, now wife of Hon. W. M. Campbell, United States Marshal for Minnesota. Besides these, there were two hired men and a nephew of Mr. Flynn. The Flynn family started from Crown Point, Lake county, Ind., about the 12th of May, 1856, with the idea of finding a home in Iowa or Minnesota. Their outfit consisted of two covered wagons, with two yoke of oxen hitched to each; and they also had twenty-five head of cows, besides quite a lot young stock. When they reached Dubuque and learned of the magnificent country in this part of Minnesota, the father decided to investigate, and, in company with John Whalen, he started on a Mississippi river boat for St. Anthony, with the understanding that the family should meet him upon his return, at Rochester. The family accordingly proceeded with the teams and

stock, arriving at the appointed place four or five days before the return of the father. At that time there was only one house at Rochester—a little 14x20 feet log cabin, which served the purpose of store, hotel, saloon, etc. When the father returned he told them that he had looked over Meeker county and had decided to locate here. They then started north, crossing the river at Monticello on the 4th of July, having to swim the stock, finally arriving and taking up land in this county, as above stated. Mr. Flynn at once began improvements and remained upon the farm until the time of his death, in June, 1859. The family remained there until the time of the Indian outbreak, at which time the women folks went to Clearwater, where they remained a month or so. The boys remained here or returned immediately to get in their crop (for it was harvest time), and participate in the action against the Indians. Their house was not molested by the redskins, but served as a headquarters for all of the friends and neighbors south and west of them.

John Flynn was a native of County Waterford, Ireland, born in 1805, and was a gardener by profession in the old country. About the year 1836 he emigrated to America and lived for some time at Buffalo, N. Y., whence he removed to Chicago. In the latter city he married Miss Ann Lynch. From there he moved to Elgin, Ill., where he settled on a farm. He afterward made several removals previous to coming here, and was at one time engaged in contracting on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, in Indiana, just before starting for this locality.

NELS ELOFSON is one of the pioneers of Swede Grove township. He is a son of Elofson and Bertha Anderson, and was born in Sweden on the 14th of June, 1834. He came to the United States with his mother in 1857, coming to Meeker county, Minn., direct, and filed a claim on land on section 33. He later sold that place and now owns 240 acres on sections 26 and 27, where he now lives. On the 31st of August, 1861, he was married to Miss Ellen Eckbom, a daughter of Andrew and Anna Eckbom, who was born in Sweden August 20, 1841. Their union has been blessed with the following children—Edward N., born October 9, 1862; Andrew N., born March 21, 1864; William, born April 11, 1866; Betsy, born May 16, 1868; Anna, born December 26, 1869; Alice Bertha, born January 18, 1876, and Fred, born November 18, 1880. Edward is in business at Grove City; Andrew N. is foreman in a store at Paynesville; and Betsy is a dressmaker at Litchfield. The other children are at home. Mr. Elofson learned the carpenter's trade before he left his native land. The first work he did in the United States was in that line, finishing a house for a Mr. Yates in the fall of 1857. Being unable to speak English, Mr. Elofson was made to understand what was wanted by signs, and when the job was finished he received his pay in flour, and was perfectly satisfied.

The following spring he had hard work to find employment, but finally about six miles below St. Paul, he got a job of digging a cellar, laying the wall and foundation—his first mason work—and building the house. After finishing this he went to Carver and took charge of a widow's farm for about a year and a half, when he again returned to his claim, but soon went back to Carver and for a few months was engaged in a furniture shop. After his marriage he returned to his claim and his mother, his brother, Peter, and sister, Betsy, lived with him.

Mr. Elofson took an active part in the Indian warfare and was present through all the Indian troubles. On the 17th of August,

1862, a meeting of some of the settlers was held at Mr. Elofson's house for the purpose of raising three men to fill a draft, which had been made on the town of Swede Grove. At about ten o'clock in the morning his neighbor Monson's children came and informed them that the Indians were about and they were afraid to stay there. Upon learning this Mr. Monson and Swan Nelson went over to see what was the trouble and met the Indians, who were mounted, on the way. One of the red skins reached down and caught Nelson by the whiskers and pointed to the east, but he did not understand what they meant. They soon arrived at Elofson's and the latter found that he was acquainted with several of the party. The Indians would not talk English but stated that they were on their way to the "Big Woods" for the purpose of killing some Chippewas, that had been killing the whites. They then rode off and soon met an aunt of Mr. Elofson's and frightened her by brandishing their knives, but offered no violence. After the murder of the Jones and Baker families the news of the outbreak spread very rapidly, and in the evening Mr. Elofson and Nels Hanson went to the scene of the murder where others had gathered before their arrival. There they learned the details of the affair and were told to come back the next morning and help bury the dead, which they did. While they were there nine Indians came in sight and several shots were exchanged, but no one was hurt. Mr. Elofson then returned to his home and helped to start his own and all neighboring families for Lake Ripley (now Litchfield); while he with a couple of others awaited developments. On the 22d they saw Indians at a distance in pursuit of whites and decided that it was time for them to go to some place of safety. Mr. Elofson learned that his family had gone from Lake Ripley to Forest City, then Clearwater, and then St. Paul, and knowing they were safe he returned to Forest City and participated in the organization of the "Home Guards." Mr. Elofson was also at Forest City at the time it was attacked by the Indians, and took an active part in the defense. Mr. Elofson remained at Forest City until October, when, he in company with others, started out in search of stock and found considerable of it. All of the houses in Grove City had been burned except two. Not having heard from his wife and child since the beginning of the outbreak, and not knowing where they were, he went to St. Paul to look them up. There he met a friend who informed him that they had gone to his wife's parents at Carver, whither he went, and remained until the following spring. He then worked at carpenter work until August, when he removed to Anoka. In February, 1864, he rented the farm where Litchfield is now located, and remained there until fall, when he bought a house at Forest City, and lived there until the following spring, then returned to his farm, and has since made this his home. In January, 1870, he went to Sweden, and returned the following June, bringing 300 emigrants with him; he was the first postmaster in Swede Grove township and held the office for seven years. From 1872 to 1876 he was in the agricultural implement business. He also spent about five months in the employ of the map publishing house of Warner & Foote. Mr. Elofson is a democrat in political matters, and has taken an active interest in all matters of a public nature. He has held various offices, including those of coroner, chairman of supervisors, school clerk, etc.

TIMOTHY DUNN, one of the earliest settlers of Meeker county, made a preemption claim on a part of section 3, Darwin township, in July, 1856, and upon that same piece of land makes his home at the present.

He was a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, who had come to the free shores of America in 1847, landing at New York. After a few days spent in the metropolis of the western world, he went up the Hudson river to Rondout, New York, but a few weeks later came westward and settled at Milwaukee, Wis., where he labored for five years. About that time the gold excitement in California was at its height, and Mr. Dunn, then a young and vigorous man, started for that land of the sunset and passed three years of his life in that part of our country.

Returning to the "States," as it was termed in those days, Mr. Dunn then came to Meeker county, as stated above. He was one of the first settlers of Darwin township, and, it is believed, plowed the first furrow in that part of the county. His boy, Edmund, who died in 1862, was the first death in the township. The first season that Mr. Dunn was here he planted some potatoes, but says that the grasshoppers took them about as fast as they showed above the ground.

In August, 1862, Mr. Dunn was assisting in stacking grain at the Widow Powers' place, when he heard of the cowardly murders at Acton and the first news of the Indian outbreak. Leaving at once, he found, on reaching his own place, that a notice was fastened upon the door of his cabin, warning him of his danger, and that the Indians were up for mischief. He accordingly went to Forest City, and from there to Kingston, where he remained some three weeks. Going on, finally, to Minneapolis, he there remained until October following, when he returned to his farm. He found everything destroyed here, and had to commence forthwith to rebuild his place as from the very beginning.

Mr. Dunn was married July 4, 1861, to Miss Mary A. Deavey, who became the mother of nine children, all of whom are dead but two. The family are devotedly attached to the Roman Catholic Church, and fulfill their proper duties. In politics Mr. Dunn is a steady, warm-hearted democrat, and a good citizen.

SOPHIA C. PRATT is postmistress at Greenleaf village, and also carries an extensive stock of general merchandise. She is a native of Otsego county, N. Y. After receiving a thorough education, attending school in New York and Canada, she began teaching school and followed that profession for some time in Canada. On the 17th of September, 1859, she came to Meeker county, Minn., with her sister, Eliza, the father having arrived here on the 6th of June, 1859, they being among the early settlers, and she resumed her vocation as a teacher in her new home. She was one of the first teachers in the county, having held one term at the house of Mr. Cross, at Cedar Mills, as early as 1860. She was paid by subscription and "boarded round." When the Indian outbreak occurred she was teaching school at Greenleaf village. At an early day Miss Pratt clerked for W. H. Greenleaf. On November 30, 1886, Miss Pratt was appointed postmistress at Greenleaf village, the office having become vacant through the resignation of her brother Ira, and since that time she has retained the position to the entire satisfaction of all the patrons of the office. Miss Pratt's connection with the business interests of Greenleaf has been an active one, and she is prominently identified with the history of the southern part of the county.

DANIEL FLYNN, of Litchfield, is a son of John Flynn, who has already been mentioned in this department. Daniel is a native of Elgin, Ill., born May 18, 1843,

and came to Meeker county, with his parents, in 1856, when still a boy. He remained principally with the family until 1873. During the Indian troubles the family was taken to Clearwater, but Daniel, with others, remained to fight the redskins. In 1873, he rented out the old homestead and came to Litchfield. The following year, in company with his brother, Michael J., he engaged in the lumber trade and in the winter of 1875-6, they took up agricultural implements. Later they sold out their lumber business to W. H. Greenleaf. In 1879 the firm purchased the Butler elevator, and since that time have carried on a very extensive business in grain and farm machinery. During the season of 1887 they handled over 175,000 bushels of wheat alone. In 1884 Mr. Flinn was elected sheriff of Meeker county, and held the office for three years. He has filled various other offices and was for several years one of the village aldermen, and has always taken an active interest in all matters affecting the welfare of his town or county.

Mr. Flynn was united in marriage, December 25, 1874, with Miss Mary A. McNamara, a native of Jefferson City, Mo. By this union there have been born a family of eight children, whose names are respectively—John Arthur, Daniel, Thomas, Michael, Francis, Louise, Mary and Elizabeth.

OLE AMUNDSON, a pioneer of Meeker county, who is now a resident of section 29, Litchfield township, is a native of Norway, born April 9, 1823, and a son of Amund and Bertha Christophdatter Olson, both of whom are dead. Ole came to America in 1855, and after living for two years in Rock county, Wis., came to Meeker county, Minn., arriving here in July, 1857. He first selected a timber claim on section 25, Acton township, and he and Nels Danielson and Amos Nelson Fosen proved up on their land together and then divided it, he retaining one forty-acre tract in the timber, and three forties on section 29, in what is now Litchfield township. After the close of the war he took an eighty-acre homestead, and five years later built the house on section 29, where he now lives.

On the 10th of October, 1860, he was married to Oline Marie Syvertsdatter, who was born in Norway on the 5th of February, 1832, and who died on the 27th of August, 1883. She bore him seven children—Albert, born July 30, 1861; Betse, born January 4, 1863; Syvert, born October 20, 1864, died October 6, 1865; Syvert, born March 21, 1866; Johanne Marie, born August 9, 1869; Carl, born September 3, 1871; and Olaven, born October 3, 1873.

At the time of the Indian outbreak Mr. Amundson was living on his original claim. He received the news of the beginning of the massacre from Mrs. Baker, widow of one of the murdered men, and another woman, who came to his house on Sunday, August 17, 1862. After assisting in the burial of the victims, he removed his family to Forest City, and assisted in building the stockade, living in the meanwhile in a house just outside of it. When the town was so suddenly attacked by the Indians, he lost no time in getting his family into the fort for refuge. When the danger seemed to have passed, he and several others went to Ever Jackson's place to cradle wheat, taking with them Mrs. Ever Jackson and Mrs. Helena Danielson, to keep house for them. They cradled wheat on one Saturday, and on Sunday went out and found the cattle, which had strayed off, and drove them into the yards. That night they noticed that the dogs were in a state of alarm all night, and it became evident that Indians were prowling around. The next morning Andrew

Olson and Nels Danielson went over to the corrals to salt the cattle, while Mr. Amundson and Burger Anderson were engaged in grinding their cradles. Presently they heard five shots fired, and taking the two women with them, started to run for their lives. Finding that the women could not hold out, they secreted them in a thicket and then went on to Forest City. The next morning they returned with a squad of men and found the women still safely hid, but Olson had been killed and scalped. They buried him on the spot, but his remains were subsequently interred in the Ness cemetery.

In the spring, after the outbreak, Mr. Amundson moved his family back to his farm. He has met with three disasters since, having his crops destroyed once by a hailstorm, and twice by the grasshoppers; but his untiring energy has enabled him to overcome all, and he now has a splendid farm of over 200 acres. His family are members of the Ness Norwegian Lutheran church, and he is sexton of the cemetery. It may be of interest to state in this connection, that the State monument over the first five massacre victims is located in this burial ground.

ORIN B. VOSE, the present township clerk of Union Grove township, is an enterprising and respected farmer residing on section 22. Mr. Vose was born in Waldo county, Maine, on January 28, 1840, and is a son of Edwin and Nancy J. (Custis) Vose. His mother died when he was eight years old, and for two years he lived with Daniel Heriman, near Frankfort, Maine. He then went to Montville and lived with Samuel Dodge for four years, after which for eighteen months he worked for Ames Sprawl. He then went to Boston, Mass., where he was apprenticed to George Robinson, to learn the carpenter's trade, remaining with him three years. He then worked at his trade for two years, when he had a serious fall while working on an ice house at Linfield, Mass., which laid him up for six months. When he had recovered sufficiently from his injuries he found employment driving the horse cars between Chelsea and Boston, which he followed for a year and a half. He then enlisted in Company H, Fiftieth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, for nine months' service, and was mustered in on the 29th of September, 1862. After the expiration of his term of service he was mustered out on the 24th of August, 1863. He then went back to the horse cars, and served as conductor on the line between Roxbury and Boston for two years and a half. At the end of that time he came to Minnesota, and for one summer stopped at St. Joseph, Stearns county. In the fall of 1866 he came to Meeker county, and took a homestead on section 22, Union Grove township, and soon afterward spent two and a half months in the pineries. He then settled on his homestead, building a log cabin, but two months later took his family to St. Joseph, Stearns county, and remained there four months. He then settled again upon his homestead and has since lived here, with the exception of one year spent in California.

Mr. Vose was married on the 11th of September, 1864, to Miss Sarah F. Merrill, a daughter of John and Mary (Wilson) Merrill, who was born April 2, 1848. Their marriage has been blessed with one child—Bessie Lynn Vose, who was born September 17, 1881. Mrs. Vose lost one brother, Charles F., in the first battle of Bull Run. She has three sisters living in Minnesota, and one in Maine, besides one brother in Maine and one in Ohio. Mr Vose lost one brother, Edwin, in the battle at Petersburg.

Mr. Vose has taken an active interest in public affairs, and has been closely identified

with official business of the township. He has held various offices, including the following: supervisor, one year; constable, eight years; school clerk ten years, and town clerk since 1884.

JAMES PETER BERG, of Acton township, is a native of Denmark, and was born on the 29th of December, 1844. His parents were Hans Peter and Mary Berg; the father died in Denmark in 1870 and the mother is still living in his native land. James Peter came to the United States in 1865, and first stopped at Chicago, where he was employed in a lumber yard for several weeks. He then went to Dakota county, Minn. where he remained until the spring of 1867, and then settled in Acton township, Meeker county, having previous to this time taken a homestead on section 34, in that township, where he still lives. He was a poor man when he came to America, in fact was almost penniless, but by thrift and economy he has accumulated a fine property. He now has 172 acres of land and a great deal of it is under a high state of cultivation. He has excellent farm buildings, an abundance of farm machinery, and has considerable valuable stock gathered about him.

Mr. Berg was married on the 23d of October, 1869, to Miss Helena Sophia Maria Thompson, a native of Denmark, born April 10, 1850. She came to Meeker county, in 1869, with Nels K. Brown and worked for different parties until her marriage. Her parents came to the United States in 1877 and are now living in Big Stone county, Minn. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Berg has been blessed with the following named children: Hansina Maria, born October 12, 1870; Thomas, born March 27, 1873; Karoline, born June 13, 1875; Jennie Sophia, born February 13, 1878; Hans Peter, born June 15, 1880; Dagmar Anneta, born February 13, 1883; and Rose Marinda, born August 15, 1885. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran church. In political matters, Mr. Berg acts independent of party lines or party ties.

REUBEN S. HERSHEY, proprietor of the "Fairview Stock and Dairy Farm," in Greenleaf township, is a lineal descendant of the Swiss Mennonites of that name who first settled in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1719. Reuben Hershey was born in Lancaster county, and was reared on the farm with his parents, Martin and Elizabeth Hershey. After reaching manhood he was engaged for a time in the forwarding and commission business, and in 1872 he came to Meeker county, Minn., and bought his present farm property in Greenleaf township. In 1873 he purchased the James H. Morris interest in the Litchfield flouring mills, retaining the interest about three years, remodeling the mill and giving it a reputation second to none in this part of the State. After his retirement from the milling business, he began devoting all his time, energy and talents to the stock and dairy business and the improvement of his beautiful farm home. The farm consists of about 1,000 acres, but a goodly portion is tenanted, Mr. Hershey's attention being for the most part given to his stock and dairy interests. He operates a dairy on the place, the butter of which always commands an advance in price over the best creamery butter generally on the market. Mr. Hershey has in the past suffered some heavy losses through grasshopper ravages and hailstorms, yet he has taken but few backward steps, and to-day "Fairview" is justly regarded as one of the most beautiful and most valuable farms in this portion of Minnesota.



Peter Johnson

JOHN ESBJORNSSON is one of the most prominent lumber merchants, and is also one of the first settlers of Litchfield. He arrived at Litchfield on the 28th of June, 1869, coming as far as Smith Lake, then the end of the railroad, on a train, and walking from there to Litchfield. At that time the site of the village only contained one blacksmith shop, and the site of the present depot was covered with a wheatfield.

In August, 1869, in company with C. Peterson, he engaged in the lumber trade, starting the first lumber yard in the village. The following winter the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Esbjornsson engaged in the wheat trade. This he followed until the fall of 1887. In 1876 he bought out S. W. Leavitt's lumber yard, and has since continued in that business, handling sash, doors, blinds and everything pertaining to that line of trade. Mr. Esbjornsson has taken an active interest in public matters, has been elected alderman a number of times, and at present is the mayor of the village, having been elected to that position in the spring of 1888.

Mr. Esbjornsson is a native of Sweden, where he was born January 30, 1845. His younger days were spent upon a farm, and his earlier education was that afforded by common schools, but when he was twenty-two he took a course in an agricultural college. Shortly after this he decided to come to America, and from that time until his emigration, in 1869, he devoted his time to educating himself in the English language. He was married in 1879 to Miss Eureca A. Rosenquist, of Meeker county.

JOHN A. QUICK, one of the energetic citizens of Collinwood township, is engaged in carrying on farming operations on lot 5, section 20. He is the son of Elijah and Phœbe (Clark) Quick, and was born in Grayson county, Ky., August 24, 1838, but when he was about a year old his parents emigrated to Perry county, Ind., where they died. Our subject worked at home on his father's farm, and his educational facilities were extremely limited. He obtained but five months' attendance upon a subscription school, but diligent study and an extended course of reading have given him an excellent education, which is altogether self-acquired. On attaining his majority he went back to Kentucky, and for several years was employed in various laborious businesses. He finally returned to Indiana and rented a piece of land and put in a crop. While here, June 29, 1862, he was wedded to Miss Margaret Waggoner, who was born in Frankfort, Germany, February 27, 1841, and daughter of William and Elizabeth (Haydener) Waggoner. He then purchased the homestead of his mother, and carried on farming until December, 1863, when he enlisted in Company L, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, and participated in the engagements at Huntsville, Murfreesboro, Franklin, Nashville and Mobile, and in many of the raids, skirmishes and expeditions. For over thirty-seven days they were in the saddle constantly on one raid, and they had several of them. He was mustered out of service, as blacksmith, in December, 1865, and for a short time after followed that trade in Indiana. He then sold out and came to Minnesota, settling in McLeod county in 1866, where he lived two years and then came to Meeker county. He has held various township offices, and also that of notary public and county coroner. He taught school somewhat after coming here, and holds two teacher's certificates now. He is a zealous Methodist in religion, a licensed exhorter and has held the office of church steward and class-leader for several years. He is the parent of the following children—Lucy Jane, who was born October 2, 1863,

but died July 4, 1864; Mary Magdalene, born September 25, 1867, now Mrs. Herbert Quick, of Fort Ripley, Morrison county, this State, her marriage having taken place November 18, 1886, and she is the mother of one child, Ernest Clyde, born March 18, 1888; Andrew Jackson, born March 31, 1869, died January 4, 1873; Rebecca Jane, born August 14, 1871, died the following October 20; Sarah Elizabeth, born February 24, 1876; Phœbe Catherine, born August 5, 1878; and Effie Josephine, born July 16, 1881.

Mr. Quick has the reputation of making the best syrup manufactured in Meeker and McLeod counties. He began the manufacture of cane syrup in 1884 and has continued it ever since. He has one of Cook's improved evaporators and other necessary machinery, and with his skill and management his products in this line are second to none manufactured in the State. In the fall of 1884 he made over 600 gallons, 12 pounds to the gallon; in the fall of 1885, 1,600 gallons, weighing from 12 to 13 pounds to the gallon; and in the fall of 1886 about 1,200 gallons of the same weight. In the fall of 1887 he only manufactured about 600 gallons, as his work was delayed on account of sickness.

PATRICK CASEY. Prominent among the old pioneers of Meeker county that still remain here is the gentleman whose name heads this personal memoir. He is a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, and was born in March, 1816, being baptized on the 12th of that month. He was reared in the Emerald Isle and there made his home until the sad and eventful year of 1848, when, with a laudable desire to better his condition, he came to this country, landing at the port of New York on the 22d of January, 1849. After a short stay in the metropolis he removed to Allegheny county, Pa., where he remained some six years, and where he was married July 8, 1851, to Miss Hannorah McRaith. Leaving the "Keystone State" in the spring of 1856, he came west to Manitowoc, Wis., and from there by way of Chicago, to Dubuque, Iowa, and from there by steamboat to St. Paul. There he met Captain Hayden, with his corps of surveyors, William and Michael O'Brien and Patrick Condon, and the whole party, in the month of May started in a bee line for Meeker county. With them was one ox team, the wagon being loaded with four barrels of flour belonging to Hayden. On the 1st of June, the little party struck the Big Woods and for sixteen days they struggled through the thirty-five miles that lay between them and their destination, reaching Kingston on the 16th of June, 1856. Two days later Mr. Casey took his claim on section 33, Darwin township, where he now lives, and which has been his home ever since, except during the Indian troubles.

Putting up a cabin for himself and assisting the others to do the same, he paid Captain Hayden thirty-five to dollars plow up an acre of ground for him, so that he could hold the claim. He then returned to Pennsylvania, where he had left his family, but hearing that his claim had been "jumped," he returned to his land and found that Captain Hayden's brother-in-law had laid claim to the land, but no one was occupying it at the time. He took up his residence in his humble cabin to guard the place, but found no trouble. He and Patrick Condon "batched" in Condon's shanty, where they had plenty of provisions, and spent that winter. In the spring Mr. Casey sent for his family, and waited in St. Paul for them. On their arrival he brought his wife and three children to this county, they arriving here May 9, 1857. That year he raised but a few potatoes, and in 1858 he bought a few bushels of wheat, which he sowed and had to

thrash with a flail. From a bushel and a half, which he sowed upon an acre of ground which he broke, he harvested over forty bushels.

On the evening of the 18th of August, 1862, our subject heard of the Indian outbreak that had commenced that day, and immediately took his family to Forest City, and two days later to Clearwater, stopping several times on his way, and from the last place sent the family on to Minneapolis, and returned to look after the stock. He found all in good shape but one steer, and gathering them together, drove off some twenty-seven head, leaving six cows with John Peiffer to keep for him. Going to Minneapolis, he did not return here until the spring of 1865, when he again took up his abode on his farm. He got about $300 from the State to indemnify him for his losses, which helped give him a new start.

Mr. and Mrs. Casey are the parents of twelve children, of whom the following is the record — Bridget, born April 16, 1853; Mary, whose birth took place August 31, 1854; Patrick, born April 18, 1856; Daniel, born April 3, 1858; John, born March 24, 1861; Edmund, born December 24, 1862; Margaret, born August 20, 1865; Thomas, born January 20, 1867; Ellen, born February 3, 1869; Hannorah, born June 27, 1870; Joanna, born May 14, 1872; and James, born February 9, 1874.

The family are devout members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Casey is in politics a democrat, and has held the offices of chairman of the town board and town treasurer.

NILS DANIELSON, deceased, was a respected citizen and an old settler in the western part of the county. The township of Danielson was so named in honor of him. He came to this country with his parents in 1855, and first settled in Rock county, Wis. They moved from there to Meeker county, Minn., in 1857, in company with Kittel Haraldson, Ole Amundson and Gilbert Zackson. They first settled in the town of Acton, and, in 1863, Nils Danielson took his homestead on section 2, town of Danielson, and was the first settler in the township, and the town was afterward named in honor of him. Nils Danielson died in 1869. The widow and six children survive him, all living in this county. There are four boys and two girls: the eldest, Helen, is married to E. Evenson, of the town of Greenleaf: the next eldest, Mary, is married to Ole K. Nelson, of the town of Danielson. Then comes D. N. Danielson, who is mentioned elsewhere. The next eldest is Henry, who is married, and lives in the town of Cedar Mills. The next is Hans, who is a single man, and lives with Daniel. The youngest, Anthony, also single, lives on the old homestead with his mother.

As will be seen, the family were here at the time of the Indian outbreak. The father took an active part in the whole of it; was one of the band who went on the night of the 17th of August to Acton, where Jones, Baker and the others were murdered. Nils Danielson started out in company with Andrew Olson, to their respective farms, on the morning when Olson was shot by the Indians, and the two were only about fifty rods apart when Olson fell.

PETER JOHNSON. Among the citizens of Meeker county who owe their present adequate fortunes entirely to their own ability and labor, there is probably none more widely or more favorably known than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a resident of the village of Dassel, where he has large interests, prominent among which are his loan and real estate business, a lum-

ber yard, his connection with the woolen mill, and, greatest of all, the Tile Stove Manufactory, the product of which is destined to supersede, to some extent in this country, the old, unsightly iron stoves of the present.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Sweden, born December 13, 1840, and the son of Maria and John Olson, of Collinwood township. When a young man he learned the tailor's trade, and followed that avocation in his native land until 1864. Perceiving the impossibility of acquiring any start in life in that country, he determined to seek in the New World the fortune denied him at home, and accordingly crossed the stormy Atlantic, and coming directly west, worked at his trade in Chicago, Ill., Memphis, Tenn., and St. Paul, Minn., remaining in the latter city until 1867. Leaving there, that year, he traveled on foot to see the country, and on his arrival in Collinwood township, this county, took up a homestead on section 12, and commenced its improvement. He lived upon this place, engaged in the avocation of a farmer, until 1878, when he sold out and removed to Dassell, and opened his loan and real estate office. From this time on he has been identified with the growth and development of the town and county, and has grown in wealth and influence with them, and to-day is one of the leading spirits in all enterprises that advance the interests or property of Dassell.

Mr. Johnson, while a resident of St. Paul, was united in marriage with Miss Johanna Swanson, a native of Sweden. The ceremony which united them took place May 28, 1868, in the German Lutheran church, then on Ninth street.

No one citizen has been more prominently identified with the growth and development of the eastern part of Meeker county, than has Mr. Johnson, and every enterprise, calculated to benefit either town or county, has always received his hearty aid and encouragement. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and justly merits the high esteem in which he is held. He takes an active interest in political matters, being a staunch Republican, and is one of the leaders of that party in the locality in which he lives, and as such is well known throughout this part of the State. Mr. Johnson was one of the delegates from this congressional district, in 1888, to the national convention at Chicago. A portrait of him will be found elsewhere in this ALBUM.

GROVE CITY can boast of as fine a class of business men as any town of its size in Minnesota, and prominent among them is C. C. REITAN, the subject of this sketch. He, like many of the citizens of the State, is a native of Norway, born March 21, 1849, and a son of Clement and Anna Reitan. Reared in his native land, he there received the elements of his education, and remained there until 1870, when, at the age of twenty-one, he crossed the ocean to the New World, to hew out his own fortune, bringing with him the honesty of purpose, the perseverance and the thrift so common to his countrymen. He came direct to Minnesota on his arrival on Columbia's shore, and locating in Rice county, near Northfield, worked for a farmer there for some four years. He then went to Minneapolis, and for nearly as long a period was employed as a clerk in the grocery store of A. C. Haugen. A trip to his native land at the close of that engagement followed; and while there was united in marriage, July 10, 1877, with Miss Karen Kinseth, the sister of Mrs. A. C. Haugen, the cashier of the Scandia Bank of Minneapolis. She was born September 19, 1852. He, with his young wife, returned to this country, arriving in Minneapolis on the 13th of August, 1879. Resuming his old place with Mr.

Haugen, he remained until November following, when he came to Grove City and opened a general merchandise store in connection with Mr. Haugen. This partnership lasted three years, and then he purchased the interest of his partner. Two years later John Christensen became a member of the firm, and the business is still carried on by them. Their building is a very fine one and well filled with a well assorted stock of goods. The firm built an elevator of 50,000 bushels capacity, which they also operated for two years, after which they sold it to the Northwestern Elevator Co. In 1885 Mr. Reitan made another trip to Europe for his health, during which he visited England, France, Belgium, Germany, Norway and Sweden. His parents came to the United States in 1887, and now make their home with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Reitan are the parents of five children, of whom the following is the record—Conrad Ulfred C., born June 17, 1879; Louis, born April 17, 1881; Gustaf Arthur, born July 19, 1883; Ludwig Christian, born June 30, 1885; and Beatha Susanna, born October 20, 1886.

PETER KEILTY, a highly respected farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 28, Forest Prairie township, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 20th of September, 1847, and is the son of William and Bridget Keilty, who were natives of Ireland. The family were among the earliest settlers in the township, the father having cut his own road to his homestead on section 34, which he took in 1864. The parents lived here for many years, then went to Kansas, but returned, and are now living in the township.

Peter Keilty spent his school days, receiving a good education, in Kentucky and Illinois, his parents having removed to the latter State in 1863. They remained there for several years, one of which was spent in the city of Chicago, and they then went to Berrien county, Mich., where they remained until coming to Meeker county, Minn., in 1866. The most of the life of our subject has been devoted to farming, although there have been some exceptions. For two years he was on the Northern Pacific Railroad as a cook, and he also spent some time in lumbering. He also for some time was in Colorado.

Mr. Keilty was married at Forest City on the 7th of January, 1883, to Miss Gertrude Thissen, a native of Minnesota and a daughter of Peter Thissen, a farmer of Forest Prairie township. Their marriage has been blessed with two children, named Josie and Bernard.

In political matters Mr. Keilty affiliates with the republican party. The family are members of the Catholic Church. He has a comfortable home and good farm, and devotes his time and attention to stock-raising and to diversified farming.

LEANDER L. WAKEFIELD. One of the first pioneers of Meeker county, and one who has always been identified with its interests, is the gentleman named above, who first made his appearance here in November, 1856, and settled upon section 18, Forest City township. He is now a resident of the village of Forest City, the old county seat, whose glory has departed since the inception of Litchfield.

Mr. Wakefield is a native of the town of Gardiner, Kennebec county, Me., born October 22, 1833.

He received his education, and was reared in the "Old Pine Tree State," and as he grew to manhood engaged in lumbering in that locality, and followed that business until some twenty-three years of age, when he came to Minnesota, and Meeker county.

He adopted farming on coming here, which has been his chief occupation ever since. He has filled several of the town offices, the chief ones being those of supervisor and constable. He is always interested in educational matters, being for several years a member of the school board.

Our subject has been twice married, the first time to Miss Lois Sturtevant, also a native of Maine, who died August 26, 1876, leaving seven children—William Edwin, who married Miss Addie Peters, and is living in Forest City; Theron A., who married Miss Flora Taylor, and lives in Litchfield; Sarah R., Mrs. Seth Burdick, living in Forest City; Mary E., John R., Luella L., and Leander L. April 15, 1878, Mr. Wakefield contracted a second matrimonial alliance, with Mrs. Ruth E. Smith, a native of the State of Maine.

During the Indian outbreak Mr. Wakefield had quite an experience. He and William Marble had engaged to take a quantity of flour from Forest City to the Yellow Medicine Agency, and when within half a mile of the Minnesota river and eight miles below the agency, camped for the night, sleeping under their wagons.

About two o'clock in the morning they were awakened by two Frenchmen who had fortunately escaped the murderous Sioux at the agency and on account of the dense fog had lost their way. From the Frenchman's limited knowledge of the English language they were unable to learn the particulars, and determined to investigate the matter. They yoked the oxen, intending to proceed to the ferry, then in charge of a Mr. Brown. When on their way to the ferry their attention was attracted by two horsemen, riding at a rapid rate. On noticing the teams the horsemen turned out of their course, accosted Mr. Wakefield and Mr. Marble, saying, "Turn back, if you want to save your scalps; the Indians are killing the whites at sight, at the agency." After giving this information they continued their flight to the lower agency. Within an hour they were captured by the Indians.

Providentially, one of the men, Mr. Blair, escaped through the mercy of some friendly Indians. The fate of the other was unknown. Obeying the order given, Mr. Wakefield and Mr. Marble turned back, down to a ravine, unloaded their flour and started toward Forest City, traveling the distance of seventy miles in twenty-four hours. Finding his house deserted, his family having gone away for safety, he proceeded to the village. After caring for his family, he rolled himself in his blanket and slept for nearly forty-eight hours. He then was employed by Judson A. Stanton to take the merchandise out of his store to Minneapolis, and then joined his family.

NELSON J. MARCH is a native of Ackworth, Sullivan county, N. H., and was born in 1828. He is a son of George and Hannah (Nelson) March, the former of whom was born in Londonderry, N. H., and the latter in Georgetown, Mass. They were married in 1808 and a year later settled in Ackworth, where they spent the balance of their days, Mr. March dying about the first of the year 1832, and his widow in 1850.

Nelson J. remained at home with his parents until he was about sixteen years of age, at which time he went to Boston, where he spent some six years. From there he removed to New York city, where he made his home until 1852, in which year he emigrated to Illinois, where he was in the employ of a railroad company, and had his headquarters in the cities of Springfield and Bloomington. In August, 1855, with a view to the betterment of his financial condition, he came to Minnesota, and followed the trade of carpenter at St. Paul. In the summer

of 1861, and through the following fall and winter, the subject of our sketch was engaged in recruiting men to fill various Minnesota regiments, at the front and in the process of organization, and continued in this employment until July, 1862, when he was appointed deputy provost marshal of the second district, and served in that capacity until released from duty in July, 1865. Mr. March then engaged in the market gardening business on some seven acres of ground in St. Paul, and remained in that city until 1867, when, having purchased a tract of 160 acres of wild land in the town of Cedar Mills, this county, he came here and broke a part of it, and got it ready for seeding. In the fall he returned to St. Paul, where he spent part of the winter in getting ready for removal. In January, 1868, Mr. March moved his household goods and belongings to this farm where he made his home until 1874, when having been elected to the office of sheriff of the county he removed to Litchfield, on taking up the duties of that position. He was reëlected at the expiration of his term of office, and served, in all, four years, in a very satisfactory manner. About 1876, our subject disposed of his farm in Cedar Mills, but shortly after invested in 240 acres on section 30 of the same town, which he owned until 1885. In 1880, however, he took up a tree claim in Spink county, Dak., and bought lots in the village of Mellette. In 1885 he purchased 80 acres on section 1, Litchfield township, which he now cultivates. In 1862 Mr. March married Miss Mary J. Morrison, who was born in Bradford, N. H., in 1842, and is the daughter of Moses and Mary (Cressey) Morrison, representatives of two of the oldest families of the "Old Granite State." Her parents settled at St. Anthony, Minn., in 1855, but a year later removed to St. Cloud, where Mr. March and Miss Morrison were married. By this marriage there have been born five children—Frank M., born October 22, 1863; Nelson D., born February 26, 1866; George K., July 26, 1868; Charles H., October 20, 1870; and Mary N., July 1, 1874. Mr. March is a member of the city council of Litchfield, and of Frank Daggett Post, No. 35, G. A. R., and of the Masonic fraternity, having joined the latter order in St. Paul in 1857.

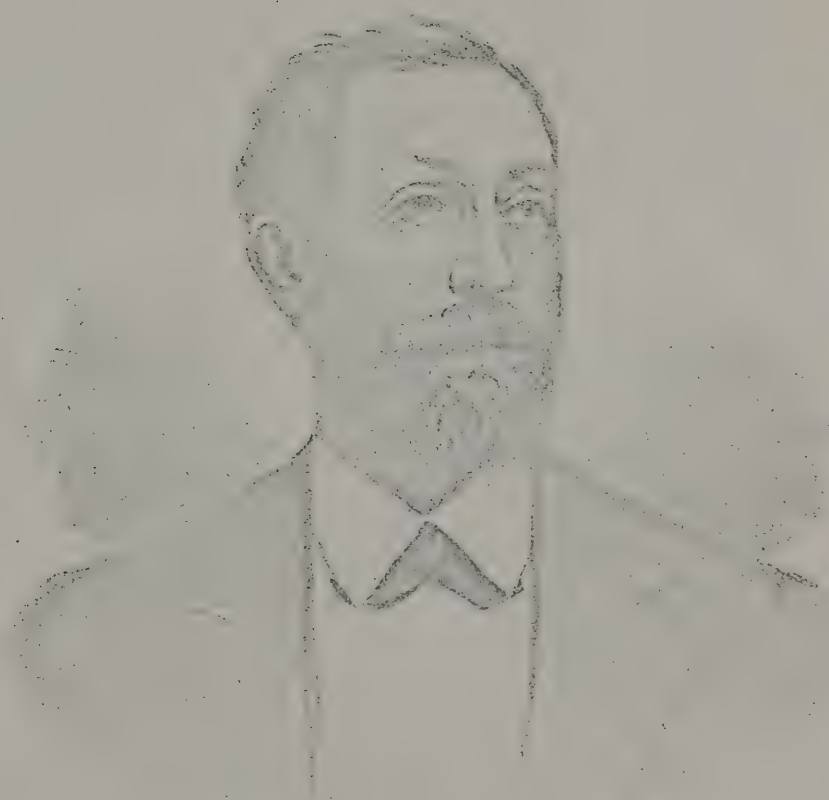
Mr. March has been a prominent and active public man wherever he has lived. In the spring of 1858 he was appointed assessor of the third ward in the city of St. Paul; in the spring of 1859 was appointed market master for one year by the common council of St. Paul; in June, 1862, was appointed enrolling agent of Dakota county, Minn., by Governor Ramsey. These positions all came to him unsolicited, as was also the case with his appointment as provost marshal. Mr. March was engaged at "enrolling" in Dakota county when he first learned of the Indian outbreak.

JOHN DUCKERING. Among the older residents of the county, and reliable, trusted citizens, may be found the subject of this sketch, who is a resident of section 22, Ellsworth township, where he settled July 5, 1865, and where he is devoting a large share of his attention to the rearing of Norman and English Shire horses, high-bred Durham and Shorthorn cattle, and also sheep. He has some imported stock of the very best strains, that represent a large outlay of cash capital. Of late years the celebrated Cotswold sheep have been his favorite, although formerly doing much with the fine-wool or Merinos. He sold, during the year 1886, of his surplus stock some $1,500 worth. His English Shire horse is claimed to be as fine a one as there is in the State, and, with one exception, the only one in the county. He has now some 348 acres of excellent land, a large share of which is under tillage.

Mr. Duckering was born in Apley, Lincolnshire, England, September 11, 1819, hence is nearly the same age as Queen Victoria. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Semper) Duckering, the former a native of Horsington and the latter of Bucknell, England. The great-grandfather of our subject was born in Denmark and died in England, and all of the ancestors on his father's side died in the same house, and lie in the same cemetery. John Duckering, the father of our subject, was a whig in politics, and a Christian member of the Church of England. He was the parent of but three children—Mary, Elizabeth and John. The two girls are still residents of "Old Albion," living in the city of Lincoln. John Duckering came to the United States alone in 1842, and first located in Troy, Walworth county, Wis., after a short stay in Milwaukee. He remained there several years, and then removed to Dodge county, in the same State, and there made his home for the term of seven years. While there he was united in marriage with Miss Maria Bean, October 22, 1846. She is the daughter of John K. and Maria Bean, who had a family of eight children—Louisa, William, Betsey, Charley, Elizabeth, Maria, John, and one that died in infancy. Mrs. D. is a native of Clinton county, N. Y., and is the mother of twelve children, four of whom are dead. Those living are—Mary E., Charles H., John, Adam, Duane H., Maria L., Flora B., William C. and Warren W. Those deceased are—Dora, born in 1861, died September 13, 1886, the wife of James Lemon; Frederick V., born March 29, 1859, died February 25, 1864; and William and Willis, twins, born in 1865, who died in infancy.

ONE OF THE LEADING and most prominent farmers in Meeker county, is H. J. Lasher, a resident of section 4, Cedar Mills township. He was born in Switzerland on the 22d of August, 1832. When he was six months old his parents came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia, where they died when the subject of this sketch was eight years old. H. J. then went to Jersey City, where he remained until he was eleven years of age. From there he went to Dryden, N. Y., and was adopted by Albert Phillips, with whom he remained until he was fifteen years of age. At that time he went to Homer, N. Y., and learned the tinner's and coppersmith's trade, serving until twenty-one. He followed this business for years afterward in various cities throughout New York.

While at Marathon, N. Y., on May 15, 1854, he was married to Catherine J. Topping, of Dryden, N. Y. They remained there until 1859, when they came to Meeker county, Minn., and located on section 12, Cedar Mills township, having an interest in a claim taken by his wife's father, Mr. Topping. He also claimed land on section 4, and in 1861 moved on to the latter claim. For a time they lived in an Indian tepee, then in the stable, and finally when their house was ready for occupancy they moved into it December 31, 1861. There they were living when the Indian outbreak began. As a full history of this matter is given in another department, it will only be necessary to briefly refer to Mr. Lasher's personal movements during those trying times. On Monday morning, August 18, 1862, he learned of the massacre at Acton, and sent his family to section 12, where his wife's brother-in-law, D. B. Peck, lived, while he started to notify the settlers in Greenleaf. He found them all gone and he made his way down to Peck's. The same day his family returned to his farm and he remained to help Peck harvest. Thursday he was notified of firing near his farm and went to Cedar Mills to get some one to accompany him for his family,



H. J. Luther

but no one would venture, so he went alone. On reaching the farm he met some twenty parties who had started from Forest City to bury those killed at Acton, but they had been chasing Indians into Kandiyohi county and had made their way back this far in the night. Mrs. Lasher got supper and breakfast for them and they then started for Forest City. The family returned to Cedar Mills, and Peck, with his team, hauled 1,600 pounds of flour and other provisions from the farm to the same place. When they got there they found some eight or ten families gathered from the surrounding country, all bent on fleeing for safety, but after some talk it was decided to build fortifications and remain. While they were talking, Dr. Earl, from Beaver Falls, Renville county, came up and stated that all were killed in his neighborhood except a very few, and that his three boys were wandering on the prairie somewhere southwest of them. Mr. Lasher and L. S. Weymouth started out and soon found and brought in the boys. They had met three Indians on the prairie who had passed through Greenleaf and Cedar, and had given them food and traded guns with them. These Indians they recognized as Little Crows. When Lasher and Weymouth got back, however, all the rest had fled. They were soon overtaken and brought back. Mr. Lasher was appointed captain, and they decided to fortify "the Point" in Cedar Lake and remain there until the trouble was over. Weymouth and Lasher stood guard at the crossing by the mill. On Wednesday a party of thirty or forty refugees from Yellow Medicine county came up, accompanied by the friendly Indian, "Other Day." With them was a Mr. Garvey, who had been wounded, and who died the following day at Mr. Lasher's house. Thursday all the new-comers left for a safer place, and a few days later the "Point" was evacuated, and all the settlers went to Hutchinson, through the advice of "Other Day," Mr. Lasher and several others returned to the farm to care for the grain, Mrs Lasher, Miss C. Jewett and Mrs. Geo. Wills accompanying them to do the cooking. While there Strouts' company came through from Minneapolis on their way to Acton, and the next morning were surprised by the Indians, and routed and returned to Hutchinson. The others also went back except Mr. Lasher and Frank Jewett, who remained upon a hill till they saw the Indians passing east and west, when they also started for Hutchinson, and met a party in search of them. The following day the Indians made the attack on Hutchinson. The next day Lasher and Weymouth returned to Cedar Mills and set loose all the stock. They found the mill running, it having been started by the Indians, who had stolen all the flour. They returned to Hutchinson, and the next day Mr. Lasher organized a company, went back and repaired the mill and ground some flour for the settlers, who were sadly in need of it. Shortly after this a portion of the Third Minnesota Regiment, under command of Major Welch, came through, and Mr. Lasher joined them as a scout, and remained in the service with Gen. H. H. Sibley for three years and a half, participating in all its expeditions and battles, being in the engagements at Wood Lake and Lac qui Parle, etc. At the latter place they captured a number of Indians, thirteen of whom were afterward hung at Mankato.

During this time, Mr. Lasher's family had returned to the old home in New York. In the fall of 1864 they returned to Hutchinson, and in the following summer again settled on the farm. In 1869 Mr. Lasher removed to Litchfield, where he followed his trade until 1881, when they again settled upon the farm, and have since remained there. While in Litchfield Mr. Lasher took an active interest in band matters, and was leader of that

organization for six years. He has now a valuable farm of 400 acres, with good improvements and has it well stocked.

Mr. and Mrs. Lasher are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lasher has always taken an active interest in church matters. He was one of the prime movers in securing the organization of the church in this township. He had charge of the erection of the building, and besides devoting much time, he personally became responsible for $200 to complete the edifice. He was also chosen superintendent of the first Sunday school organized in the township in 1860, and when they removed to their farm on section 4, they organized a Sunday school there.

Mr. and Mrs Lasher have been the parents of eight children. Only four of them are living, as follows—Hulda C., now Mrs. H. P. Pfaff of Greenleaf; Albert P., Sarah A. and Daniel B. The last three are still at home.

PETER N. HANSON, a young and enterprising farmer of Cosmos township, has his home upon section 2, where he has 160 acres of land, as well as another quarter on section 9, making his farm to consist of 320 acres. He is the son of Hans H. and Mary Hanson, natives of Norway, who came to the United States in 1863. His father with his family came to Meeker county in 1865, and located in Greenleaf township. In the spring of 1867, he came to Cosmos and put up the claim shanty of Daniel Hoyt, the first settler in the town, and later the same year took up a claim for himself on section 10. The same fall he removed with his wife and children to this place, and they were the first family in the township. They lived in a "dugout" that winter, but erected a house in the spring. Mr. Hanson resided on this farm until 1883, when he removed to Dakota, where he now lives. He raised the first crop in the town, having some fifteen acres in wheat the summer of 1868.

Peter N. remained with his parents until his marriage December 13, 1876, with Miss Mary Olson, the daughter of Marten and Karn Olson, who was born in Norway. He then struck out for himself and bought a farm on section 2, and on this spot has lived ever since.

Although a young man in years, Mr. Hanson has a shrewd head on him, and this being appreciated by the community, they have elected him to the office of town supervisor, which office he now holds; he has also been road supervisor.

JOHN GIBNEY, an enterprising and successful farmer residing on section 27, Manannah township, is one of the most intelligent and one of the best read and posted men in the county, and a man of a great deal of natural as well as acquired ability. He is a self-educated man, but a thorough course of reading on scientific, theological and other subjects has made him a ripe scholar, and because of his attainments he is one of the most prominent citizens in the northern part of the county.

Mr. Gibney was born in County West Meath, Ireland, on the 22d of June, 1819, and is a son of Timothy and Mary E. (Carney) Gibney. His early life was spent in the land of his birth, but in 1836 he came to the new world, landing at New York, and settled in the county of Madison, in New York State. In 1838 he removed to Canada, and remained there until 1865, when he came to Meeker county, Minn., and settled in Manannah township, where he has since lived.

In 1848 Mr. Gibney was married to Miss Anna Heaney, and their union has been blessed with ten children, five girls and five boys, whose names are as follows—Timothy,

Mary, James, Owen, Katie, Ann, Patrick, Christopher and Eliza, all of whom are living. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

During twenty-two years of his life, Mr. Gibney followed railroading, but the balance of the time he has been farming. In political matters he is an independent voter, and acts regardless of the dictation of party or creed. He has taken an active interest in his township affairs, and has held several local offices, one of which was that of township assessor.

JAMES A. KLINE, who has been engaged so successfully in carrying on farming and stock-raising on his fine farm on section 22, Kingston township, is a native of Amsterdam, Montgomery county, N. Y., born December 17, 1813. He remained in the place of his nativity until some twenty-two years of age, when he emigrated to the wilds of Michigan, settling in Genesee county, where he was engaged in farming and lumbering. From there about 1855, he removed to Winnebago county, Ill., where he made his home until 1867, when he came to Meeker county, and settled where he now lives. He received in his youth the elements of a good common-school education and by a diligent use of it has well-informed himself on all general subjects. While a resident of Michigan he went to Tuolumne county, Cal., where he engaged in mining for two years and then returned home. Most of his life has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, but having succeeded in achieving an easy competence, he is spending his declining years in the enjoyment of home.

Our subject is the son of Adam and Elizabeth (Cryslor) Kline, both of whom were natives of the Empire State, and who emigrated to Michigan in 1838, where the father died at the age of fifty-two years. His wife, the mother of our subject, died after attaining some eighty-three years. They had a family of twelve children—William A., born August 21, 1810, died April 15, 1840; A. C., born May 31, 1812; James A., born December 17, 1813; John, born January 24, 1851; Joseph, born August 20, 1823; George, born November 10, 1827; Sarah Jane, born March 23, 1830; Henry, born May 15, 1832, enlisted in the Eighth Michigan Infantry, and was killed July 12, 1864; Maria, born April 28, 1819, died August 1, 1822; Margaret, born November 17, 1822, died August 8, 1823; and Elizabeth J., born January, 1826, died November 8, 1826.

James A. Kline was first married on the 11th of October, 1840, in Michigan, to Mary Ann Perry. They had one son, who is living—George P. Kline, a resident of Dakota.

Mr. Kline's second marriage occurred December 12, 1848, when he was wedded to Mrs. Ann Talbott, *née* Shimin, who was born in England, a daughter of John and Ann (Corris) Shimin. The date of her birth was November 21, 1815. A sketch of the Shimin family is given elsewhere in this ALBUM. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Kline have had two children—Anna, wife of Mr. Hiram Ramsey, and James E., a farmer of this township, who married Miss Emma Baker. Mrs. Kline by her former marriage had two children—Henry T., killed in the army November 25, 1863, at Lookout Mountain, a member of the Seventy-Fourth Illinois Infantry, and William, born January 18, 1846, married in 1868 to Miss Amelia Boom.

SWAN AUGUST SCARP, of Litchfield, is a native of Sweden, born August 20, 1845, and emigrated to the United States when he was about twenty-seven years of age. On landing he came direct to this village,

where he remained until the following spring, when he moved to a farm near that place, where he spent the next two years. Returning to Litchfield he erected his residence, and entered the employ of S. Almquist, in the saloon business and remained with him some six years and a half, at the expiration of which time he entered into the same line of business for himself and continues to carry on the saloon. In 1887 he erected one of the finest residences in the village, at a cost of over $5,000, superintending its erection himself.

Mr. Scarp, November 16, 1873, was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Johnson, a native of Sweden, and daughter of John and Ingra (Parson) Johnson, who became the mother of four children—Annie C., Julia L., Francis E., and Jennie. Mr. S. is a member of the Order of United Workmen.

J. P. Scarp, a native of Sweden, was one of Litchfield's earliest business men, coming here in 1871, and engaging in sale of agricultural implements. He continued in that line of trade until 1882, when he made a visit to the land of his birth to see the old home and his parents, and on the voyage back, the vessel upon which he sailed was wrecked and he was drowned in the Baltic Sea. He carried a policy of insurance in the Redwing company, which provided partially for his family, who still are residents of the village, and this, with his other estate, places them far above any necessity. He was a charter member of the Workmen's Lodge in Litchfield, the insurance from which was also $2,000. He was a man who possessed the respect and esteem of the whole community, and was widely known as everybody's friend. His cruel death was a sad blow to his bereaved family, who still mourn his loss.

GEORGE BECKER, a successful and prominent farmer and stock-raiser, who resides on section 23, Greenleaf township, has the distinction of being one of the oldest settlers of Minnesota, who now resides in Meeker county. He is connected with a family that has given a number of pioneers and prominent public men to the State.

Mr. Becker was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., September 30, 1842. When he was three years old his parents settled in Michigan, and remained there until 1855, when they came to Minnesota, and located near the present site of St. Cloud, in Stearns county. They made part of the journey by railroad, a portion by steamboat and the latter part by team. They arrived at their destination in May, 1855, and were among the very first settlers in that county. The government survey had not yet been made; the old "Territorial Road" was opened that far, but that was the terminus so far as settlement was concerned. The father made arrangements, in 1854, to claim the land which afterward became the original plat of St. Cloud, but, through the duplicity of one in whom he had placed confidence, he was cheated out of it. There they lived through the most trying times in the history of the State, and there our subject, George, grew to manhood.

His father, Harmon Becker, was born in 1797, and for years was a hotel-keeper in Schoharie county, N. Y. He was married to Margaret M. Efner, and they reared a family of eight children — five boys and three girls. Harmon Becker was a man of prominence and ability, and in the prime of his life had a great deal of influence in the locality where he lived. He took a great interest in stock-raising, and imported the first thorough-bred stallion of Duroc blood ever brought to the United States. In slavery days he was a slave-owner, but at the time of the abolition movement he gave his slaves their freedom, and presented them with a forty-acre farm on which to live, notwithstanding their protestations that they

preferred to continue their old relation of master and servant. In 1846 Harmon Becker removed to Washtenaw county, Mich., settling near Ann Arbor. While in that State he erected a large hotel, and later, sold it for $8,000 to a man named Grovener, but lost it; and besides this, lost another $8,000 by becoming surety for another party and having to pay it. After this he followed farming until 1854, when he came to Minnesota to see the country, and, being pleased with it, he made arrangements to locate the land on which the city of St. Cloud is now located. J. L. Wilson was sent for a compass to survey the site, and, immediately upon his return, he ran out the lines, and built a shanty of tamarac rails and slept on the place that night. The next day, when search was made for him, there he was, in the first house on the site, and he, accordingly, claimed the land. Harmon Becker then returned to Michigan, and, the following year, settled in Stearns county, as stated above. He lived there until the time of his death, in January, 1857, aged sixty-six years. The widow, Margaret M., was very sickly at the time of leaving Michigan. She gained strength, however, and recovered, living until January, 1886, when her death occurred at Litchfield. She was eighty years of age. She was a woman of rare personal courage, which stood her in good need during the Indian outbreak. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Becker were members of the Presbyterian church, and exemplary Christian people.

Times were very hard during their first few years' settlement in Stearns county, as all pioneers will realize, and at times it seemed as though starvation stared them in the face. But with that indomitable perseverance and hope for the future which is of necessity a characteristic of the pioneer, they lived through it all. Just as times began to look a little brighter the Indian outbreak occurred, but they stood their ground and lived at or near St. Cloud during all the excitement. Shortly after this, George joined the Sully expedition, and followed the movements of that brigade, acting as sutler's clerk. Upon his return he remained at St. Cloud until 1865, when he went to the Pacific coast, by way of New York city, and as his journeys, hardships and adventures form an interesting narrative, we will briefly review them in this connection. He shipped from the metropolis on the steamer "Golden Rule" for Central America. They crossed the Isthmus by way of the Nicaragua river and lake, their steamer striking a rock and sinking, but the passengers continued their journey on other crafts. The river was so low that a part of the way they were conveyed in small boats, manned by the natives. George Becker finally reached the Pacific ocean and shipped for San Francisco. The second day out they learned from a passing vessel the news of the death of Abraham Lincoln, and the flags were placed at half-mast during the rest of the voyage, and upon their arrival at the metropolis of California, they found the city a solid mass of emblems of mourning in honor of the martyred president. The trip from New York to this point had consumed forty-five days, and George at once sailed for the city of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, and, in a small boat crossed Puget sound to Whatcom county. There he remained for three years, following lumbering, and then returned to St. Cloud, Stearns county, Minn., on which trip he experienced many dangers and hardships. He first shipped on the steamer "California" for San Francisco. When within thirty-five miles of the harbor of the latter place they encountered one of the worst storms ever known on the Pacific and they were driven 500 miles to sea by the gale. The cabin was partly filled with water by the waves rolling over the vessel and the stateroom doors were

broken in by the force of the water. When the vessel pitched and rolled, those in the lower berths were carried to the floor by the water. Some were crying, some were praying, some swearing, and others, as the saying goes, "were throwing up Jonah." After three days the storm subsided, but the waves were mountain high and it was not until the fifth day that they reached San Francisco. Their vessel had been given up for lost and reported wrecked with about eighty others that shared this fate. George Becker then shipped for Panama and on this voyage the vessel he was in took fire. When the alarm was given it created a terrible panic and for a time it looked as though all were lost, but the engine, with a capacity of 320-horse power was attached to the hose, and the flames were extinguished. Four days later, the vessel ran out of fuel, and the masts, yardarms, deck, cattle pens, bacon, rezin and all other loose material was used for fuel, to get ashore at Saline Bay, twelve miles from San Juan del Sura. There they anchored and sent boats to San Juan for coal, while the passengers and crew went ashore in small boats, to cut mahogany wood, securing about forty cords by the time the coal arrived. That night the crew mutinied, and those who refused to do their duty, were brought to time by being tied to the masts. Upon his arrival at Panama, George Becker crossed the Isthmus on the railroad, the trains being queer affairs and running only at the rate of five miles an hour, making no stops. Our subject then shipped on the Atlantic for New York. When two days out, the vessel was wrecked or disabled by the cylinder head being blown out, and for twenty-four hours they were left at the mercy of the sea. They were then taken in tow by another steamer and piloted to the Gulf Stream, off the coast of Cuba, and were then left to drift in to Savannah, Ga. By this time, George Becker had had enough of that kind of life, as for the last three days out, the cabin passengers had nothing to eat but rice, crust coffee and hard tack. Accordingly, he purchased another ticket for New York by rail, through the Southern States. This was shortly after the war, and General Sherman had left Georgia a hard looking country. Provisions were very scarce, and the conductors were obliged to telegraph ahead for supplies for the passengers. Mr. Becker stopped off at several points, including Richmond, Washington and New York, and finally arrived at St. Cloud on February 14, 1868. He remained there, following the vocation of a policeman and various other lines of business until June, 1871, when he returned to the Pacific coast by way of the Central Pacific Railroad, proceeding from San Francisco to Puget Sound. He remained there until the winter of 1876, when he came to Litchfield, Meeker county, Minn. In 1878 he settled on the farm where he now lives, on section 23, Greenleaf township. He has one of the largest farms in the township, and one of the most valuable in the county, and has justly earned the reputation which he bears, of being one of the most desirable citizens, and from his extensive travels and wide association with business, is one of the most intelligent and best-posted men in the county.

On July 18, 1885, Mr. Becker was married to Sophia Vanberg, and they are the parents of two children—William H., born April 28, 1886, and Lillie M., born August 18, 1887, both of whom are living. Mr. Becker is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife attend the Presbyterian Church.

We take pleasure in presenting a portrait of Mr. Becker on another page in this ALBUM.

JOHN MARTIN, an intelligent, thrifty and enterprising farmer, residing on section 5, Harvey township, was born in County

Cavan, Ireland, in May, 1824. His parents, who were Hugh and Elizabeth Martin, were natives of the same county. The father died in Ireland in 1830. The mother came to the United States in 1851, and lived in Pennsylvania until the time of her death, in 1876.

John Martin, the subject of our sketch, grew to manhood in his native land, acquiring the same habits of enterprise, industry and frugality which are so characteristic of his race. In 1848 he left Ireland and came to the United States, landing at New York city on the 23d of May, and two days later he went to Bucks county, Pa., where he remained for four years. At the expiration of that time he went to Schuylkill county, Pa., and remained there from the year 1852 until 1877. While in that State he was employed in mining coal for twenty-seven years. In 1877 he came to Meeker county, Minn., and located on a farm on section 5, in Harvey township, where he has since lived. Since his residence here he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, and now has a valuable farm of 160 acres, a good share of which is under cultivation.

Mr. Martin was married on the 25th of July, 1852, to Mary Farrelly, and their marriage has been blessed with the following-named children: Ellen, born August 22, 1853, died January 25, 1855; Hugh, born October 31, 1855, died October 12, 1857; Joseph, born September 28, 1857; Bridget and Lizzie, born November 17, 1859; John, born November 3, 1861; Mary, born September 18, 1863, died December 17, 1863; Thomas, born January 30, 1870, died same day. Mrs. Martin's parents were both natives of Ireland, where they lived until the time of their death.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin are both active and exemplary members of the Catholic Church. In political matters Mr. Martin affiliates with the democratic party.

NELS EKBOM is one of the prominent farmers of Swede Grove township. He was born in Sweden on the 16th of December, 1849, and came to the United States in 1857, with his parents, Anna and Andrew Ekbom. They settled in Carver county, Minn., where Nels worked part of the time for his father, and the balance of the time for other farmers. In 1865 they came to Meeker county, and from Nels Swanson they rented a farm, on which the village of Litchfield is now located. A year later they removed to Swede Grove township, and took a homestead on section 34, where Nels has since lived. He has been industrious, and the results prove that he is an excellent manager, as he has accumulated a fine property. He now has 120 acres of land, with fine buildings located on the edge of a beautiful grove. He has a goodly lot of stock, and all the necessary farm machinery.

Mr. Ekbom was married on the 16th of July, 1870, to Miss Betsey Nelson, a daughter of Nels and Ellen Peterson, and the couple have had the following children—Anna (deceased), born July 5, 1871, died September 15, 1871; Oscar, born July 22, 1873; Eugene, born August 15, 1875; Ellmer, born November 3, 1878; Anna, born May 8, 1882; and Joseph, born October 8, 1883. Mrs. Ekbom's father is dead and her mother is living in Sweden. Mr. Ekbom's mother is dead, and his father resides with a brother, Simon. Nels Ekbom and wife are members of the Baptist Church, in which he is a deacon. Mr. Ekbom is a prohibitionist in political matters, and takes an active interest in township matters. He has held various local offices, including those of side-supervisor and road overseer.

Mr. Ekbom is a man of the strictest integrity, and is held in high esteem by all. He has been superintendent of the Sunday school for over fifteen years.

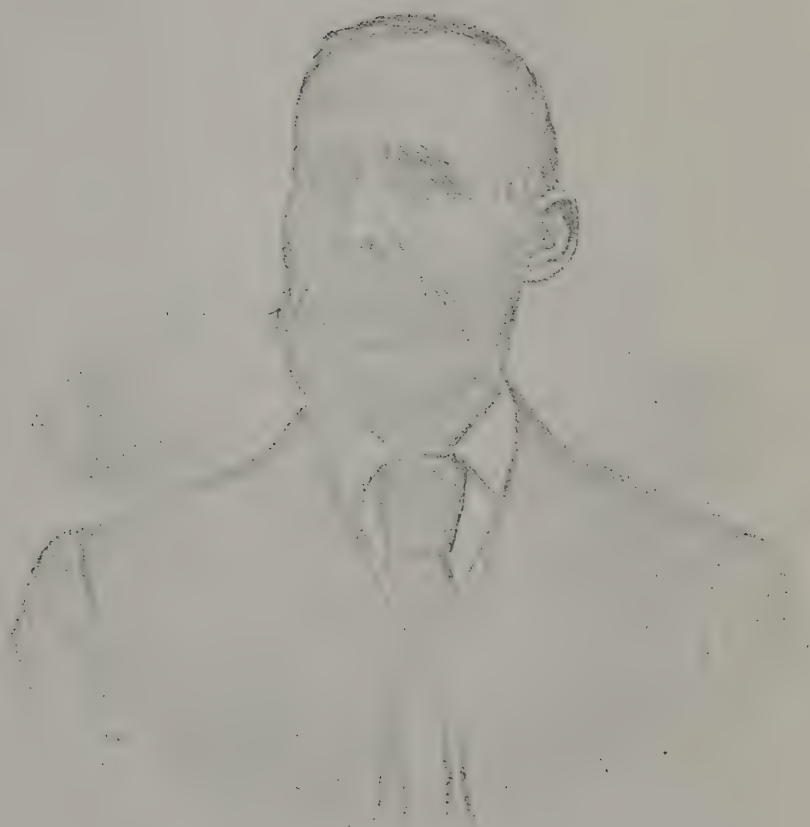
WILLIAM S. COX, one of the leading merchants of the village of Dassel, is the junior partner in the hardware firm of Gallagher & Cox, who succeeded Bartholomew & Co. in 1888. He is, although a man young in years, one of the influential citizens and largely interested in the growth and prosperity of his home village. He is a native of Bakersville, N. C., born in 1853, and is the son of S. D. and Mary (Wright) Cox, natives of Virginia and North Carolina respectively. The father of our subject owned property in Knoxville, Tenn., and when William was but four years of age, the family removed to that place, where they resided until 1860, at which date they returned to Bakersville, N. C., where the parents still live.

The subject of this personal memoir remained with the family until 1870, at which time he returned to Knoxville, but a short time subsequent, removed to Broadhead, Ky., where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for about a year and then, after a short stay in Little Rock, Ark., removed to Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, where he made his home until 1878, when he came to Meeker county, and settled on a farm on section 4, Collinwood township. He was engaged in railroad work while there until 1881, when he purchased a farm on section 33, Dassel township, where he followed a farming life until 1885. He moved into the village in January, 1886, and for a year was a member of the firm of Johnson & Cox, dealers in agricultural implements, and remained in this connection until January, 1887. At that time, having been elected city marshal, he entered upon the duties of the office, but in August following resigned and entered the employ of the Minnesota & Dakota Elevator Co., with whom he remained until the formation of the present firm.

Mr. Cox is a man of family, having been married, April 11, 1878, to Miss Ala E. Wright, a native of Minnesota. They are the parents of four children, of whom the following is a record—Custer, born August 24, 1879; Agnes, whose birth took place November 15, 1880; Soery, born August 15, 1882, and died March 6, 1883; Sampson, the date of whose birth was February 2, 1884; and Maud, who was born December 25, 1887.

ISRAEL J. ANDERSON, a farmer, residing on section 19, and one of the leading citizens of Union Grove township, is a native of Norway, born on the 4th of February, 1851, and is a son of Andrew and Karen Jacobson. His boyhood days were spent in his native land, and in 1868, in company with his mother and step-father, he came to the United States, and they settled first in Racine county, Wis. When Israel started out to earn his own way in the world, he went to the southern part of Minnesota, and for three years he worked in different localities. During this time he married his first wife, her name being, before marriage, Miss Jensine Hendrickson, born on the 21st of June, 1854, a daughter of Hendrick and Maren Olson. She died, leaving three children, whose names were—Hilda, born on the 25th of December, 1873; Albert, born on the 17th of June, 1875, and Martin, born on the 28th of March, 1877.

Some time later Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Anna Jacobson, a daughter of Adrean Jacobson and wife. She was born on the 20th of August, 1861. This marriage has been blessed with four children, as follows—Jensine Nettie, born on the 7th of October, 1880; Adolph B., born on the 24th of February, 1883; Ida, born on the 7th of February, 1885, died on the 17th of July, 1887; and Anna, born on the 1st of March, 1887, died on the 9th of March, 1887.



Geo Becker

Mr. Anderson comes of a nationality, which through their enterprise, thrift, industry and frugality, make the most valuable citizens included in Minnesota's population, and following the habits characteristic of his race, he has accumulated a fine property. He now owns 250 acres of land located on sections 4, 19 and 30, Union Grove township, and has comfortable building improvements located on sections 19 and 30. He has taken an active interest in township matters, and has held various local offices, including those of supervisor and school clerk. In political matters he is a prohibitionist. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

OLE NELSON LINDELL, one of the leading, enterprising merchants of the village of Grove City, is a native of Sweden, born March 9, 1844, and made his home in the land of his birth until after his marriage which took place Nov. 7, 1867, on which day he wedded Miss Ella Nelson. In 1869, the young couple decided to leave their home beneath the frowning rocks and rocking pines of Norway, and seek in the new world that easier road to competence that America affords. On their arrival they came at once to Minnesota, and Mr. Lindell bought a homestead claim in Swede Grove township, of O. Levander. This was in the southeast quarter of section 26, and constituted the south half, and upon this farm he lived some eight years. In 1871 he bought sixty acres more; his father's family emigrated to this country. Renting his place to an individual for six years, Mr. Lindell removed to the village of Grove City, and engaged in the furniture business and gave some attention to his trade, which was that of a carpenter. A year's trial satisfied him that the venture would be a judicious one, he added a full and complete stock of hardware and has now as large an assortment in both lines as is needed by the necessities of the trade. In the cellar of his store building he carries all kinds of heavy hardware; on the first floor shelf and fancy hardware, and the second story is packed with furniture of every description.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindell are the parents of four children, three on earth and one in Heaven. Their records are as follows—Mary Christine, who was born Nov. 27, 1871; Mina Albertina, born in September, 1880; Otto, born Dec. 23, 1885, and died March 25, 1886; Otto Anton, born Feb. 19, 1887.

Mr. Lindell in politics affiliates with the Democratic party and usually supports the candidates of that organization. He has held the position of village trustee for two years, and in March, 1888, was elected president of the village trustees, and is looked upon as a representative citizen. Mrs. Lindell is a consistent member of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

In 1884 our subject became a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, was elected financier and served for two years and was then chosen master workman of the lodge.

CKIMBALL, who was for many years closely connected with the business life of the country, and one of its leading mill owners, although now retired from the active pursuits of trade or manufacture, still keeps up his interests in whatsoever is for the benefit of the community. He is a native of the State of Maine, having been born in Oxford county, Jan. 4, 1832, and is the son of Asa and Esther A. (Walker) Kimball, both of whom were natives of the "Pine Tree State." His mother was a daughter of the celebrated Col. Dexter Walker, whose history is too well known to be repeated in this connection.

The subject of this memoir was reared in Androscoggin county, Me., and received a fair business education. From his boyhood he has always had a taste for study, and is to-day a ripe scholar. On reaching the years of manhood he embarked in mercantile business, which he carried on successfully for some thirteen years in his native State and then came to Minnesota, locating at Forest City in the fall of 1867. The same year, the firm of Hines, Kimball & Beedy built the large flouring mill at that place, and the same time opened a store in the village. This business arrangement continued until 1873, when Mr. Hines retired from the firm, the company having erected the Manannah flour mill on the Crow River, some ten miles above Forest City. This last Mr. Hines took and operated for several years, the business at Forest City being continued by Kimball & Beedy until 1882, when Mr. Kimball retired from the business on account of ill-health, paying all his attention to the improvement of his place, one of the handsomest in Forest City township, and to bee keeping, in which he is pre eminently successful.

Mr. Kimball was united in marriage, February 7, 1854, with Miss Phœbe Manwell and they are the parents of two children: Georgiana, the wife of Dr. W. E. Chapman, of Litchfield, and Edna Cecil, at home. Both Mr. K. and his estimable wife, are members of the Baptist Church. He is a republican in politics, and is filling the offices of justice of the peace and coroner, and is a pension and real estate agent. He has held the office of justice for over fifteen years.

DOCTOR F. E. BISSELL, one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons in this part of the State, settled at Litchfield in 1871, and began the practice of his profession in Meeker county. Doctor Bissell is a native of Wisconsin, and was the first male child born in Washington county, of that State—his birth having occurred on December 27, 1845. His parents were Cyrus and Amanda (Case) Bissell, both of whom were natives of Connecticut; but they had settled in Washington county, Wis., in June, 1845, and were therefore among the oldest settlers of that region. The Doctor was raised upon a farm, but at an early age entered a drug store, and remained at that business for five years. When he was eighteen he enlisted in the United States Navy, and served on the U. S. Gunboat "Lexington," on the Mississippi river, and was in a number of minor engagements. The Doctor served as surgeon's steward, and was finally mustered out of service on June 9, 1865. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and the following winter entered the Charity Hospital College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1869. He first began practice in Clinton Junction, Wis., and remained there until coming to Litchfield in 1871. He has since pursued his practice here, and has attained a wide reputation as well as a profitable business. It should be stated, however, that since his settlement here, he has been absent eleven months. In the spring of 1878 he removed to Cold Springs, Stearns county, and opened a drug store. In the fall of that year he was elected to the legislature on the republican ticket. In the spring of the following year, he returned to Litchfield, where he has since lived.

Dr. Bissell was married on June 19, 1875, to Miss Addie F. Simons, of New York. They have two children—Emily S., who was born in November, 1875, and Frank S., who was born in October, 1878. The family are prominent members of the Episcopal Church.

Dr. Bissell has always taken an active interest in all public and political matters, and takes a prominent part in the affairs of that party. In 1880 he was elected a mem-

ber of the council, and in the spring of 1886 he was elected mayor of the city. The Doctor is the oldest practitioner now following the profession of medicine at Litchfield, and has a large practice. He is a member of the State Medical Association, and is president of the Pension Examining Board. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic; was a charter member and one of the first officers of E. Branham Post, which was organized in 1873, and was one of the charter members of Frank Daggett Post, No. 35. He was elected surgeon of the latter Post at its first meeting, and still holds that position. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, being identified with Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 89, A. F. and A. M., and Rabboni Chapter, No. 37, R. A. M.

WILLIAM H. MILLER, the owner of a finely cultivated farm of eighty acres of land on section 8, Kingston township, came to Meeker county in August, 1865. He was born in Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., January 2, 1814, and is the son of David and Anna Maria (Bennett) Miller, natives of the "Empire State," where his father died. In 1838 the mother of our subject came to Beaver Dam, Wis., where she is now living, having passed her ninetieth birthday. Her second husband was Andrew Sears, who died in 1855.

Our subject received a common-school education in his native State, and, as he grew to manhood, engaged in the milling business and farming with his uncle, Sheldon Sears, spending some thirty years in various kinds of mills. He moved to Wisconsin with his mother, and, when the tocsin of war sounded, enlisted, November 5, 1861, in the Eighth Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery, and veteranized in the same battery in February, 1864. He was an active participant in a number of engagements, among which were the battles of Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Murfreesboro. He was discharged at the close of the war, August 10, 1865, at Milwaukee, and came direct to Meeker county, arriving here the last day of that month.

Mr. Miller was married in 1834 to Miss Ellenor Gregory, from whom he was shortly afterward divorced. He was subsequently married to Miss Clarissa Nodine, and two children were born to them—Susan M. and Charles S. Miller. After this Mr. Miller removed to Wisconsin, and a short time later to Chicago, Ill. In 1852 his second wife died while on a visit to Portage City, Wis.

Mr. Miller was united in marriage December 26, 1855, with Miss Susan Sanders, a native of Steuben county, N. Y., born November 14, 1837, and daughter of David and Susan (Wakefield) Sanders, both of whom are deceased, the mother in 1852, and the father in 1882. Her father died in Portage county, Wis., whither he had removed many years before. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of nine children—Eugene, born May 20, 1859; Edwin, born April 20, 1867; Emma, born July 22, 1868; Jennie V., born July 2, 1870; and Bertram D., born October 3, 1878. These are all living. Those deceased are—Etta R., born August 25, 1856, died in infancy; Nellie M., born June 9, 1861, died May 25, 1875; Alice B., wife of Wilford Downing, died November 8, 1883; and Jessie, born May 25, 1874, died November 1, 1884.

AMONG the most prominent newspaper men in Meeker county should be classed H. I. Peterson, editor and proprietor of the Litchfield *Independent*. He is a native of Goodhue county, Minn., born at Red Wing, on the 14th of February, 1857. He

was raised upon a farm, attending district schools during the winter months until he had reached the age of fifteen, and in the mean time coming with his parents to Meeker county, Minn., in 1867. When he had reached the age mentioned he entered the office of the Meeker county *News* as an apprentice to learn the printing business, and remained there for about two years. After that time he was engaged chiefly at his trade as a compositor until 1876 when he bought a half interest in the Litchfield *Independent*, of which he is now sole proprietor.

Mr. Peterson was married in 1881 to Miss Jessie Doll, of Meeker county. They have three children — Edward Leroy, Florence Edith, and Bessie Frances. Mr. Peterson takes an active interest in all matters which tend to advance the interests of either town or county; is a capable writer, and his paper is deservedly influential and popular.

JAMES H. MORRIS, one of the most prominent citizens, as well as one of the most extensive farmers and stock-raisers in Meeker county, is a resident of section 22, Litchfield township. He is a native of Fort Niagara, N. Y., was born on the 26th of September, 1845, and is a son of Colonel Thompson and Martha B. (Upham) Morris. His father was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth United States Infantry, was a prominent and influential man of his times, and died on the 14th of February, 1870. James H. Morris' great grandparents came from Wales in 1715, and located near Philadelphia. His grandfather, James C. Morris, emigrated to Ohio in 1814; he had seen service in the Tripolitan war, and was one of those captured on the frigate Philadelphan, and held prisoner for two years by the Bashaw of Tripoli.

James H. Morris, the subject of this sketch, began life for himself when about sixteen years of age, by clerking for Col. J. D. Bingham, chief quartermaster of the Seventeenth corps, but was taken sick in front of Vicksburg, and returned home. After recuperating he began clerking for Capt. H. B. Goodrich, A. Q. M., and continued until March, 1864, when he enlisted in the 137th Ohio Infantry. In the following June he was promoted to second lieutenant in the Tenth New York Artillery, and served in the front of Petersburg and Richmond during the summer of 1864, and in the campaign of Shenandoah Valley, Va., in the fall of 1864. During the winter of 1865 he was in the front of Petersburg and Richmond, on the Bermuda front; and after the collapse of the Confederacy, was on duty in Petersburg, on the staff of post-commandant Col. George C. Kibble, of the Sixth New York Artillery. He was finally mustered out of the service on the 30th of June, 1865, at Sackett's Harbor, New York. After the close of the war he went West, and finally located in Minneapolis. In March, 1869, he removed to Dassel, Meeker county, where he erected a saw mill and built the first store. In December, 1873, he removed to Litchfield and engaged in the milling and mercantile business. His name is closely indentified with the growth and development of Litchfield, and he figures prominently in the business history of the county seat. On the 1st of April, 1875, he was appointed postmaster of that place, and retained the office until the 30th of June, 1887. He now resides on his magnificent farm of several hundred acres, on the western shore of Lake Ripley, and devotes his attention to his extensive farming and stock-raising interests. Mr. Morris has taken a prominent and active interest in all public matters. He was first lieutenant of Company H, First Regiment Minnesota National Guards, from its organization until March 1, 1888; is a member of Golden Fleece Lodge No. 89, A. F. & A. M., and was its master for a

number of years; a member of Rabboni Chapter, No. 39, and is the present eminent commander of Mileta Commandery No. 17, Knights Templar. He is also a prominent member of Frank Daggett post, G. A. R.

Mr. Morris was married at Minneapolis on the 13th of July, 1870, to Miss Florence J. Williams. She is a daughter of John G. and Jane S. Williams. Her father died in July, 1880, and her mother is now living in Minneapolis. Mrs. Williams, her mother, has five children who are now living, as follows; Florence J., now Mrs. Morris, of Litchfield; Lou B., now Mrs. James E. Upham, of Litchfield; J. C. Williams, Marcia A. and Sallie E., of Minneapolis.

Mr. Morris has one brother and one sister — Charles A. and Maria L., both of whom are unmarried and are living in Minneapolis.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Morris has been blessed with the following named children — Mattie F., Louise J., James C., Thompson C. and Richard W. (twins), and Harbron W., all of whom are living except Thompson C., who died at the age of seven months.

We take pleasure in presenting a portrait of Mr. Morris on another page in this ALBUM.

MENUS O'KEEFFE, a well known, successful and highly-respected farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 6, Manannah township, is one of the most prominent citizens of the northern part of the county, and is one whose enterprise and thrift are evidenced by the fact that the building improvements, which have been erected on his farm, are a credit to the neighborhood in which he lives.

Mr. O'Keeffe was born in County Cork, Ireland, on the 1st of November, 1830, and is a son of Menus and Charlotte (Fillpot) O'Keeffe. He remained in the land of his birth until January, 1853, when he sailed for the New World, landing in New York city April 12, 1853. They had a hard voyage, and for a time he lost hope of ever seeing the United States, from hunger and starvation, as the vessel sprung a leak; but finally landed in safety. Our subject worked at gardening for six months, at 100th street, Bloomingdale road, N. Y., and from there went to Manhattanville, and drove an express wagon between that point and Fulton street, from September until the following March, 1854, being without mitts or overcoat. Speaking of it he says: "I felt comfortable, as my Irish blood was warm and young at that time." In April, 1854, he went to work as hostler and groom in a hotel on the Bloomingdale road, N. Y., and remained for five years. In 1859 he began work in the Central Park, N. Y., which he continued for five years, and then started for the "Great West," and the headwaters of the "mighty Mississippi." He landed at Minneapolis, and for two years was employed on the Manitoba railroad at Cedar Lake, and also at brick-making. In the fall of 1866 he came to Meeker county, driving through by team, and located on section 6, Manannah township, where he still lives. He is comfortably fixed, as the saying goes, in this world's goods, and has a very pleasant home, a good wife and an intelligent family. He owns 240 acres of land, a goodly portion of which is under cultivation, and also does considerable in the stock-raising line. In political matters he is a democrat.

Mr. O'Keeffe was married in July, 1856, to Julia McLoney, and they have been the parents of nine children, as follows—William, Menus, Mary, Sharlotte, John, Elizabeth, Julia, Margaret and James. All the children are living, except William, Mary and Sharlotte, who died and were buried in New York city. Both Mr. and Mrs. O'Keeffe are zealous and prominent members of the Catholic Church.

Mr. O'Keeffe's parents died in Meeker county. Mrs. O'Keeffe's parents were natives of Ireland, and are still residents of County Cork, in their native land.

THOMAS H. BOGAR, who came to Minnesota in the spring of 1866, was born November 10, 1810, in Juniata county, Penn., on the banks of that beautiful river known in poetry as the "Blue Juniata," where his childhood years were spent. He was brought up as a miller, that being his father's occupation. When a mere lad the family moved to Hawkins county, Tenn., where he assisted his father in running a large flouring mill. On leaving the mill he learned the saddler's trade; and at the age of twenty-one he went to Russell county, Va., and commenced business at Lebanon, the county seat. Here he met and married Sallie T., daughter of Garland and Martitia (Thurston) Hurt; of this union were born eleven children, —six sons and five daughters, nine of whom reached the years of maturity. In the year of 1837 he removed from Russell to Tazewell county, locating at Thompson's Gap. Intending to go to Oregon by way of the overland route—the only way at that time—he turned a considerable part of his means into extra good horses and wagons. But before he succeeded in closing up his business the great financial crisis came. Embarrassed by his own debts, and that of a friend for whom he was surety, he succeeded in meeting his own liabilities, but saw his property sold at public auction to satisify creditors of the man for whom he had indorsed. He was broke. When the worst of the crash was over—being sued, he sued no one—he collected what he could of his outstanding notes and accounts, and bought a small farm (100 acres) located in Thompson Valley. Here he endeavored with indifferent success to dig a living out of the ground. After five years' residence on the farm he sold out and removed to Piketon, Pike county, Ky. Here he worked at his trade, employing only two assistants, holding at the same time the office of postmaster, to which he was appointed soon after his arrival in the village. In 1851 he removed to John's Creek valley same county, and leasing land, engaged in raising grain and stock, in which pursuit he was fairly successful until the breaking out of the civil war, when his property was again lost in various ways. In politics he was a democrat; in religion a Methodist. He was beloved by all, especially by the young, who liked to congregate at the house of the kind and genial man. He was at one time a slave holder, the property coming from his wife's estate; but he always thought the system a curse.

In the stormy days of secession, he took the field as a campaign speaker; being well read in history, more especially the history of his own country, his opponent, a young man of the legal profession, soon learned that the quiet farmer, who knew how to grind wheat, make a saddle, or lead a meeting, also knew how to make a speech. On one occasion, after the speeches had been delivered, a man walked up to Mr. Bogar and struck him over the head with a cane. The blow stunned him, but recovering himself, Mr. Bogar walked away, got on his horse and went to the next precinct, telling people that the blow was their best argument.

On the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the fourteenth Regiment, U. S. Infantry, serving about three months, principally as a scout, and was then discharged for disability. Mr. Bogar's sons, like himself, were strong Union men. Joseph, the oldest, cast one of the two Lincoln votes in Pike county, Ky., Moses H., the second son, enlisted in the same regiment as the father, and at the same time. John G., the third son, only a lad, later enlisted in the Thirty-Ninth Kentucky.

In 1866, Mr. Bogar came to Minnesota bringing most of his family with him, and located on section 2, Collinwood, where he lived until the time of his death, November 1, 1868. The widow still lives on the homestead, and Mrs. C. A. Pauley, her daughter, has lived with her most of the time.

ANDREW W. EKLUND is one of the leading and most successful farmers and stock-raisers in Danielson township, being a resident of section 5, in that subdivision of Meeker county. He comes from the same sturdy race which forms such a large element in Meeker county's population, having been born in Sweden on the 31st of March, 1846, being a son of John and Bertha Olson. He remained in his native land until 1869, when he came to the United States, and, shortly after his arrival, he settled in Michigan, where he was employed in the iron mines and where he remained about seven years. At the expiration of that time, thinking that he could better his condition, financially and otherwise, he came to Meeker county, Minn., and purchased a farm on section 5, in Danielson township, where he has since lived. He now has a splendid farm of 160 acres, upon which he has put excellent improvements, having erected a fine house, barn and other farm buildings. Mr. Eklund is in very comfortable circumstances, and he owes all he has to his own efforts and industry, as he was almost penniless when he came to the United States, his sister having advanced him the money with which to pay his fare. Since coming to Meeker county he has lost several crops through the grasshoppers, but, considering everything, he has been very successful and is now in comfortable circumstances. In political matters Mr. Eklund affiliates with the democratic party. He takes a commendable interest in educational matters, and has held the office of school treasurer for eight years.

Mr. Eklund was married on the 24th of June, 1870, to Miss Sophia Larson, a daughter of Lars and Bertha Olson, who was born on the 18th of December, 1849. Their marriage has been blessed with three children, as follows—Anna Sophia, born May 4, 1871; Mary Josephina, born April 28, 1873; and Charles William, born July 23, 1882.

CHARLES A. GREENLEAF, the junior member of the firm of W. H. Greenleaf & Son, lumber dealers of Litchfield, is, in the opinion of his fellow townsmen, one of the most promising young business men of the village. He was born in Meeker county, Minn., Oct. 27, 1861, and is the son of Hon. William H. Greenleaf, one of the most influential and leading citizens of the county. In his younger days, Charles received his primary education in the primitive log cabin school houses of the period, around whose rugged walls fond memories throw the glamour of boyhood's halcyon days. After the family removed to Litchfield, our subject commenced a more advanced course of schooling, finishing with a course in the excellent high school of Litchfield, and was graduated with the first class to finish in that institution. He at once assumed a position in his father's place of business and continued in his employ until attaining his majority in 1882, when he entered into the present firm. He is also engaged in the real estate business, owning and controlling an addition to the city of Minneapolis, in connection with H. S. Branham; and also an addition to the village of Litchfield, in company with others.

January 18, 1887, Mr. Greenleaf was united in marriage with Miss Hattie D.

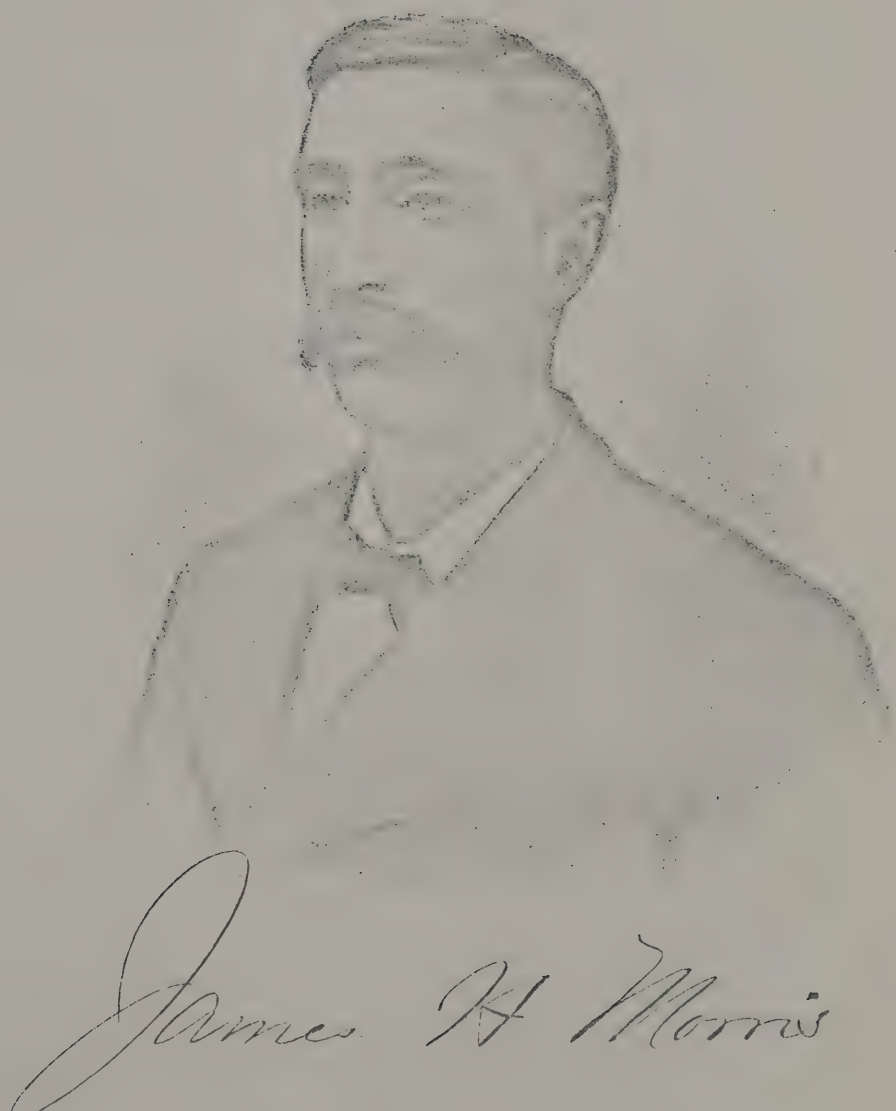
Campbell, a native of Manchester, Conn., but reared in Hartford, the same State. Mr. Greenleaf is a careful business man and occupies a prominent place in the estimation of his fellow citizens. He is at the present a member of the village council, represent ing the first ward.

CARL SCHULTZ, a prominent old settler of Meeker county, residing on section 23, in Harvey township, was born in the western part of Prussia, on the 24th of May, 1830. He remained in his native land during his boyhood days, and until the 1st of April, 1854, when he sailed for America, landing in the city of New York on the 17th of May. Two days later he went to Chicago, and remained near that city, working in a lime-kiln for about two months. Chicago was then only a small village. From there he went to the pineries of Northern Michigan, and remained there until 1855, when he returned to Chicago. In October, 1856, he started for Meeker county, Minn., landing at Forest City on the 1st of November, 1856, and remained there until the 10th of the following May. He then went to Minneapolis and worked during the summer on a farm near by, for R. P. Russell. The following winter he worked near Forest City, getting out fence rails. In the meantime, on the 1st of November, 1856, he had taken a preëmption on section 23, Harvey township, and during the summer of 1858 he put in some crops and worked on the place, remaining upon it until the spring of 1862, when he went to Minneapolis, where he worked at the mason's trade until the following October. He then returned to Harvey, remained about a month and went to Fort Snelling, where, on the 10th of December, 1863, he enlisted in Company D, Second Minnesota Cavalry. He served in the Northwest, was with the Sully expedition and remained in the service until the 1st of September, 1865, when he was discharged on account of sickness, and returned to Harvey township, where his brother Rudolph was living. He remained with his brother during the winter, until he was able to walk again, and then went to Minneapolis and spent the summer working on the Russell farm. The ensuing winter was spent in Harvey, and the following summer he was engaged at mason work at Minneapolis. Then, in the fall of 1867, he returned to Harvey and has since made this his home.

On the 17th of November, 1867, he was married to Miss Minna Theile, and the fruits of their union have been five children, all of whom are still living, as follows—Louisa, Ida, Clara, Minnie and Carl. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz are active members of the Lutheran Church and devout Christians. Mr. Schultz has taken an active interest in all matters calculated to benefit his township, and is one of the most substantial and highly respected citizens of the county.

It may be of interest to state that Mr. Shultz's farm-house was used as headquarters by the Indians when the attack was made on Forest City in 1862.

MARCELLUS GREENWOOD, one of the "brave boys in blue," now living in Forest Prairie township, on section 26, came to the county in 1881, and bought eighty acres of land of Michael Flynn, where he now lives. He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, August 25, 1832, and is the son of Carlos and Rosa Ann (Duquet) Greenwood, natives of Canada, who emigrated to New York in 1830, where they made their home until 1866. The mother died in the Empire State, after which the father of our subject removed to Sibley


James H Morris

county, Minn. Marcellus was married, October 12, 1853, to Miss Rosanna Gesmer, who is also a native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and by this union there has been born a family of twelve children — Libby, Mary, Allen, Frank, Emma, Louisa, Sophia, Edward, Stephen, Jerome, Rosa and Maggie. All the children are married except the last five. In his political views Mr. Greenwood coincides with the republican party. His family are zealous members of the Roman Catholic church.

During the late civil war, December 28, 1863, our subject enlisted in Company M, Eighteenth New York Cavalry, and served with that gallant regiment, being transferred to Company I, until May 31, 1866, when he was mustered out of service at Victoria, Texas, and returned to his home. His service was chiefly performed in Virginia, the regiment being attached to the Army of the Potomac.

AUGUST DAVIDSON, a farmer on section 18, Acton township, is one of the pioneers of Minnesota, having settled within its boundaries while it was yet a territory. Mr. Davidson is a son of David and Kate Nelson, and was born in Sweden on the 1st of June, 1838. He came to the United States in 1854, and came direct to Chisago county, Minnesota. He remained there a few weeks and then went to Wisconsin, where, for two years, he was employed by one man in farming, after which he worked another year for a neighbor. He then went to the pineries and was employed at lumbering and "on the drive" until the fall of 1864, when he enlisted in Company D, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. They were sent South for service and participated in several skirmishes but not in any pitched battle. After a year's service, the war closed and being honorably discharged he returned to the pineries of Wisconsin, where he worked until the spring of 1868. During that spring he came to Meeker county, Minn., and bought land in Acton township. He at once began farming, and has since made this his home. He has been very successful and now owns 270 acres of land, and has it improved with substantial farm buildings. He does a general farming and stock-raising business.

Mr. Davidson was married on the 25th of June, 1868, to Matilda Anderson, and their union has been blessed with the following named children — Levi, born May 20, 1869; George, born November 11, 1875; Clara, born June 9, 1882; and Arthur, born November 28, 1884. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. In political matters Mr. Davidson affiliates with the republican party. The parents of Mr. Davidson still reside in Sweden, their native land, while those of Mrs. Davidson are residents of Meeker county.

JOHN J. SUNDQUIST, the photographic artist and notion and clothing dealer of Dassel, is a fair representative of the class of self-made men who have "climbed the ladder rung by rung" to an easy competence. Born among the wild and picturesque scenery of Sweden, April 28, 1846, the son of John and Keser Johnson, his boyhood and youth were passed in his native land. His father served in the Swedish National Guards, and remained in that kingdom until his death.

The subject of our narrative, when about twenty-three years of age, feeling the impossibility of raising himself financially above the estate in which he was born in that country, determined to seek his fortune in the newer countries across the sea, and embarking, landed upon the shores of America, and made his way to Pepin county, Wis. On his arrival there, with but fifty cents in his pocket, he was taken down sick, and felt that

the fortune of the poor emigrant was at a very low ebb. As soon as he recovered, he started for Minnesota, and on reaching the river, opposite Lake City, had but twenty-five cents to his name. Something to eat cost fifteen of this, and ten cents to cross the river, landed him in Minnesota totally penniless and friendless, and the prospect looked dark to him indeed. Instead of sitting down to grieve about it, however, he found work with a farmer near Rochester, with whom he remained until fall. In the spring of 1870 he commenced work on the river division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, grading, and was soon made foreman of a gang of men. The following spring he went to Scott county, this State, when he commenced contracting for grading on the Hastings & Dakota railroad, and worked hard until the fall, when he went to St. Paul and there bought a boarding house and saloon which he only ran a short time. About the last of 1871, he removed to Carver county, and took some more contracts for grading, and there remained until the stoppage of work in 1872. Purchasing some land in connection with others, he platted and established the village of Norwood, where he made his home until 1885, following railroad construction during the summer months, and photography in the winters. The restless activity that ever prompted him to better his condition, induced him in the spring of 1885, to sell out his interests in Norwood, and remove to Dassel village, where he purchased ten acres of ground adjoining the town site, where he put up his residence. Later the same season, he purchased some town lots and put up the brick store building which he now occupies, laying out in these improvements about $4,500. In the summer of 1886, Mr. Sundquist put in a stock of drugs, but a few months later disposed of them and opened a stock of notions, to which he added afterwards, clothing and boots and shoes. In connection with this business he carries on the photographic art gallery, the second story being fitted up for that business.

Mr. Sundquist was married in October, 1871, to Miss Anna Swenson, a native of Sweden. Since becoming a citizen of Dassel, Mr. Sundquist has taken a deep interest in all matters relating to his adopted home, and the people, believing that a man who has been so successful in his own affairs, would be so in the public's, elected him to the position of member of the village board of trustees in 1888.

B P. NELSON, one of the most prominent and successful business men in the county, is a member of the firm of Nelson, Johnson & Larson, dealers in general merchandise at Litchfield. Mr. Nelson is a native of Sweden, born on the 29th of October, 1840, and is a son of Nels and Johanna Anderson. His early life was spent in the land of his birth, but in 1862, with his parents, he embarked for America, and after a voyage of eleven weeks they landed on the shores of the new world and proceeded to St. Paul. It had been their intention to settle on Foot Lake, in Kandiyohi county, Minn., but, learning of the Indian outbreak, their plans were changed, and shortly afterward B. P. Nelson, our subject, went to Galesburg, Knox county, Ill., where he remained from October, 1862, until the following May. We next find him in Chicago, where he remained for six months at work in a brickyard. The following winter was spent in the pineries of Michigan, after which he settled at St. Paul, Minn., and for two years and a half worked in an agricultural warehouse for Bigelow, Murdock & Co. After leaving there, for about a year he was at various places, principally in Meeker county, and in Cottage Grove, and then went to Nicollet county, and started a store

at New Sweden. Two years and a half later he sold his business to his brother in-law, John Burke, and came to Litchfield, arriving here during the year 1871. Upon his arrival he, with his brother, Andrew Nelson, engaged in the general mercantile business, and continued in it for three years, when the business was sold to A. Cairncross. After this our subject was engaged in farming and buying grain until 1880, when the present firm of Nelson, Johnson & Larson was formed, and he has since devoted his time to the interests of the firm.

Mr. Nelson was married on the 31st of May, 1878, to Emily E. Johnson, and they are the parents of four children, one of whom died in infancy, and the other three—Archie E., Clara E. and Bertram C.—are living.

Mr. Nelson has taken a prominent and active interest in all matters of a public nature, and he has been closely identified with the growth and development of business enterprises of Litchfield. He has been one of the directors of the Meeker County Bank ever since its organization.

ANDREW CARLSON, a successful farmer residing on section 17, Greenleaf township, was born in Sweden, on the 17th of February, 1825. His parents were both natives of the same country, and lived there until the time of their deaths. Andrew learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at that and other vocations in his native land until 1869, when he sailed for America. Shortly after his arrival he went to Michigan, where he was employed chiefly at mining, and remained until 1874, when he came to Meeker county, Minn., and purchased the farm in Greenleaf township, where he has since lived. He has a well-cultivated farm of 120 acres, and devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Carlson was married, in 1856, to Maria C. Olson, a native of Sweden. She bore him two children, and died in Sweden on the 23d of February, 1868. The children were Andrew G. and Alfred G. Anderson. Andrew was born in 1860, and died in infancy.

Alfred G. Anderson, the second child, was born in Sweden, on the 21st of December, 1863, and came to America when still a lad, with his father, with whom he still lives. Alfred was married, on the 4th of July, 1885, to Augusta E. Hagerstrom, and the couple have had one child—Elmer T., born May 12, 1886.

The father and son are both intelligent, progressive citizens. They are prohibitionists in political matters. The family are members of the Swedish Baptist Church.

AUGUST SWANSON, a progressive and successful farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 17, Cedar Mills township, is a native of Sweden, where he was born on the 15th of June, 1844. His early life was spent in his native land, where he remained until he had reached the age of twenty-four, and then came to the United States. Upon his arrival he went to Marquette County, Mich., where he secured work in the iron mines. He remained there for about five years, and then started West, and on March 13, 1874, in company with his brother, Fred Swanson, he arrived in Meeker county, Minn., and together they purchased the farm which had been originally taken by J. V. Branham, in the northern part of Greenleaf township. August lived there with his brother until 1876, when he sold his interest in the place. After that he worked in that township for two years, and in 1878 he purchased the farm on section 17, Cedar Mills township, where he still resides, erecting the house in which he lives, in 1880. He has a

valuable farm of 200 acres, a good share of which is under cultivation, and has substantial and comfortable building improvements. He devotes his attention extensively to stock-raising in connection with his farming, and by his integrity, industry and enterprise he has gained the reputation of being one of the most substantial and most highly respected citizens of the township.

Mr. Swanson was married, November 24, 1879, to Mrs. Christina Erickson, a native of Sweden, who was born October 7, 1832.

JOHN C. KRUGER, a prominent and representative citizen of Ellsworth township, living on section 8, came to this county May 27, 1862, and settled on section 8 of the same town, where he remained until the Indian outbreak that fall. At that time he went to Forest City, Kingston, and Clearwater, but soon came back and remained that winter in Forest City. In the spring he moved to a farm in that vicinity, and from there after one season spent in Greenleaf township, came to his present residence, where he took up eighty acres under the homestead law, to which he has added some 300 acres, and now has an excellent farm.

Mr. Kruger was born in the northern part of Germany, May 1, 1815, and is the son of Charles D. Kruger, who was the parent of five children — four besides our subject — William, Herman, Charles and Mary, the latter the widow of John Putzer, of Greenleaf.

Mr. Kruger remained in the "fatherland" until 1851, when he sought in free America the chance for achieving a competency denied in the land of his birth, so down-trodden is it by military despotism. He located in Illinois, where he remained until coming to Minnesota. Before leaving his native country, October 20, 1846, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Long, a native of the same Empire, a daughter of Fred Long. She was born March 20, 1824. By this union there have been born five children, as follows — Charles, Ferdinand, Mary, Minnie and Lizzie. In his political faith Mr. Kruger strongly clings to the republican doctrines, and supports the candidates of that party.

FRANK McINTYRE, a well-to-do and prosperous farmer of Manannah township, has his beautiful home upon section 26, and is surrounded by his magnificent estate of 440 acres of as fine land as any in the county. He is a native of County Cavan, Ireland, born May 12, 1832, and is the son of James and Mary (Clark) McIntyre. He remained in the land of his birth until nineteen years of age, when perceiving the impossibility of getting ahead in that landlord-ridden land, he emigrated to the New World, landing in New York city, staying there a year; in the fall of 1852, came West, and located in Joliet, Ill., where he was employed in the stone quarries until 1865, a good share of the time as foreman. In the meantime, however, he spent four months in Cuba, laying the first street-car tracks in Havanna.

In June, 1863, Mr. McIntyre made a trip to Meeker county with the intention of taking up a homestead. Part of the way was made on foot, notwithstanding the warnings and expostulations of the parties along the line of his march, as there was a fresh Indian scare that summer growing out of the killing of Captain Cady. Arriving at Forest City, the water was too high to cross, so on the advice of F. McCusker, he decided to take a homestead on section 26. This was the first claim made north of the Crow river. He returned to St. Cloud, and filed his entry on the homestead, and returned to Joliet, where he staid until 1865. In July of that

year he brought his family by team as far as LaCrosse and then he returned to Joliet to finish some work. The family continued their journey from LaCrosse in company with his wife's brothers and father, and upon arriving here the wife stayed with the McCusker family — (her brother-in-law). A cabin was commenced on McIntyre's claim, which was the first house erected in the township north of the Crow river. October 18 the cabin was raised — those who helped being James and Peter McIntyre, Owen Quinn, Peter McMahon, Fergus McCusker, Edward Murphy, Michael and James McNulty and possibly a few others. Mrs. McIntyre cooked their dinner under an oak tree. On the 22d of November Mr. McIntyre arrived and at once began finishing the cabin, but it was not finished with doors, etc., until the 20th of December. In the meantime, however, they decided to occupy the cabin, so he waded the river and brought over his wife and they accordingly "moved in." One of their first mishaps was the loss of their only pan of bread dough which their dog made a meal of, and Mr. McIntyre had to go hungry until his wife went to McCusker's for more provisions. During the following winter, 1865-6, he completed his stable, finishing it about dark New Year's day. His horses refused to go into it for the first time in the dark, so he was obliged to blanket them and let them stand outside till daylight. A storm came up which made it severe for the dumb animals, but they could not be forced into their new quarters until light gave them confidence. As he was the first settler on that side of the Crow river, he was often cut off from neighbors by high water. He at once went to work to develop the place, and from this humble beginning, by incessant labor, natural business tact, and commendable frugality, has built up his present fortune. Mr. McIntyre devotes considerable attention to stock, having now a fine herd of about sixty head of cattle, besides horses. His building improvements are among the finest in the township, being surrounded by a fine natural grove.

The subject of this sketch was married August 20, 1856, to Miss Mary McNulty, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, who is the mother of four children as follows — Mary, born May 9, 1857; James P., born March 9, 1859; Charles F., born December 6, 1862; and Rosa A., born August 25, 1864.

The first Catholic services in the township were held in the log cabin referred to above, by Father Anthony, of the Benedictine Order. This was on the 3d of August, 1866, when Michael McNulty, the father of Mrs. McIntyre, died.

WILLIAM H. SEGAR, a prominent and influential agriculturist of Darwin township, is a representative of the thrifty, progressive and enterprising New England people, who have pushed their way through every obstacle, in every clime and every land, and have carried with them everywhere the civilization and progress of their forefathers, as well as that of the present age.

Mr. Segar was born in Massachusetts, July 7, 1832, and is the son of Charles H. and Ursula (Taylor) Segar, both of whom have passed to their reward beyond the grave. In his New England home our subject was reared, and there received the education which is the birthright of every citizen of that portion of our great Republic. In January, 1854, he left the barren soil of the "Old Bay State," and came to the fertile West, settling in Jackson county, Iowa. Two years later, finding that part of the State too hilly for him, he removed to Jones county, the same State, where he remained some two or three years. Monroe county was the next scene of his labors, but in 1868 he re-

moved to the Missouri slope of Iowa, and settled in Monona county, where he remained until about 1870, when he came to Meeker county. He at first settled on section 4, in Darwin township, but four years later moved to Kingston, and after spending some time in the various villages in the county, returned to Darwin and located on section 6, where he now lives.

August 5, 1858, Mr. Segar was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Lewis, a native of Vermont, and daughter of Moses and Julia Lewis. By this union there have been eleven children, as follows — Charles D., Eudora, Lulu M., Anna, Frank E., Harry S., Ernest E., Emmett E., Bessie P., Freddie and Samuel G. The four first named were born in Monroe county, Iowa; Frank in Monona county, same State, and the rest in Meeker county, Minn.

In political matters Mr. Segar affiliates with the prohibition party, his views coinciding with the principles of that organization.

ANDREW O. LAWSON, senior member of the general merchandise firm of A. O. Lawson & Co., one of the leading merchants of Grove City, was born in Sweden, November 3, 1855, and is the son of Lasse and Christina Ostradson. In 1872 he crossed the ocean in search of fortune and happiness, and for a time was engaged in taking care of and driving the carriage horses of a business man in Minneapolis. During the summer of that year he came to Acton township and worked in the harvest fields of this locality, and spent the following winter here in attending school. In the spring he returned to Minneapolis, where he was variously employed for some two years. Returning to Meeker county he entered the employ of Peter E. Hanson, with whom he remained five years. In the spring of 1881, in company with O. H. Peterson, he started in the grocery trade in Grove City, but sold out to his partner in the fall, and made a trip to the home of his boyhood, and returning in the spring he again engaged with P. E. Hanson in the real estate business, where he remained some two years. About that time the present firm of A. O. Lawson & Co. was formed between him and T. G. Forster, since which time they have been engaged in this line.

Mr. Lawson was united in marriage, October 16, 1884, with Miss Betsey Larson, the daughter of Ole Larson, of this county, and they have been the parents of two children — Cora, born September 7, 1885; and Josephine, whose birth occurred February 25, 1887.

In his political views Mr. Lawson is entirely independent of party lines, preferring to cast his ballot for the best men or the best measures, irrespective of political platforms or dictates.

ALEX CAIRNCROSS, the head of the firm of Cairncross & Palm, of Litchfield, is a native of Scotland. When he was about twenty-five years of age he came to America with his parents, and the latter purchased a farm in Sibley county, Minn. Alex Cairncross followed steamboat building, together with carpentering, for some years; later he settled at St. Paul, and was for some time engineer in the International Hotel in that city. In about the year 1870 he came to Meeker county and opened a general store at Darwin, where he remained until 1874, when he came to Litchfield and bought out the business of the Nelson Bros. Three years afterward he sold his interests here and returned to his native land, and later spent some time in traveling through the East. He then returned to Litchfield, and again entered the mercantile trade. In 1885 John Palm became a partner with Mr. Cairncross

in this business. In 1882 Mr. Cairncross opened a boot and shoe store, the only exclusive boot and shoe store in the village. He has always taken an active interest in all matters calculated to aid in the development of his village or county, and has a large interest in the woolen mills and also in the creamery. He is president of the Meeker County Bank, in which he is a stockholder, and he is otherwise heavily interested in property here.

DANIEL JACKMAN. The gentleman of whom this article is written, a leading agriculturist of Cosmos township, is one of the early settlers of 1867. In that year he came here and took up a homestead upon section 26. He returned to Minneapolis the following spring, but immediately returned here, and has made this his home ever since.

Mr. Jackman is a native of Kennebec county, Me., born April 5, 1822, and is the son of Eben and Hannah (Hutchinson) Jackman, both of whom were also natives of the "Pine Tree State." Both of his grandfathers served in the continental army during the struggle for independence, and after their term of service had expired, settled in Maine, and there died. Eben Jackman, who was a farmer, also lived and died in the same locality. For a number of years after reaching his eighteenth year, our subject was engaged in the pineries of Maine and Canada, taking charge of the lumber camps, etc. In 1858 he came to Minneapolis, and went into the logging business towards the headwaters of the Mississippi, and remained there for seven years. In 1865 he gave up the lumbering business and renting a farm near Minneapolis, remained there three years engaged in farming. He then came to Meeker county, as above mentioned. On his return May 4, 1868, he brought his family, and putting up his house, made a permanent settlement. In 1877 he made a trip to the Black Hills, and spent the season in gold mining, but returned in the fall.

Mr. Jackman is the oldest resident settler, all the others having passed from this world or moved to other localities. On his arrival here, until he could get up his house, he lived in a tent, and cooked at an open fire. When the township was organized, the first election was held at the house of our subject. He was elected the first chairman of the board of supervisors and served as such some three years.

Mr. Jackman and Annette K. Page were united in marriage February 15, 1852. The lady is a native of Bangor, Me. By this union there have been born four children—Frank P., Ella P., Lettie G. and Mabel M. Frank is the proprietor of the American house at Hector, and the rest are at home.

ROBERT N. DAMUTH, one of the intelligent and thorough-going agriculturists of the town of Kingston, having his home on section 22, where he located on coming to the county in 1868, is a native of the State of New York. He was born in Jefferson county February 8, 1820, and is the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Weaver) Damuth. He is of Holland Dutch ancestry, his grandfather coming from that country and settling where the city of Utica now stands, erecting his log cabin there, the first building on the town plat.

Our subject was reared in that part of the country, receiving his education in the excellent district schools provided by the Empire State for the rising generation, and assisted his father in the labors of the farm until he had attained his majority. At that time he commenced life for himself, finding employment on the Erie Canal, where he remained

some ten years or more, after which he removed to Marquette county, Wis., and settled on a farm, where he made his home for four years. From that place he removed to Columbia county, in the same State, but a few years later came to Minnesota, and settled in Dakota county, whence, in 1868, he came to Meeker county.

August 30, 1843, Mr. Damuth and Miss Emily Eliza Stone were united in marriage. His life companion is a native of Oswego county, N. Y., born January 23, 1827, and the daughter of Philo and Eliza L. (Scott) Stone, natives of Rhode Island and Connecticut respectively. By this union there have been born a family of ten children—Madison, Myron W., Ellen E., Edwin S., Emily E., Margaret, Eliza, Carrie A., Addie M. and Robert N., Jr. The death angel has taken all but the last two named, and there are many vacant chairs around the domestic hearth.

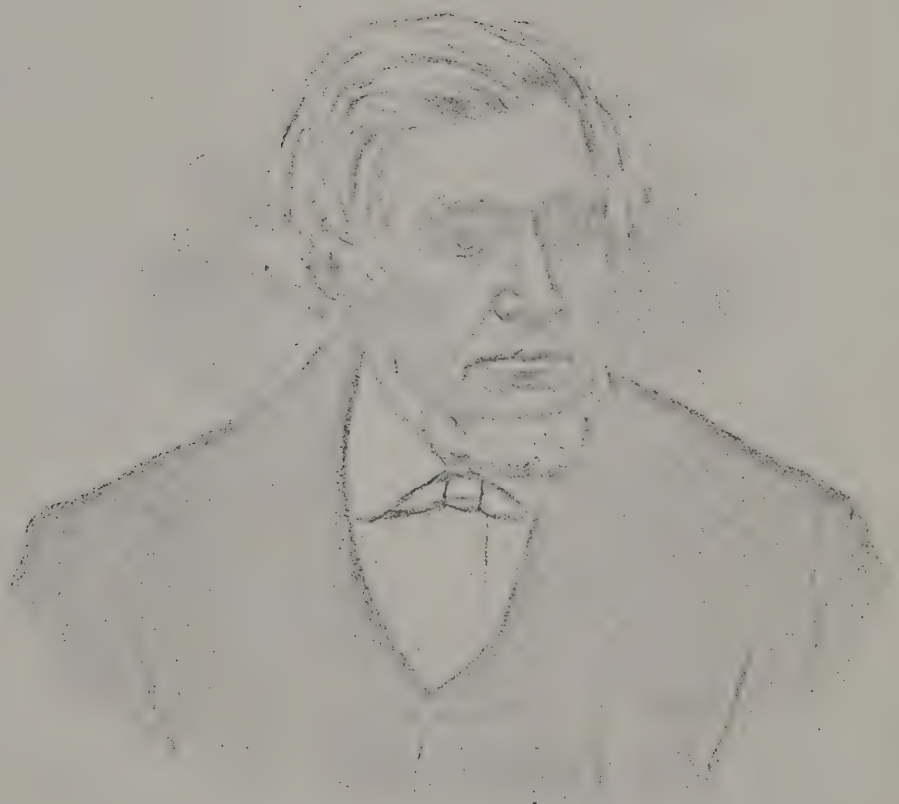
In his politics Mr. Damuth is a democrat, but has had no political aspirations. He has always taken a great interest in educational matters.

JOSEPH HUBBARD, postmaster at Crow river, ex-county commissioner, and one of the most successful and prominent farmers and stock-raisers of Meeker county, is a resident of section 33, Union Grove township.

Mr. Hubbard is a son of Joseph and Merriam (Brown) Hubbard, and was born on the 27th of May, 1820. He commenced life for himself when about nineteen years of age, first working in a cotton factory at Three Rivers, Mass., remaining there until he was twenty-seven years of age. He then traveled through the country canvassing for newspapers until 1854, when he came to Minnesota, and preëmpted 160 acres of land in Scott county. He lived there for twelve years and then sold out and settled at Shakopee, where he remained for four years engaged at teaming. In 1869 he came to Meeker county and purchased a farm of 240 acres in Union Grove township, and has since made this his home. Besides his residence he has a small store building in which he keeps quite a large assortment of goods for the accommodation of the neighborhood and also the postoffice. In connection with his general merchandise he also handles a limited line of agricultural implements, plows, etc. He has one of the most valuable farms in the township, and it is well arranged for diversified farming and stock-raising, which he carries on. Mr. Hubbard has taken an active interest in public matters, and no man in the northern portion of the county is more prominently identified with the official history of the county than is he. For the past twenty-five years he has held the office of justice of the peace, both here and at his former place of residence. For six years he was a member of the board of county commissioners, and during that time was one of the most influential members of that body. During the war he was deputy provost marshal.

Mr. Hubbard was married in April, 1842, at Northfield, Mass., to Gratia Field, a daughter of Oliver and Rhoda Field. She died in October, 1864, leaving three children, as follows—Emma, born Jan. 21, 1844; Edward J., born Feb. 1, 1847; and Crissa, born in December, 1857, died in January, 1864. Emma married Abner S. Marshall, and they live in Union Grove; they have five children—Joseph B., Mabel C., Lewis C., Frank F., and Anna H. Edward J. married Fidelia Nichols, and they live in McPherson county, Dak.; they have four children—George A., Charles E., Addie L., and Linna L.

Mr. Hubbard's second marriage occurred in April, 1866, when he was wedded to Mrs. Mianda McKinney, formerly Miss Hidden. By her marriage with Frederick McKinney



Joseph Hubbard

she had had five children, as follows—William O., George F., Fannie, Edwin A., and Everson R. Fannie and William are dead. Mrs. Mianda Hubbard died in June, 1870. Mr. Hubbard's present wife was the widow of Samuel McCoy, formerly Miss Elisabeth Haseltine. They have two adopted children—Ida and Oliver.

In 1876 the First Universalist Church of Crow river was organized, and Mr. Hubbard was chosen deacon, he having been for years a believer in that faith.

Politically Mr. Hubbard has been a republican ever since the birth of that party, and has cast his ballot for every republican nominee for president up to date.

He has always been a constant reader and patron of republican literature. Believing that the boys of to-day will be the men of to-morrow he has liberally supplied his own family with the best of literature, which has been almost a circulating library in his neighborhood.

FREDERICK ADAMS, one of the hard-working agriculturists of Collinwood township, living upon section 1, is a native of Hampshire, England, born September 7, 1839, and is the son of Henry and Mary (Marsh) Adams. His parents were of the class of sturdy yeomen of Albion that have made that island so famous in history, and were born, like their forefathers, in that Empire. From the time he was about seven years old, our subject was employed in farm-labor until leaving his native land. May 29, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Forder, who was born, also, in Hampshire December 9, 1838. She is the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Bowen) Forder. Her father, a native of same country, was born May 17, 1804, came to America in April, 1871, and died November 31, 1881. Her mother died in England, in 1858.

Mr. Adams, appreciating the improbability of his acquiring a competency in his native land, determined to seek his fortune in the United States, the land of the free, and accordingly, on the 6th of April, 1871, bidding adieu to "White-cliffed Albion," he sailed for America, and after a pleasant and easy voyage, landed at New York, April 17, 1871. On the 21st of the same month, he reached the home of William Forder, in Indiana. He remained in that State, employed in a saw mill and on a farm, until the following spring, when he came to Collinwood township, this county, where, April 6, 1872, he purchased forty acres of railroad land on section 1, upon which he moved and has since made his home. He now has an excellent farm of 120 acres in this and section 11, about fifty-five acres of which has been cleared of the primeval forest that covered it. The first year he was here, he was in absolute penury, having but little provisions and often suffering for the want of the necessaries of life. But energy and diligence will accomplish much, and he has, assisted only by his devoted wife and children, succeeded in turning the point that leads to competency and fortune.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams' marital life has been blessed by the advent of four children, as follows—William, whose birth took place March 31, 1861; Elizabeth, born October 26, 1865; Mary Ann, whose birth dates from December 5, 1867; and George Henry, born August 22, 1871. In his political views Mr. Adams coincides with the republican party, and has held the office of road overseer of his district for over ten years.

A PROMINENT business man of Meeker county is D. ELMQUIST, watchmaker and jeweler, of Litchfield, who is a native of Sweden, born in 1848. His parents were

John Magnus Elmquist and Christena Johnson, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Elmquist commenced in early manhood to learn the jeweler's trade, at which he has become so proficient. In 1869 he came to Minneapolis, Minn., but a short time later went to Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade with his brother, P. J. Elmquist, with whom he remained as journeyman until 1872. He then returned to Minneapolis and went into business with this brother, and remained there four years; then after that he located at Litchfield, opening a jewelry store as a branch of their Minneapolis store, but later on bought out his brother's interest, and still continues in that business, carrying a full and complete stock of everything in that line. Mr. Elmquist was one of the charter members of Litchfield lodge, No. 50, A. O. U. W., and is also an active member of the Litchfield fire department.

Mr. Elmquist was married, February 22, 1876, to Miss Ida M. Hultgren, of Minneapolis, and they have been blessed with five children, four of whom are still living. The names of the survivors are as follows—Emily Christine, Minnie, Charles J. and John Arthur. Mr. and Mrs. Elmquist are prominent and zealous members of the Swedish Lutheran Church at Litchfield, and exemplary Christian people.

RICHARD ELLIOTT, an active citizen of Dassel, and the proprietor of the G. A. R. House, is one of the veterans of the late civil war—

"Whose faith and truth
On war's red touchstone rang true metal."

He is a native of Bakersville, Vt., born in 1839, and is the son of William E. and Miranda (Harvey) Elliott.

When Richard was only a year old, his parents moved to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and, amid the wild scenery of that section, our subject was reared until he was sixteen years old. About that time the family, tired of the stony soil of the East, came with the "star of empire" and settled in the town of Ossian, Winneshiek county, Iowa, among the earliest settlers of that county. On the 13th of December, 1861, Richard Elliott enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth United States Infantry, and served until December 12, 1864, when he received his discharge at Nashville, Tenn. He participated in some nine pitched battles, prominent among which were the siege of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and Mission Ridge. He was fortunate enough to escape without a wound or scratch, or ever having been in hospital after leaving their barracks. On his discharge, he returned to his home in Iowa, but shortly after removed to Fillmore county, this State, whither his father had preceded him. In 1869 he moved to Stevens county, and took up a homestead, where he remained until 1876, suffering two years from grasshoppers, which devoured his crops, and two years from drouth, which burned them up. These circumstances embarrassed him financially, and he traded the farm off for an interest in the steam saw-mill at Dassel, to which place he removed with his family. Two years later he sold his mill interests and erected the hotel, which, for a time, he leased. In 1881 he took charge of it himself, and has run it ever since. In connection, he is considerably engaged in buying and shipping hoop poles and cordwood.

Mr. Elliott was united in marriage with Miss Sallie L. Huntley, October 8, 1868, in Fillmore county, Minn. The lady is a native of Beaver Dam, Wis., and is the mother of four children—Mertie, now Mrs. L. Whittaker, of Cokato; James D., Jasper, and Thoren. Mr. Elliott is quite prominent in G. A. R. circles; was a charter member and is the present officer of the guard of Colfax Post, No. 133, of the village of Dassel.

ANDREW ELOFSON, one of the leading citizens of Swede Grove township, is a son of Elofson and Bertha Anderson. He was born in Sweden, on the 18th of July, 1840. His father died in Sweden, in 1855, and in 1857, with his mother, Andrew came to the United States. He settled in Swede Grove township, Meeker county, Minn., in 1857, and this has since been his home. The mother and three sons were among the first settlers in the township. Andrew has a well-tilled and valuable farm on section 29, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising, and has accumulated a fair competency. Mr. Elofson's mother died in Swede Grove, in 1871.

Andrew Elofson was married, on the 31st of December, 1870, to Miss Sine Peterson, a daughter of Hans and Betsy Peterson, residents of Swede Grove township. Mr. and Mrs. Elofson have been blessed with the following named children—Matilda, born April 13, 1873; Elmerth, born September 20, 1875; Morris, born October 4, 1877; Mabel, born November 1, 1881, and Alma, born August 27, 1886. Mr. Elofson has taken a prominent part in all matters pertaining to the western portion of the county, and has taken an active interest in all the township and official matters. He has been township assessor for the past eighteen years; has been pathmaster a number of terms; chairman of the supervisors several terms, and has also, at various times, held the offices of town clerk, school clerk, school treasurer and school director. He can certainly be justly termed one of the leading and representative farmers of Meeker county.

PETER J. CONNOLE, a thrifty and enterprising young man who is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 16, Harvey township, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born on the 16th of April, 1865. His parents were Peter and Bridget Connole. The father, Peter, was a native of Ireland, born November 1, 1830. When still young he came to the United States and settled in Hollidaysburgh, Blair county, Pa. The family remained there until 1872, when they removed to Meeker county, Minn., and settled in Harvey township, where they were living at the time of the death of the father, August 22, 1877. His death was the result of a runaway. He had rented a farm in Kandiyohi county, and was on his way from home to the farm when the sad accident occurred, and it was supposed that the wagon ran over him. When found he was still living, but so seriously injured that he died within eight hours. His death was a sad blow to the family, as he was beloved by them and respected by all who knew him. His widow, who was also a native of Ireland, is still living in this township. They had a family of nine children, who are still living, six boys and three girls. Their names are as follows—Thomas W., John C., Mary A., Peter J., Katie E., Lillie B., Rodger, Patrick and Martin F.

Peter J. Connole, the subject of this sketch, has followed farming most of his life. He received a common-school education, and imbibed the same principles of frugality and industry which are characteristic of the race from which he springs. He is a good manager and has been very successful in his farming operations. In religion he is a Catholic, and in political matters he supports the democratic principles.

DAVID SHEPHERD, an active, prominent and enterprising farmer, residing on section 29, Greenleaf township, was born in Scotland on the 2d of April, 1844. He can trace his genealogy back through four generations, William Shepherd being the name of his great-great-great-grandfather,

then James in the next degree. His grandfather, Wiliam Shepherd, was born in Scotland about the year 1756. His father was born in the same country, and still lives there, being now about seventy-one years of age. He (David's father) was married in 1840 to Margaret Ayer, and they were the parents of two children—David, our subject, and James, who is now living in New Zealand.

David Shepherd, of whom we write, left his native land in 1869 and settled in Canada, where he remained about one year, and then removed to St. Paul, Minn. After three months' residence there he went to Hastings and remained a like period, then went to Minneapolis. Here he left his family and went to Colorado and Nevada, and after a sojourn in that region of some fourteen months returned to Minneapolis. On the 27th of April, 1879, he arrived in Meeker county, Minn., and purchased of Anna McGraw a farm on section 29, Greenleaf township, where he has since lived. He now has a valuable farm, which consists of about 300 acres of land, his buildings being located on the line between sections 29 and 32. It is a most desirable place, containing some forty acres of timber, and he has it well stocked. He devotes his time to diversified farming and stock-raising, and well deserves the standing which he maintains of being one of the most solid and influential farmers in the township. In political matters Mr. Shepherd is a republican, and has taken an active interest in affairs of that nature, having held various local offices which his fellow-citizens have desired him to fill. He is the present chairman of the township supervisors, and the fact that he is the present treasurer of school district No. 34 is evidence of the well-known fact that he takes a commendable interest in educational matters.

On the 5th of June, 1869, Mr. Shepherd was married to Elizabeth Thompson, who was a native of Scotland. Their union has been blessed with the following children, all of whom are still living: D. K., born January 7, 1872; Christina A., born April 28, 1874; and Maggie S., born March 31, 1879.

JAMES LAWTON, one of the pioneers of Forest Prairie township, came to Meeker county in 1867, and took up a homestead on section 32, where he now resides, carrying on general farming. He was born in Hadley, Saratoga county, N. Y., March 19, 1825, and is the son of David and Thankful (Parmeter) Lawton, the latter a native of White Hall, N. Y., and the former of Dennison, Vt. During the childhood of our subject his father's house was destroyed by fire, and with it the records of the family, so they are lost. In January, 1856, the mother of our subject died in Lafayette, McKean county, Penn., and the father's decease occurred in 1858.

James Lawton passed his school days in Wayne and Morgan counties, N. Y., with his brothers and sisters, whose names were—Amos, Ruth, Pollie, Lucy, David, Huldah, Hester, Daniel and Jonathan. In 1846 he removed with his parents to Warren county Penn., where they lived some six or seven years, he being engaged in farming and in lumbering. In 1856 he came west and settled in Shelby county, Ill., where he remained until August 11, 1862, when, leaving wife and family, he enlisted at the call of patriotism, in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, and participated in all the skirmishes and battles in which his regiment was engaged, the principal one being that of Chickamauga. He was discharged August 14, 1864, on account of disability, and returned home. He then came to Meeker county to look over the country, and went back to Illinois, where he remained two years longer, and then came here and settled.

Mr. Lawton was married March 25, 1859, to Miss Mary M. Vermillion, a native of Shelby county, Ill., where she was married, and daughter of James and Jane (Fletcher) Vermillion. Her birth took place December 26, 1842. By this union there has been born one son—David E., whose birth took place July 26, 1882. Mr. Lawton is a staunch republican in political faith, and has held various local offices. He is a prominent and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and class leader of the congregation at Forest City.

CLARK L. ANGELL, photographer, is one of the pioneers of Minnesota, as well as one of the first settlers at Litchfield, after the village was platted. He was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in May, 1838, and is the son of Nicholas and Aseneth Angell. His parents were both natives of Vermont, but were removed by their families to New York in their childhood. His father was enrolled among the brave defenders of his country, during the last war with Great Britain in 1812–1815, and it is within the recollections of his mother viewing the battle upon Lake Champlain, as they lived at or near Plattsburgh. After their marriage the parents of our subject removed to Jefferson county in the same State, where the elder Mr. Angell died, at the age of sixty-one. His widow came to Minnesota, where she died at the advanced age of eighty-eight.

Clark L. was reared in the Empire State, but at the age of eighteen years commenced life for himself, starting for the West in the fall of 1855, stopping first at Dunlieth, Ill., which was then the terminus of the railroad. From there he took a boat up the Mississippi river to St. Paul, and the following spring, of 1856, he claimed government land near Rockford, Minn., that being previous to the laying out of the village. He remained there, improving his claim, until the war broke out, when, in the fall of 1861, in response to the first call for men, he enlisted in Company A, Third Minnesota Infantry. He spent a year in the army, serving in Tennessee and Kentucky, and was finally discharged on account of sickness, and soon returned to Minnesota. He then learned photography, and spent most of his time on the road, until the fall of 1869, when he settled in Litchfield and opened the art gallery, which he still conducts. He at once erected a house and brought his family here in the spring of 1870. Litchfield has since been his home, and he now has one of the finest and most complete galleries in this part of the State. Mr. Angell is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was one of the charter members of the first post organized at Litchfield. He also a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been one of the charter members of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 89.

MOSES H. BOGAR, who is one of the self-made men of Collinwood township, lives on section 2. He is a son of Thomas H. Bogar, who is mentioned at length elsewhere in this volume, to whose sketch the reader is also referred for much of the personal history of the gentleman whose name heads this article.

Moses H. Bogar was born in Tazewell county, Va., November 28, 1842. When about seven years of age he removed with his parents to Pike county, Ky., where he was reared to agricultural pursuits. At the breaking out of the civil war, he enlisted, October 25, 1861, in Company H, Fourteenth Kentucky U. S. Infantry, and went into active service, participating in the battles of Ganley, Middle Creek, and Half Mountain, Kentucky; Hagar Gap, Koeler Pole,

Virginia; and Tazewell, Tenn., Altoona, Cupp's Farm, and Atlanta, Ga., Jonesboro, and various other battles of the campaign. He served successively under the following generals: Nelson, Garfield, White, Beard, Morgan, Cooper, Haskel, Schofield, Sherman, and, lastly, Thomas.

Our subject came to Minnesota with his father in 1866, and settled on section 2, Collinwood. On the 1st of March, 1869, he was married to Mrs. Mary C. (Graves) Livingston. She died in May, 1882, leaving six children, as follows — Lizzie May, born February 18, 1870; Edward G., born July 18, 1871; Cynthia C., born September 9, 1873; Joseph O., born February 28, 1876; Moses H., born February 2, 1878; and John P., born February 1, 1880.

On the 13th of December, 1883, Mr. Bogar married Caroline, a daughter of Volney and Lura (Farrington) Gay, who was born July 21, 1857. This marriage has been blessed with two children — Geneva Blanche and Ruth Lillian.

Mr. Bogar's house was destroyed by fire, with most of its contents, April 1, 1888. In political matters our subject is an opponent of monopoly and is a prohibitionist. He has held several local offices with honor.

OLAF B. JORGENSON, the efficient and trustworthy harness maker of the village of Grove City, is a native of Norway, born February 26, 1868, and is the son of Ove E. and Bertha Jorgenson. He was reared in that rugged but picturesque land, amid its bold mountains and velvety valleys, until about sixteen years of age, coming to America in 1884. Coming directly to the State of Minnesota, after a few days spent at Willmar, our subject went to Kirkhoven, and worked at the harness maker's trade with his brother Oscar, and remained there some five months. He then returned to Willmar and worked for an uncle, Martin Jorgenson, at the same trade, for about two months, at the close of which time he came to Grove City, and for nearly two years followed his trade with A. H. Lind. In March, 1887, he quit work here and went to St. Paul and worked for W. H. Konants & Bro., with whom he only staid until October 1st, when he returned to Grove City and bought out Mr. Lind, and commenced business for himself. He has always a full and complete stock of all kinds of goods in his line, and being an excellent workman, honest and true, and of pleasant manners, he has a large and increasing business. He commenced to learn his trade in Norway with his father, who is a harness maker, as is the only brother he has in this country, who now lives at Benson.

JAMES H. SHIMIN, a farmer of Kingston township, residing upon section 26, where he has a nice place, is a native of Albany, the capital of the State of New York, born January 1, 1830, and is the son of John and Ann (Corros) Shimin, both of whom first saw the light in the Isle of Man, a dependency of the British Empire, located in the Irish Sea. His parents came to America in 1829, and settled in Albany, where they resided many years and where the father died. In 1844 the mother removed to Michigan and made her home there until 1867, when she came to Minnesota and located in Hennepin county, where she died at the age of eighty four years. She was a devout Christian and a member of the Episcopal church.

The subject of this memoir was reared upon a farm, and has always followed the occupation of a farmer. Commencing life on his own account in New York State at the age of eighteen years, he essayed agriculture in the Empire State, but later re-

moved to Michigan, where he lived until he came to Hennepin county, Minn., where he made his home until December, 1876, when he came to Meeker county, arriving here the 18th of that month.

Mr. Shimin was married in January, 1861, to Miss Mary Ann Thomas, a native of Richmond county, Ind., and daughter of Robert Thomas, of that State. She came to Hennepin county, this State, where she was united in marriage to our subject, and there died December 21, 1863, leaving one child — Edgar T., born December 5, 1863. Mr. Shimin again contracted a matrimonial alliance, August 14, 1887, with Miss Maggie Francis, a resident of Kingston township, a native of Meeker county, this State, and daughter of A. J. and H. Francis.

In his politics Mr. Shimin is a republican and is the present treasurer of school district No. 33. During the great civil war our subject, with commendable patriotism, enlisted February 18, 1864, in Company B, Sixth Minnesota Infantry, and served until the close of the war with that gallant regiment, receiving his discharge August 19, 1865. His record while carrying a musket is that of a loyal and gallant soldier and one "prompt to every duty's call."

C. M. BECKSTRAND is a well-known and highly respected farmer, who resides on section 10, Greenleaf township. He has one of the finest farms in the county, and his farm buildings are a credit to the township in which he lives. His place consists of 207 acres of land, a good portion of which is under cultivation, and, as he has it well stocked, he devotes his time to general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Beckstrand is a native of Sweden, and was born on the 1st of December, 1849. He remained in his native land until the fall of 1869, when he came to the United States, and made his way directly to Greenleaf township, Meeker county, Minn., where his uncle, John Sampson, was then living. This township has been his home ever since. In 1881 Mr. Beckstrand sent for his parents, who were still living in the land of his birth, and they then came to this country, and are now living in Cedar Mills township with one of their sons.

In 1875 the subject of our sketch was married to Bengta Nelson, and their marriage was blessed with one child, a girl named Emma G., who was born in September, 1878, and who died March 11, 1879, and was buried in the Beckville Cemetery. Mrs. Beckstrand's parents were natives of Sweden; her father died there, and her mother is still living in the Fatherland. Mr. and Mrs. Beckstrand are members of the Swedish Lutheran church. Mr. B. has taken an active interest in public affairs, and has for two years been a member of the board of supervisors of the township.

SAMUEL A. HEARD. Among the prominent figures in the history of Litchfield, of which he is a resident, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, who was the pioneer merchant of the place. He was born in Newport, Canada, September 6, 1831, and is the son of Samuel and Sophronia M. (Williams) Heard, both of whom were natives of the same province. He was reared upon a farm and remained with his parents until his twenty-third year, when he came to the United States, and, after a short time spent in Illinois and Wisconsin, in the spring of 1856 came to Minnesota, and settled in Wright county, where he located on a farm of 160 acres, which he took up on government land, a few miles south of Clearwater. The first summer was employed in looking after the interests of the Clearwater Town

Site Company, and the following winter in teaching school a short distance from the village. Next spring, in company with a Mr. Chase, he bought out the mercantile establishment of Gibbs & Whitney, of Clearwater, and remained in that business for over a year, when, the firm being dissolved, Mr. Heard built another store, and again entered into trade, and followed it until 1861. He had been appointed deputy postmaster in 1857, and had charge of the mails until 1861, when, his health failing, he gave up his business altogether, and spent the following year in Maine and Canada, returning to Clearwater in the spring of 1862, where he passed some time, and later went to Cold Springs, where he rebuilt the flour-mill, which had been destroyed by fire. After gravitating between this State and his native home for some years, in 1869 he came to Litchfield, and, in company with C. D. Ward, opened the first store in the embryo village. After continuing in the mercantile trade, both with his partner and alone, until 1880, Mr. Heard then sold out and retired from trade. He has large real-estate interests in the village still, and stock in the woolen-mills and other enterprises in Litchfield, and finds in their conservation and improvement sufficient employment. In 1878 he was elected a member of the village council, and in 1879 as mayor of the place, and served with great credit to himself. He has always been deeply imbued with religious ideas, and has always lent a helping hand in all church matters. He had charge of the erection of the first church edifice in the village, the Presbyterian, and was chairman of the building committee.

Mr. Heard was united in marriage, October 1, 1871, with Miss N. H. Bowen, a native of Chenango county, N. Y., and daughter of Luther and Martha (Hatch) Bowen, both of whom are natives of Connecticut, and both of whom were among the first settlers of that region, settling there in 1785. Mr. Heard is a prominent member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is one of the Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of this State.

During the civil war Mr. Heard was appointed ensign of Company A, Nineteenth Regiment, M. V. M. He assisted in raising a company for service in 1861, and was to have gone with them, but poor health induced the doctor to order his remaining at home, much to his regret.

Mr. Heard has always been prominently identified with the best interests of the village. He was a charter member and is the master workman of the Litchfield Lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen.

CHARLES H. ATKINSON, a young and enterprising farmer of Forest City township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born May 7, 1855, and is the son of Hon. James B. Atkinson, one of the pioneers of Meeker county, a sketch of whom is given in the pages of this ALBUM. Charles came to this county with his father's family in 1857, and here resided until about eighteen years of age, when he went to Minneapolis to read up in the higher branches of studies, in the Union School. Returning from there he entered the office of Hon. A. C. Smith, with whom he read law, but finally abandoned that and settled down upon a farm, where he now lives. He has been the incumbent of several township offices, first filling that of assessor for some two years; and then that of justice of the peace for a like term, and now is the present chairman of the town board of supervisors.

Mr. Atkinson and Miss Ida Mitchell plighted their mutual vows at the marriage altar, June 27, 1882. The lady is the daughter of David Mitchell, one of the oldest settlers of this county, and whose memoir can

be found in this volume. By this union there have been born two children—Stella Elizabeth and Charles Herbert. Mr. Atkinson, following the traditions of the family, is a staunch democrat, politically.

JOHN E. ZACKRISON, a respected farmer, residing on section 17, Cedar Mills township, has been a resident of Meeker county since 1875. He is a native of Sweden, and was born January 4, 1847. His early life was spent in the land of his birth, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to the United States and settled in Marquette county, Mich. While there he was employed in iron mining, contract drilling and various other lines of work. After he had been there five years he rented a farm and engaged in the milk and dairy business. Two years later, in the spring of 1875, he sold out his interests there and came to Meeker county, Minn. Upon his arrival he purchased a farm of 316 acres in the town of Greenleaf, and remained on that for three years. He met with a number of serious reverses. The first year he had a very fair crop; the second year he did not raise over five bushels to the acre; and the third year he lost all his grain on account of the grasshopper depredations. These misfortunes proved a severe setback to him and resulted in the loss of his farm, upon which he had paid $1,500 in cash. During the summer of 1878 he remained in Greenleaf township, working for various parties, and in the fall of the same year he purchased the farm on section 17, Cedar Mills township, upon which he still resides. He now owns 160 acres of land, a good share of which is under cultivation, and devotes his time and energies to raising stock and doing general farming. His enterprise, industry and economy have again placed him in comfortable circumstances, notwithstanding the severe reverses and misfortunes through which he has passed, and he now ranks as one of the substantial and leading farmers of his township.

Mr. Zackrison was married on June 19, 1869, at Negaunee, Mich., to Miss Caroline Swanson, who is also a native of Sweden. She was born on September 18, 1837. Their marriage has been blessed with four children, as follows—Hulda J., born June 12, 1874; Annie S., born September 3, 1876; Ella M., born November 18, 1878, and Oscar E., born May 13, 1881.

JAMES GRANT, an industrious and energetic agriculturist of Collinwood township, was born in the parish of Cromdal, Scotland, August 1, 1807, and is the son of Donald and Catherine (Grant) Grant, natives of the same country.

Like many of the boys of that land, he at an early age commenced working both at home and elsewhere, and made his home in the "land of heather" until 1835, when, with a wish to better his condition, he came to the United States, landing in New York. He remained in that city from August 18 to the 28th of the following April, employing himself at whatever he could find to do. From there he went to Maysville, Ky., but after a year's experience there gardening and portering, he removed to Louisville and worked in a store. At Millstown, Ky., he was next employed, as engineer of a large distillery, where he remained some five years. At the expiration of that time he went to Madison, Ind., and there rented a farm and lived four years. While at that place he was married, January 7, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth McMillen, a native of Jefferson county Ind., the daughter of Robert McMillen, and who died in 1845. From Madison he removed to Winooski, in the same State, where he dwelt for about twenty years. He was married there, to

Miss Rebecca Fifer, June 3, 1847. By this union there has been born a family of nine children, as follows—George, James, William, John, Sarah, Belle, Ann Catherine, Jane and Mary. Mr. Grant came to Meeker county on the 16th of October, 1866, and built a house on land that he supposed to be his, but two years later, finding his error, moved to his own place, on section 26, where he now lives. He has 120 acres, well improved.

JOHN P. FALK, one of the leading farmers of Acton township, is a native of Schleswig, a province of Denmark, which the Germans took in 1864. He was born on the 17th of February, 1833, and came to the United States in 1876, and after stopping for about two months on Two Rivers, in Morrison county, Minn., walked from there to Acton township, a distance of eighty-two miles, in two days. One difficulty he encountered was in finding a place to stay all night, as he had $1,200 on his person, and feared robbery; but after considerable trouble, he found a place at German's where he was hospitably treated. In Denmark he had owned a small farm, which he had sold before leaving the old country, and upon his arrival in Acton he purchased eighty acres on section 32, with no improvements, paying $1,000 for it. He has added forty acres to the farm since, and now has a comfortable home and a valuable farm. He has substantial farm buildings, and his barn is the most conveniently arranged in the township, it being so built that he can water his stock without taking them out of their stalls, and it is so warm that water does not freeze in it during the most severe weather.

Mr. Falk was married, on the 27th of March, 1857, to Sophia Christianson, who was born on the 21st of September, 1830. They have had the following children—John, born January 28, 1858, died when about five months old; Laurine, born September 12, 1859, married Martin Hinck, and lives in Minneapolis; and Peter John, born December 2, 1861. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Mr. Falk has taken a prominent part in public affairs. He was one of the founders of the insurance company which was organized in Acton and Genesee townships, and has been treasurer of the company since its organization. He has devoted a great deal of time and money to the interests of the association, and deserves much credit for his zeal. He has also been church treasurer for a number of years, and has spared neither labor nor money when the good of the cause demanded his aid. In political matters he is a democrat, and has held various offices of trust, including that of supervisor for two years.

NELSON TURNER. The great Empire State has furnished her full quota toward the upbuilding of the extensive Northwest, and no more enterprising people come from anywhere than from that noble, Commonwealth. Among this class may be found the subject of this sketch, who was born in Livingston county, N. Y., March 5, 1831, and is the son of Clement and Elmira (Bosley) Turner, natives of Connecticut and New York respectively. The mother died in the latter State while a young woman, and the father of our subject emigrated to the State of Wisconsin in 1846, and to Fayette county, Iowa, in 1870, and died in the latter place in 1875. The old gentleman was a farmer, a democrat, and the father of two boys, George and Nelson.

The latter passed the halcyon days of childhood in attending school in his native State, and at the age of sixteen years commenced life for his own benefit, hiring out

his services to various farmers. While a resident of the Empire State, he was united in marriage, December 18, 1856, with Miss Mary Rumsey, a native of the same Commonwealth, born June 1, 1840, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Rumsey, now residents of Kingston. By this marriage there have been born some five children:—Eva, Emma, Ella, Etta, and Guy Ernest. Eva married Michael Caylor; Emma is the wife of Frank McConville, a merchant of Forest City; Ella is Mrs. Abbott Tonnpers, of Kingston.

Mr. Turner came to Meeker county in 1868, and located, where he now lives, on section 34, Kingston township. He is a man who takes deep interest in the educational work in the county, and has served for three years as director of school district No. 41. One of the most highly respected citizens of the county, he may well be classed among its representative citizens.

ANDREW SULLIVAN. Prominent among the old settlers of Forest City where he makes his home, upon section 36, is the subject of this biographical memoir. He is a native of County Kerry, Ireland, born in October, 1822. He remained in the beloved land of his birth until thirty years of age, but growing tired of the oppressed condition of his country, he determined to seek in the New World the freedom he could not find under British rule or misrule. June 22, 1852, he embarked at Liverpool, England, whither he had gone for that purpose, and, after an ocean voyage, landed at Boston, where he remained some three years. From there he moved to Indiana, but in the spring of 1857 came to Meeker county, and settled on section 25, Forest City township. Some fifteen or sixteen years later he removed to his present place. He has a fine farm of some 276 acres, much of which is under the plow. He has been accustomed to farm work from his youth up, and of course thoroughly understands his calling in all respects, and his place shows it.

Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage January 8, 1857, with Miss Bridget Flynn, a native of Ireland, who had come to the United States with friends in 1852. The wedding ceremony was performed in the city of Chicago, where Mr. Sullivan was employed at the time. By this union there have been born five children — John, Margaret, Ellen, Mary and Catherine. The last two mentioned are school-teachers, and all, being still single, are living with their parents, except Mary and Catherine, whose duties carry them to other places, although their home is beneath the parental roof.

Mr. Sullivan is one of the leading agriculturists and stock-raisers of Forest City, and keeps up a herd of some thirty-five or forty head of good horned cattle and some nine or ten horses, the latter of which are part Norman blood. In his political faith he may be classed among the democrats. He and his estimable family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, attending services at Forest City.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, the leading hardware merchant of the village of Dassel, was born in the Kingdom of Sweden in 1846, and is the son of John and Gatrud Johnson. He received his education in his native land, and remained there until the year 1864, which found him crossing the stormy Atlantic to a new home in the United States. He came direct to Minnesota on landing on these shores, and took up his residence in Carver county, where he lived for a period of two years. From there he removed to Minneapolis, of which city he was a citizen until 1871, when he took up a homestead in Cokato township, Wright county, to which he moved.

Two years' residence satisfied him, and selling out he purchased a farm in the same county, where he lived four years, and then disposed of that and removed to the village of Dassel, where he purchased an interest in the blacksmith shop of Erick Renquist, that being his trade, and remained in partnership with him until two years later, when he bought out Mr. Renquist. Alone he then carried on the business until 1882, at which date, in company with L. W. Leighton, he established the second hardware store in the village. The firm, thus formed, continued until January 1, 1887, when our subject purchased his partner's interest, and for more than a year was alone in the concern. March 15, 1888, he admitted to a partnership John Osterman, and the present firm of J. M. Johnson & Co. was formed.

Mr. Johnson, although not partisan in his views, has decided opinions upon political questions, and particularly in all local matters. His excellent business tact and sterling uprightness have drawn upon him the attention of the community, and he was duly elected to a position upon the board of village trustees in 1882, and was again chosen to fill that office in March, 1888. As a business man he is active and enterprising, and he has a financial interest in both the woolen mill and the foundry, both institutions of great value to the community.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage January 27, 1870, while living in Wright county, with Miss Mary Clarquist, a native of Sweden, and daughter of Lewis and Christine Clarquist, the latter of whom were early settlers on section 14, Dassel township. Mrs. Johnson has a fine millinery establishment in the village, which she instituted in 1884.

ANOTHER prominent citizen of Meeker county is G. W. Fuller, of Litchfield, a native of Broome county, N. Y., born September 24, 1824. He is the son of Ira and Sallie (Barnes) Fuller, both of whom were born in the State of Connecticut, the former April 17, 1793, and the latter January 12, 1795. His father and mother were married at Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., September 14, 1814, and in 1833 removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, where they made their home until the death of Mr. Fuller, Sr., on his seventy-fourth birthday; his wife survived him until March 25, 1877.

The subject of our narrative remained with his parents until he was about fifteen years of age, when he commenced life by teaching for one term. He then entered the postoffice at Warren, and was there employed during the great presidential campaign of 1840, between W. H. Harrison and Martin Van Buren. He remained in that position for about a year, and then attended the Farmington Academy for a time. He then entered what is now Dennison University where he remained over five years, graduating from there in 1847. He taught school for two terms subsequent to this and then entered the university, taking charge of the Baptist church at Birmingham, in the Buckeye State, where he remained some three years. The next three years were passed in the service of the Lord at Ashtabula, Ohio, after which he occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church at Meadville, Penn., for a like period. Having been sent by the Baptist Home Missionary Society to Chatfield, this State, he came to Minnesota in 1858, and remained in the last mentioned city some seven years, a faithful watchman upon the walls of Zion. From there he removed to Lake City, and during his labors in that place, extending over a period of seven years, missed but two Sabbaths' exercise of his beloved calling. His health becoming impaired, he came to Litchfield in 1872, and purchasing twenty-five acres of land, established his present nursery business.

Mr. Fuller has three times been married, his present wife being Miss S. S. Garfield, a second cousin of our late lamented, martyred president, James A. Garfield. He is the parent of nine children, five of whom are living. The record of these is Isabel, Mrs. Dr. Canney, of San Francisco, Cal.; Minnie E., whose husband, L. Swift, is business manager of the Minneapolis *Evening Journal;* Annie, deceased wife of J. Q. A. Braden, who died October 25, 1879, at Santa Cruz, California; George Garfield, who is book-keeper for the Washburn Mill company, Minneapolis; Pauline, the lately deceased wife of E. B. Benson, the cashier of the Meeker County Bank, who died May 19, 1888; and Jewel and Lillian, living at home.

MARION BOYER, a veteran of the late war, is engaged in carrying on both the meat-market and dray business in the village of Dassel, where he located in 1881. He is a native of Mercer county, Ohio, born January 1, 1840, and is the son of Louis and Nancy A. (Bowersock) Boyer, both of whom were also natives of the "Buckeye State." The parents of our subject, in 1855, removed with their family to Crawford, now Vernon county, Wis., where they remained upon a farm until the death of the father, in 1857. Later the mother came to Hastings, in this State, and died at St. Paul in 1887.

Marion, in 1860, at the age of twenty, was united in marriage with Miss Esther Buckmaster, with whom he lived upon a farm until the spring of 1862 when the angel of death invaded his household and snatched away his wife from his embrace. He then gave up farming, and, August 6, 1862, enlisted in Company D, Thirty-First Wisconsin Infantry, and served with that well-known regiment until the close of the war. The first battle in which he participated was that of Peach Tree Creek, in the Atlanta campaign, and throughout the engagements around the last-named city, and at the capture of that place. Mr. Boyer was always present with regiment, which did excellent service. When Sherman cut himself off from his base of supplies and commenced his memorable march to the sea, the Thirty-First Wisconsin was a part of his columns, and our subject marched with his company. During the battle of Bentonville, N. C., when the confederate general, Joseph Johnston, had turned the flank and surrounded our forces, the regiment, with others, faced about and charged the enemy, during which Mr. Boyer received a bullet and fell to the ground. Lying upon the ground, propped upon his elbow, he essayed to open the cartridge-boxes of his fallen comrades, and, in spite of his wound, passed the ammunition to his companions, and while doing so was again hit in the neighborhood of the spine, which disabled him entirely. His gallant comrades, outnumbered, were forced to retire, leaving him, as they supposed, dead upon the field, and the rebel line charged over him. Some time elapsed, and, coming to, he managed to crawl to a tree, but, on pulling himself erect, found he could not stand, so crawled on all fours toward the lines of his regiment, about half a mile away, and when his comrades saw him they came forth and carried him in and placed him in an ambulance. Four or five days later he moved along with the regiment, and in a month resumed duty. He participated in all the hardships of that famous march, and wound up with the grand review at Washington, after which he received his discharge, June 20, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., and returned to Wisconsin. In the spring of 1866 he came to Minnesota, and settled in Dakota county, but in 1873 removed to Bird Island, and from there, the next spring, to Elk River, where he remained until coming here.

Mr. Boyer, November 28, 1872, again entered the marriage state, being united on that day with Miss Annie Sheldon, a native of Elk River, Minn., and daughter of Henry H. and Cynthia Sheldon. Her parents settled in Sherburne county, at Elk River, in May, 1856, and were among the earliest settlers of that section. By this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Boyer have two children—Clara E. and Louis.

Mr. Boyer was quite prominent in the organization of Colfax Post, No. 133, G. A. R., at this village, and was the first officer of the day. He was a member of the post at Elk River before coming here. He has been an officer in the Good Templars order, and is prominent in the prohibition movement.

JOHN MURRAY, who is numbered among the most extensive farmers and stock-raisers of Meeker county, is one of the pioneers of 1857. During that year he made his first appearance here, and immediately took up a claim of 160 acres upon section 36, Forest City township, where he now resides. To his original farm he has added from time to time, until he has now one of the finest properties in the county, extending into the three townships of Dassel, Darwin and Forest City, embracing something like 800 acres.

Mr. Murray is a native of that "Gem of the Sea," Ireland, and was born in the year 1838. At the age of fourteen years, he left his native home and came alone to the United States. Arriving in New York, the young emigrant, after a few months spent in the metropolis, came out West, and spent the next five years in the city of Chicago. From there he came to this county by way of Minneapolis, and on his arrival, settled, and has ever since made this his home. During the Indian outbreak of 1862, he took his family to a place of safety, but soon returned to help in the defense of his home. He has always been engaged in agriculture, and still follows that avocation.

Mr. Murray was married in March, 1857, to Miss Margaret Flynn, a native of the Emerald Isle, born in 1835. By this union there have been born a family of nine children, whose names are as follows—John, Michael, Thomas, William, James, Daniel, Catharine, Ellen and Margaret. John, the only one not single, married Miss Lizzie Hughes, and is a farmer.

In his political views Mr. Murray coincides with the democratic party, and accepts their doctrines and principles. In religion he is a zealous Roman Catholic, and socially is a genial hospitable gentleman, like all the Celtic race, and one whom it is a pleasure to meet.

JOSEPH VOSSEN, the merchant of Watkins, came to that village in 1882, and opened a stock of general merchandise, in company with A. D. Spaulding, in a building 22x40, which they erected for the purpose. After carrying on the business for about six months, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Vossen purchasing Mr. Spaulding's interest. Since that time he continued to operate the business alone.

Mr. Vossen was born in the Rhine Provinces of the German Empire, on the 17th of April, 1849, and is the son of Christian and Nella (Koenigs) Vossen. He passed his early years and received his education 'neath the genial skies and amid the vine-clad hills of his native land, but on attaining his thirteenth year commenced work for himself. In 1864 he came to the United States with his parents, landing at New York after a voyage of fifty-four days. They settled in Carver county, where they remained about four years, and then came to

Meeker county and settled in Forest Prairie township, among the first to locate there, where the parents still make their home.

Mr. Vossen, of whom we write, was united in marriage with Miss Anna Weinman January 29, 1877, at Burton, Carver county. She is the daughter of John W. Weinman, a farmer of that county. By this union there have been born a family of three children—Joseph, Nellie and John.

Mr. Vossen is entirely independent of party lines in discharge of his elective franchise. He has, however, held the post of town supervisor for eight or nine years. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

J. P. NYGREN, a prominent citizen and a successful farmer, residing on section 9, Greenleaf township, was born in Sweden on the 24th of June, 1822. He was raised on a farm, learning the habits of industry and economy, which are a characteristic of the people of his nationality. In June, 1854, he was married at Kroneburg, Sweden, to Anna F. Petterson. He remained in his native land until 1868, when he came to the United States, and after making short stops at New York City, Rockford, Ill., and Watertown, Minn., he finally arrived in Meeker county in October, 1868, locating at once in Greenleaf township. He has as good a farm as any in the township, has it well stocked and has fine farm buildings.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Nygren, has been blessed with the following children—John P., born October 2, 1855; Matilda C., born January 22, 1857; Carl A., born in November, 1858; Christina M., born December 15, 1860, and Charles O., born December 24, 1862; all of whom are still living except John P., who died October 14, 1877, in Greenleaf township; and Carl A., who died in Sweden when only fifteen months old. Matilda C. is now the wife of W. H. Wilkins, and resides in St. Cloud; Christina is now in Litchfield; and the son Charles O., is still at home and carries on the business. Charles has a thorough knowledge of farm work, and has the reputation of being one of the most thorough and successful agriculturists in the township.

J. P. Nygren is a republican in politics, and in religious matters he and his wife are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. Mrs. Nygren is a native of the same country as her husband, having been born in Sweden on the 18th of July, 1828.

DAVID GORMAN, who carries on a livery, feed and sale stable at Litchfield, is a native of Canada West, born in 1855, and is the son of John and Bridget (Tuberty) Gorman, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1840. He remained in his native country until he was thirteen years of age, when his parents removed to Minnesota and settled at Monticello, Wright county. David made his home with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, his time being spent upon a farm, attending common school as opportunity offered. On reaching his majority he went to the Black Hills, and for a year remained there following mining, after which he returned to Minnesota and engaged in the liquor trade at Monticello. In 1880 he was employed at bridge building on the Manitoba railroad, and later took charge of the Howard House at Litchfield, in company with Richard Knights, and ran that a year, but at the expiration of that time sold out to his partner, purchasing at the same time the livery business of Knights & McCarger, at Litchfield, and has conducted it ever since.

Mr. Gorman was married on the 3d of May, 1882, to Miss Belle Knights, a native of Canada, but a resident of Meeker county at

the time. Their union has been blessed by the advent of two children—Herbert Francis, born August 30, 1883, and Hattie Marie, born February 12, 1888.

THOMAS RYCKMAN, a well-known and highly respected old settler, and one of the most successful and prominent stock-raisers and farmers in the northern part of Meeker county, resides on section 14, Union Grove township.

Mr. Ryckman was born in Upper Canada, on November 2, 1834, and is a son of Munson and Fidella (Ganford) Ryckman. He remained on his father's farm, attending school during the winter months and working on the farm during the summer, until he was about twenty-two years of age, when he started to make his own way in the world. In 1857 he came to Stillwater, Minn., and remained there for about three months, working some at harvesting, but putting in the most of his time looking for a suitable location. In September, 1877, he came to Meeker county and pre-empted land on section 28, in what is now Manannah township. He was married on the 11th of February, 1862, to Miss Harriet Maybee, a daughter of Charles and Harriet (Smith) Maybee. They were living on their farm when the Indian outbreak occurred. As a full history of that matter is given in another department of this work it is unnecessary to repeat it here. Mr. Ryckman took a prominent part in the moves of those times, and was on some of the most perilous and dangerous expeditions that were made. Upon hearing the news of the massacre at Acton, August 17, 1862, with the others they went to Forest City, and a day or two later, Mrs. Ryckman went to St. Paul, while Mr. Ryckman remained to look after his stock, and was back and forth between Forest City and his claim. Besides many other perilous trips he made, he was with a party of eleven that went to Caswell's farm, and four of the party were killed, William Maybee, a brother of Mrs. Ryckman, being among the slain.

After the close of hostilities they returned to their farm, and in 1865 they sold the Manannah farm and moved to their present place on section 14, Union Grove township. He now owns 550 acres of land, one of the most valuable farms in the county, and his buildings are by far the best in the township, being a credit to himself and also to the neighborhood. The residence alone cost $3,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Ryckman are the parents of the following children—Ella Jane, born April 13, 1863; John Nelson, born October 31, 1865; Cora Edna, born April 20, 1871; and Roy Franklin, born June 27, 1882.

Mr. Ryckman has four brothers in Oregon—Tobias, James, John and Descum, and four sisters in Canada—Abigail, Sarah, Harriet and Ellen. His parents both died in Canada. The parents of Mrs. Ryckman reside in Litchfield. She has two sisters—Adelia, wife of James A. Lee of Litchfield, and Augusta Jane, wife of Wallace Smith, of Fair Haven, Stearns county, Minn.

Mr. Ryckman has taken an active interest in township and educational matters, and has held various offices of this nature. He is one of the leading and most influential citizens of his town.

PETER J. MALMQUIST, one of the blacksmiths at Grove City, is among the most respected citizens of the county. He is a native of Sweden, born July 13, 1833, and the son of Johannes and Ingrid Martins Olander. He came to the United States during the year 1871, and after a stormy passage, across the briny deep, came directly to this county. He remained here about a month

and then went to Chippewa county, this State, where he took up a claim with a soldier's warrant. As he had paid for this before he got it he was obliged to make many trips to Litchfield before he could lay his hands on it, but has finally accomplished it. His claim, which was the west half of the northeast quarter of section 26, Leenthrop township, Chippewa county, was a fine piece of land, and on it he made his home for some four years, and then sold out and came to Grove City and put up his smithy, where he has carried on business ever since.

Mr. Malmquist and Miss Petronella Elizabeth Pearson were united in the holy bonds of matrimony December 26, 1860, and are the parents of three children, two of whom are living. Their record is as follows—Charles E. F., born May 26, 1864, died in March, 1866; Charles E. F., born December 1, 1867, and is now a clerk in the office of Dudley & Nelson's elevator, at Grove City; and Ernest H. E., born May 31, 1869, at home attending school.

JOHN TEBERG. Among the Swedish element which makes up so large a share of the population of Meeker county, and whose habits of industry and thrift, brought from their native land, that so soon raise them to competency, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is living on section 32, in the town of Darwin, where he has a fine and extensive farm of 400 acres, 250 of which are under excellent cultivation, and upon which he has some forty two head of horses and cattle.

Mr. Teberg was born in Sweden November 5, 1839, and is the son of Carl and Celia Teberg, natives of the same kingdom. He remained in the land of his birth until 1870, when, with a view to better his condition beyond what is possible in the mother country, he emigrated to the United States. On his arrival in this country he came at once to Meeker county, and with his family settled in what is now Litchfield township. After remaining there for about five years he removed to Darwin, and took up his residence where he now lives, on section 32. He has passed most of his life in farm pursuits, his parents being farmers in Sweden, where they both died.

On the 1st of July, 1866, in Sweden, Mr. Teberg was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Peterson, the daughter of Peter Larson and Elsie Larson Peterson. Her parents came to America in 1865, and settled in Litchfield township. By this marriage Mr. Teberg is the parent of two children, namely John, born September 11, 1866; and Martin, born October 15, 1869.

In his political views Mr. Teberg is with the republican party, although not a politician by any means.

LEWIS A. PIER, pastor of the Christian church at Litchfield, and editor and proprietor of the *Saturday Review*, is a native of Vermont, and was born on the 7th of October, 1855. His parents were R. A. and Lucy B. (Damon) Pier, both natives of the same State. The father, who was a farmer, came to Dodge county, Wis., in 1856, in the interest of a large real estate owner East, for the purpose of opening up the lands in that part of Wisconsin belonging to his principal. He remained there until 1863, when he settled in Dodge county, Minn., and bought a farm. In 1869 he was elected treasurer of that county and located at Mantorville. At the expiration of his term of office he purchased the Mantorville *Express*, in connection with his son, but soon disposed of his interest to the latter. He is still a resident of Mantorville.

Lewis A. Pier remained with his parents

until twenty-one years of age. He enjoyed the advantages of the common schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered the office of the Mantorville *Express* to learn the printer's trade. In 1874 he became sole editor and proprietor of the paper and conducted it until 1876, when he sold out and went to Indianapolis, Ind., and entered Butler University, from which he graduated in 1882. Previous to this, however, he had become pastor of one of the Christian churches of that city, of which he remained in charge until 1883. He then took charge of a church at Union City, Ind., remaining until the spring of 1884, when he settled at Litchfield, Minn., and took charge of the Christian church at that place. In July, of the same year, he established the *Review*, which he still conducts. Mr. Pier was married on the 31st of August, 1881, to Miss Clarinda C. Harriman, of Frankfort, Ind., who is also a graduate of Butler University.

CHRISTIAN HALVORSEN, one of the thrifty farmers of Cosmos township, residing upon section 22, is a native of the Kingdom of Norway, born in November, 1844. He was reared in the land of his birth and made it his home until he was some twenty-five years of age, when he crossed the ocean to America. He resided for one year in Wisconsin and then came to Meeker county, arriving at Litchfield in the first passenger train run into that village. In 1870 Mr. Halvorsen bought the claim of O. K. Nelson to the place he now lives on, and the next year filed on it as homestead, he having declared his intention of becoming an American citizen.

During that summer he broke up some five acres of land and then took a trip elsewhere, returning the following winter, and in 1871 was married to Miss Annie Hanson. They have a family of eight children — Minnie, Helen, Henry, Carl, Alma, Clara, Lena and Lawrence. Mr. Halvorsen is among the rising men of the township.

TIBBITTS J. SOULE, superintendent of schools of Meeker county, is a native of Erie county, N. Y., born February 3, 1847. His parents were Stephen W. and Ruth (Munger) Soule, both natives of the Empire State. His father followed the profession of school teaching from the time he was eighteen until he was sixty-seven years of age, his last term having been taught in Meeker county in the winter of 1886–7. He had come West on a visit and was prevailed upon to take a school for the winter term, and the following spring returned to his Eastern home.

Tibbitts J. remained with his parents until sixteen years of age, having up to that time attended school most of the time. At that age he enlisted in Company D, Second New York Mounted Rifles, was mustered in January 27, 1864, and served in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. During his service he was in thirteen pitched battles; was wounded twice while in the trenches in front of Petersburg; at Bellefield raid he had his shin bone shattered by a minie ball, and as he says "had he entered the hospital would have worn a wooden leg to-day"; but he remained with the "boys" and was soon on duty again. After receiving his discharge, on the 23d of August, 1865, he returned to his home in Erie county, N. Y., but shortly afterward took a trip through Kansas and Indian Territory, remaining West for some two years. After this he went back to New York and followed the profession of a school teacher until 1879, with the exception of two years, during which he was agent for A. S. Barnes & Co.'s school books through Western New York. In 1879 he came to Meeker

county, Minn., and rented a 1,200-acre farm, for one year. Being a stranger to that business, he met with considerable loss; but, with hopes for better success in the future, he stuck to the business, and a year or so later he purchased a farm in Greenleaf township. This place he sold in 1885. In the fall of 1886 he was elected superintendent of schools of Meeker county, which position he still holds, filling the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Mr. Soule is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is the present junior vice-commander of Frank Daggett Post, No. 35, at Litchfield. He is also a member of the Masonic order, having joined Phœnix lodge, No. 262, of Gowand, N. Y., while in that State, and has since retained his membership with them. Politically, Mr. Soule is a democrat. He was an active supporter of Grover Cleveland when he was a candidate for sheriff of Erie county, N. Y., in 1869, there being in that campaign only two successful candidates on the democratic ticket, Grover Cleveland, for sheriff, and Stephen W. Soule (Tibbitts J.'s father), for school commissioner.

Mr. Soule was married in 1873 to Miss Maria Anthony, of Boston, Erie county N., Y., and they have been blessed with four children, as follows—Sharlie M., born May 14, 1875; Helen M., born November 13, 1879; Ruth M., born January 29, 1886; and Louisa M., born September 4, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Soule are active members of the Episcopal Church.

PETER ELOFSON is one of the old settlers of Swede Grove township. He was born in Sweden on the 27th of March, 1845, and is a son of Elofson and Bertha Anderson. In 1857, in company with his mother and brothers — Nels and Andrew — he came to the United States, and they settled in Swede Grove township, this county. In 1862 they were driven away by the Indians and went to Forest City, and later to Anoka, and he remained with them until the following spring, when he began working out at different lines of business. Three years later he returned to Swede Grove township and took a homestead on section 30, remaining there until 1878, when he sold out and bought forty acres on section 20, on which there was a small house. He lived there for two years, and, in the meantime, built on land which had been included in his mother's homestead. He also purchased more land, and now has a farm of 160 acres, a good share of which is under cultivation. He has considerable stock and is in comfortable circumstances.

Mr. Elofson was married on the 5th of February, 1870, to Miss Emma Nelson, a daughter of Nils and Ingra Pehrson. They have had the following children — Betsy, born December 12, 1870; Anna, born May 18, 1872; Henry, born January 15, 1874; Edward, born August 19, 1875; and William, born July 12, 1878. Mr. Elofson is a republican in political matters and takes an active interest in all matters affecting his township. He has been road overseer for the past five or six years, and has been school treasurer for six years.

JOHN HALLGREN, a farmer and stock raiser residing on section 17, Greenleaf township, is one of those hospitable and open-hearted farmers whom it is a pleasure to meet and who reflect credit on the community in which they live. He is a native of Gothland, Sweden, and was born on the 1st of November, 1839. He left his native land in 1867 for the United States, and settled in Michigan. While there he was married on the 6th of November, 1873, to Mary S. Swanson, and their union has been blessed with three children, as follows—John A., born December

6, 1874; Emma C., born August 11, 1877; and John E., born May 10, 1884. All of these are living except John A., who died on the 2d of February, 1881, and was buried at Ishpeming, Mich. Mr. Hallgren remained in Michigan until 1885, when he removed to Minnesota and purchased the farm in Greenleaf township where he now lives. He has a valuable farm, a comfortable home and is in comfortable circumstances financially.

While in Michigan Mr. Hallgren followed his profession as an engineer and had the misfortune to lose his hearing, or at least to greatly impair it, while fixing the whistle on his engine, it being one of the largest in that State. The ice had formed about the pipe and he went up with an axe to knock it off. When the ice dropped it struck the lever which blew off the whistle, and the roar was so tremendous that it impaired his hearing as stated.

RAY F. CASE, the popular young druggist of the village of Dassel, is a native of Waupun, Dodge county, Wis., born February 12, 1855, and is the son of Royal T. and Almira (Fay) Case. He came to this county in 1873, with his parents, who settled at Bonniwell's Mill, where they made their home until their deaths, the mother in 1879, the father in 1886. At the time of the settlement of the family, Ray came to Dassel and entered the drug store of Charles A. Morris, the pioneer druggist, with whom he remained until that gentleman sold out to Dr. McCullom, with whom he continued. Jonas Rudberg, the successor of McCullom, appreciating the merits of the young man, kept him in his employ, and Ray was still in the position of confidential clerk when Mr. Rudberg died. After that event, Mr. Case and Mrs. Rudberg formed a co-partnership to carry on the business, Mr. Case purchasing a half interest therein, and being managing partner. Close attention to business and commendable economy enabled him, on the remarriage of his associate in trade, in 1886, to purchase her interest, since which time he has carried on the business alone. He carries a full line of drugs, paints, oils, wall paper, fancy goods, tobaccos, cigars, etc., and is doing a handsome business.

Ray F. Case and Miss Ella G. Stocking, pledged their mutual faith at the marriage altar, September 8, 1882. The lady is a native of McLeod county, Minn., and a daughter of E. W. and Jennie Stocking, of Hutchinson. Mrs. Case, when an infant, was an inmate of the stockade at Hutchinson, during the attack upon that place by the Sioux Indians in the fall of 1862.

ELIAS CARLSON, an enterprising and respected farmer and stock raiser, residing on section 30, Harvey township, is the present chairman of the board of supervisors of the township. He has taken an active part and interest in public affairs and is a leading citizen of his township. He is a native of Sweden and was born on the 5th of December, 1837. His parents were natives of the same country and his father was a farmer. Both of his parents died in the land of their birth.

The early life of Elias Carlson was spent in his native land, but in 1857 he came to the United States and made his way to Minnesota, settling at Taylor's Falls, Chisago county. He remained there until August 20, 1864, when he came to Meeker county, Minn., and located in Harvey township, where he has since lived. He owns a valuable farm of 800 acres of land, a good share of which is under cultivation. He devotes his time to general farming and stock-raising and now has over fifty head of cattle on his place. He has been very successful in his

farming operations and owes all his present prosperity to his own efforts and industry, as he was a poor man when he came here, as was the case with about all of the pioneers of Meeker county. He has splendid improvements on the place and fine buildings.

Mr. Carlson was married on the 14th of November, 1861, to Mary G. Ahlstrom, and they have been the parents of fourteen children, one of whom, Frank, is married. Mrs. Carlson is also a native of Sweden. Mr. Carlson has spent the most of his time at farming, although he learned the wagon-maker's trade and followed that for a number of years.

FARNSWORTH R. HILL, one of Meeker county's most successful farmers and stock-raisers, and one of the large land owners, is a resident of Forest City township, his home being upon section 33. He has a magnificent farm of 711 acres of fine land, embracing a large portion of sections 33 and 34, Forest City, and section 4, Darwin, much of which is under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Hill gives a large share of his attention to the raising of graded Holstein and Durham cattle and graded Norman horses. His herd numbers now some 150 head, and he is extensively engaged in the manufacture of "gilt-edge" butter, which he ships to Minneapolis for sale.

The subject of this personal history was born in Cumberland county, Me., February 20, 1842, and is the son of Reuben and Miriam C. Hill. He was reared in the State of his birth, and there received the elements of a most excellent common-school education. In his earlier days he followed lumbering and farming in the "Old Pine Tree State," and afterwards commenced lumbering operations in Minnesota. He was also engaged in the butchering business for some five years, all in the State of Minnesota. In the fall of 1877 he came to Meeker county, with L. D. Hill, and both settled in the town of Litchfield, but in about a year our subject removed to his present place of abode, where he has since lived.

He was united in marriage March 25, 1872, with Miss Etta Sanborn, a native of Cumberland county, Me., who died July 30, 1881, leaving two children—Emma L. and Charley R., both of whom are at home with their father. December 11, 1882, Mr. Hill contracted a second matrimonial alliance, with Miss Anna L. Peifer, a native of Meeker county, Minn., who is the mother of two children—Farnsworth L. and Winnie M. Hill.

Mr. Hill is one of the honored and respected citizens of the township, and has served the people in the responsible position of supervisor for some time, and is always interested in the public affairs of the county. He is a republican politically.

ANDREW LEE. The subject of this biographical notice is a respected farmer, who resides on section 15, Greenleaf township, where he has a valuable farm, a comfortable home, and building improvements which reflect much credit upon his enterprise and thrift.

He comes of the same nationality which has made so many sturdy and substantial citizens of Minnesota, having been born in Sweden on the 31st of August, 1847. His parents were natives of the same country, his father having been born there in 1809, and died in the land of his birth in 1862, while his mother is now a resident of Meeker county. Andrew left his native land in 1872 for America, and settled in Chautauqua county, N. Y., and two years later, in 1874, again took up his westward march and settled in Minneapolis, Minn. Three years

later, in 1876, he came to Meeker county, Minn., and purchased a farm of eighty acres in Greenleaf township, where he has since lived. Since that time he has purchased an additional forty, and also ten in Ellsworth, which makes his present farm 130 acres, a good share of which is under cultivation. He devotes his time to general farming and stock-raising, and has a good number of head of cattle on the farm.

In 1875 Mr. Lee was married to Miss Mary Anderson. Her parents were natives of Sweden; her mother died there when she was only seven years old, and her father now lives in Meeker county. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have been the parents of seven children, all of whom are living. Their names are as follows — Frank E., born June 4, 1877; Ernest V., born February 13, 1879; Alex. T., born December 30, 1880; Hjalmar E., born October 23, 1882; Hilma V., born May 27, 1884; Carl E., born December 30, 1885, and Polly O., born June 20, 1887.

HON. CHARLES E. CUTTS, one of the pioneers of Meeker county, who has always been prominently identified with its progress and development, and who has held some of the most exalted offices in the gift of the people of this portion of the State, is the subject of this biographical history. He came to Forest City, where he located, in 1856, and is still a resident upon the land where he first settled, on section 22.

Mr. Cutts first saw the light at Orwell, Addison county, Vt., on the 2d of August, 1835, and is the son of Lorain and Emeline (Murray) Cutts, both of whom were natives of the "Green Mountain State." He received his primary education in the district schools of his native State, and in 1853 spent one year at the academy at Fort Plain, Montgomery county, N. Y., after which he remained at home until 1856, when he came West and settled in Minnesota, as mentioned above. He found, on his arrival here, a beautiful land, that far surpassed anything the other side of the Big Woods, and determined to stay and help develop the country. But a few settlers were here at the time, this being but a short time before an almost unknown land. Brought up as he was upon the rocky soil of New England he was more than pleased with the aspect of the new land, for

"Here no stony ground provokes the wrath of the farmer;
Smoothly the plough-share runs through the soil as a keel through the water."

He at once took up his claim and settled down to the hard life of a Western pioneer upon the border. For a while he kept bachelor's hall, but April 17, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Betsey Larson, a native of Sweden, who had come to the United States the previous year. He has always followed farming, except in 1859, when he held the office of county treasurer. In 1871, Mr. Cutts was elected State Senator from this district and represented the people of Meeker county in the Senate chamber through the sessions of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth General Assemblies.

Mr. and Mrs. Cutts are the parents of the following children—Alice, Mrs. J. W. Wright of Litchfield; Rollin E., a student at the State University; Willie E., Custer and Garfield. In politics our subject is an unswerving republican, and is quite active in all local campaigns. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

RUDOLPH SCHWARZ, the village blacksmith of Manannah, came to Meeker county on 1883, and commenced his work on the spot where he now has his smithy. He is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, born on the 14th of September, 1853. At the age of fifteen he became ap-

prenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, and served some three years, and then pursued that calling as journeyman, beneath his native skies until 1882, when, with the commendable ambition to better his fortune, he emigrated to America. For a short time he remained in Milwaukee, Wis., after his arrival in this country, and afterward removed to Duluth. In 1883 he came to Manannah, as above mentioned.

Mr. Schwarz was married September 21, 1886, to Miss Addie Shepherd, a native of Meeker county, Minn., and daughter of Charles and Adaline (Hartman) Shepherd. Mr. Schwarz is the son of Christian S. Schwarz and wife, who still live in their native land, Mecklenburg, Germany.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, an ex-Union soldier, and one of the most intelligent and prominent citizens in the northern part of Meeker county, is a resident of section 36, Forest Prairie township, where he has lived since about the year 1870.

Mr. Hamilton was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, on the 17th of March, 1833, and is a son of Thomas and Belle Hamilton. The mother died in Ireland, when William was six years of age, and in 1841, the father brought the family to America, and settled in Bellview, Eden county, Mich., where he lived until the time of his death, in 1880. At the time of his death the father was about eighty years of age. He was an educated man and a school teacher for many years; clerk in the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an exemplary member, and otherwise was prominent in the locality in which he lived.

William Hamilton, the subject of this sketch, began life for himself when about twenty years old. He came to Minnesota in 1858, and remained at St. Paul and Minneapolis until 1861, when, on the 26th of August, he enlisted in the Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and went into service, his regiment being assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps. He saw very active service, participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Hoover's Gap, Mill Spring, Berryville, besides many skirmishes. In one of these battles he lost the use of his left arm. He finally was honorably discharged at St. Paul, in August, 1864, and returned to Michigan.

Mr. Hamilton was married at St. Anthony, now East Minneapolis, in September, 1864, to Miss Martha J. Dayton, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five living children—Thomas C., Minna B., Earl, Katie and Olive G. Minna B. is now married to A. J. Lynn, a resident of Kingston township.

In political matters Mr. Hamilton is a republican, and in religious matters the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DANIEL N. DANIELSON, a prominent farmer and stock raiser, residing on section 1, Danielson township, is a son of Nils Danielson, the earliest settler in the township, and after whom it was named. Daniel N., the subject of this sketch, was born in Norway on the 15th of August, 1853. In 1855 his parents brought him to the United States, and they settled on Rock Prairie, Wis., and after remaining there for two years they came to Meeker county, Minn., and bought eighty acres of Government land on section 25 in Acton township. In 1863, the father, Nils Danielson, took a homestead on section 2, Danielson township, and moved his family upon it, thus becoming the first settler within the limits of that township, and it afterward was named in honor of the family. The father lived there until the time of his death, July 10, 1870, and his widow still lives on the old

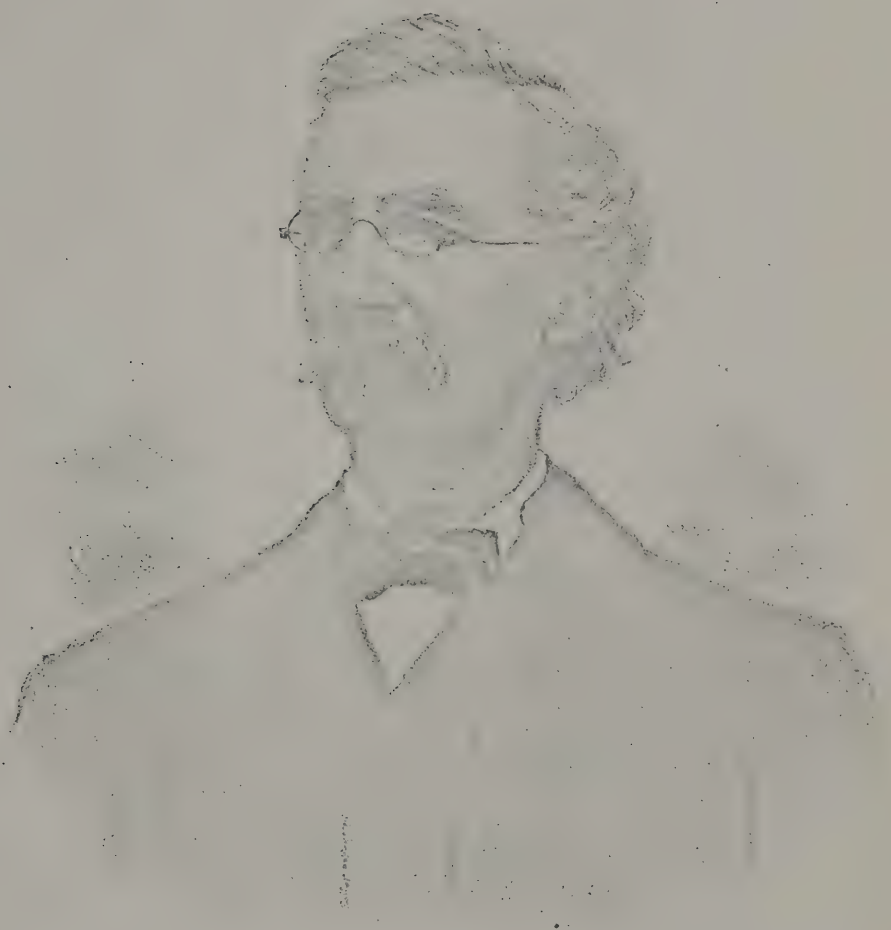
homestead with her son, A. N. Danielson. There are six of the children still living, as follows—A. N., Daniel N., Hans, Henry, Helen, wife of Hon. Even Evenson, and Mary, wife of Ole Nelson of Danielson.

Daniel N. Danielson, the subject of this biography, came to the United States with his parents, and lived under the parental roof until 1878, when he erected a house on a farm which he had become possessed of on section 1, Danielson township. For some time he kept bachelor's hall and worked his farm, and was then, for two years, employed at car repairing at Fergus Falls, Barnesville and Glyndon. On the 17th of June, 1887, he was married to Miss Betsy Hartz, and their union has been blessed with one child, named Nils Oskar, born March 30, 1888. Mrs. Danielson was born February 6, 1869, and is a daughter of Ole and Johanna Hartz, who are now residents of Acton.

A WELL KNOWN old settler in the southern part of Meeker county, is J. M. Pitman, a resident of section 14, Cedar Mills township.

Mr. Pitman is a native of Belknap county, N. H., born on the 26th of May, 1819, and is a son of Ebenezer Pitman. He received a thorough education in his younger days, both preparatory and collegiate, and was graduated from Dartmouth College, an educational institution of high rank, in 1841. He began teaching while still a boy, and remained in his native State until 1853, when he came West and located in Wisconsin. He first taught school in that State, on Sand Prairie, near Beloit, and the following spring went to Menomonie, where he remained, following his profession, for six years, the greater portion of the time, being a teacher in a private school at that place. In 1860 he came to Meeker county, Minn., and took a pre-emption claim of 172 acres on section 2, Cedar Mills township. During that year he put in a crop covering an acre or so of land, and erected a log house on his claim. He remained steadily upon the land until the time of the Indian outbreak when he, as did all the rest, left for safety. He helped to fortify "the Point" in Cedar Lake, when the settlers gathered there. Later he went to Hutchinson, and when the "Hutchinson Guards" was organized at that place he joined them, and took charge of the commissary department. After the out break, Mr. Pitman occupied his time with teaching in the winter and farming in the summer, until about 1870, after which he devoted his attention entirely to the farm until 1887, when he sold out and has since retired from participation in the cares of business. During the early days of this country Mr. Pitman preached occasionally to the people on Sunday, and on the 22d of September, 1867, assisted in organizing a Baptist Church in Greenleaf, one of the early religious organizations effected in the southern part of the county. He has always taken an interest in all matters relating to the welfare of the township. When the organization of the township was effected in 1870, he was elected chairman of the supervisors, and retained the office for five successive years, and he was again elected to the same position in 1885.

S O. LINDGREN, one of the active, enterprising business men of the village of Dassel, is a member of the firm of Thompson & Lindgren, general merchants. He was born in Sweden, July 13, 1857, and is the son of Olaf and Anna Lindgren, natives of the same kingdom. He came to this country in 1879, and came to Meeker county direct, and during the summer of that year worked on a farm near Litchfield. In



Geo S Boutwell

November he removed to the village of Dassel, and attended school until spring, when he entered the store of August Sallberg, as clerk, with whom he remained some two years. He, at the expiration of his engagement, went to Minneapolis and engaged in business for a time. In the summer of 1883 he returned to Dassel and formed a partnership with John Thompson, and the following September opened a stock of general merchandise in a building that they had erected. They have continued in that line of trade ever since, and are now doing a large and increasing trade, their fair dealing and uprightness in all business matters winning them hosts of friends.

Mr. Lindgren has taken great interest in all local politics, and was elected one of the village trustees in 1884. In 1885 he was chosen to fill the position of recorder, and has been re-elected his own successor ever since, and now fills that office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason by Cakato Lodge, No. 134, in 1884.

The marriage of Mr. Lindgren and Miss Mary Peterson took place in August, 1885.

GEORGE S. BELKNAP is one of the most prominent citizens of Swede Grove township. He is a son of Stephen and Elizabeth Belknap, and was born on the 28th of March, 1828, in the village of Bloomingburgh, N. Y., eighty-four miles from New York city. Mr. Belknap traces his ancestry back through some of the most notable families in American history. He is a grandson of Lieut. William Belknap, who entered the service of his country in Col. Henry Beekman Livingston's Fourth Regiment, and continued in the service until the conclusion of the war. He was an original member of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, formed by the officers of the American army of the revolution at the cantonment on the banks of the Hudson river in May, 1783. Gen. George Washington was elected president-general of the society, and held that honor until the day of his death. The officers of the American army having generally been taken from the citizens of America possessing high veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus, who was found following the plough when the statesmen of his country sought him as the only one capable of leading their armies to victory, and clothed him with absolute power, and who, having achieved the salvation of his country, laid aside that power and gladly returned to his plough and the obscurity of domestic life, they thought they could with propriety denominate themselves the Society of the Cincinnati.

The original design or idea seems to have been of an institution bearing resemblance to a military order. The subject of this sketch was elected a member of this organization July 4, 1861.

George S. Belknap received an academical education, then went to New York City and learned the tailor's trade, at which he became an expert, and was promoted to the position of draughtsman, at a salary of $2,500 per year. During the war he was inspector of army supplies and equipage in the quartermaster's department, under Deputy Quartermaster-General, Colonel Vinton, which position he held until the close of hostilities, and then reëngaging in his former business with his old-time employer. In 1877 he came to Meeker county, Minn., and settled upon the farm where he now resides, on section 6, Swede Grove township, having previously taken the farm on a mortgage. A short time later he rented the farm and stock for a term of five years, and returned to New York, but a short time later was obliged to return, as his tenant proved a very poor manager.

Mr. Belknap was married, on the 23d of

February, 1851, to Ellen Craft, by whom he had five children, as follows—Mary Alice, born July 21, 1853; Lydia S., born March 18, 1861 (died in 1884); Cora Ellen, born September 9, 1863; Jessie, born February 15, 1866, and Ida Elizabeth, born June 25, 1858. Ida E. married Alexander T. Caraccioli, a salesman in a wholesale music store in New York City; Cora E. married Horton Parsons, born in this State, who has charge of a railroad station in Dakota; and Jessie married Lewis Handlin, railroad station agent at Hancock, Minn. They have all been school teachers. Mr. Belknap's second marriage occurred on the 16th of August, 1874, when he wedded Sarah J. Mead, a daughter of Daniel and Eleanor Mead. Her first husband, Martin A. Mosier, was killed in the rebellion; her father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Her mother is still alive, a resident of New York State. Mr. Belknap's people are all dead except one brother, who is a bookkeeper in Newberg, N. Y. Mr Belknap is one of the best posted and educated men in the county. In political matters he is a republican.

COL. JACOB M. HOWARD, owner of the Howard House, and other property in the village of Litchfield, including his beautiful residence, Lake Side, on the shores of the lovely Lake Ripley, received his military title for services rendered in the Union army during the late war. He came to Meeker county in 1867, and purchased a farm in the town of Greenleaf, where he remained until 1872, when he removed to Litchfield and erected the first independent elevator on the line of this railroad. He was engaged in the dual occupation of buying and shipping grain and carrying on his farm until 1879, when he sold the latter. In 1880, he erected the Howard House at an outlay of some $19,000, which he has always leased. In 1886 he purchased forty five acres of land on the banks of Lake Ripley and erected his family mansion, one of the most beautiful in this section of the State. In 1887 he retired from the grain trade, and contents himself with looking after his other interests and affairs.

Colonel Howard is a native of Detroit, Mich., born July 16, 1842, and is the son of Hon. Jacob M. and Catherine (Shaw) Howard. The father of our subject was a lawyer by profession, a native of Vermont, who had settled in Detroit in 1836, and for twelve years was one of the United States Senators from Michigan. Mrs. Catherine Howard, the mother of the Colonel, was a native of Massachusetts.

The subject of this personal history received his primary education in the schools of his native city, and at the age of sixteen entered Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., where he passed some three years. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company F, Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry, but for gallant and meritorious conduct was rapidly promoted from rank to rank, until he became the assistant Adjutant General at the headquarters of the Twenty-third Army Corps, then under command of Major-General Hartsuff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In this position he served until the close of the war, after which he went into the wholesale grocery business in Chicago, but two years later, his health failing, he gave up that line of trade and came to Meeker county, as above stated.

The Colonel, who is active and enterprising, is always foremost in any movement that is likely to accrue to the benefit of the community. He was one of the principal organizers of the Woolen Mill Company, and was the first president of the board of directors. He is a stockholder in the Creamery Association, and vice-president of the company. He

was elected mayor of the city of Litchfield in 1885, and served one term, but has but little political aspiration. The Colonel is an influential member of Frank Daggett Post, No. 35, and of the Litchfield Dramatic Association, of which he was one of the originators.

Col. J. M. Howard and Miss Emma Pennoyer were united in marriage in October, 1868. The lady is a native of New York State, and is the daughter of Truman Pennoyer, of Meeker county.

PAUL M. PAULSON, a resident of section 32, Acton township, was one of the noble "Boys in Blue," who enlisted from Meeker county during the civil war. Mr. Paulson was born in Norway on the 18th of February, 1838, and is a son of Mathias and Mary Paulson, both natives of the same country. In 1857 they removed to Canada, where Paul remained until the spring of 1860, when he settled at St. Paul, Minn. There he remained at work until fall, when he was joined by his parents, and they all came to Acton township, Meeker county, and the father selected a homestead. Paul remained with his parents most of the time, working for different farmers during the summer months, until the 7th of June, 1862, when he enlisted in company E, Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and went into service. He remained with his company until June, 1863, when he was taken sick and was transferred to the invalid corps. He was finally discharged on the 7th of June, 1865, and returned to the home of his parents.

On the 14th of September, 1865, he was married to Miss Amelia Peterson, the ceremony being performed in St. Paul. His wife was a native of Sweden, born October 6, 1843, and was a daughter of Andrew and Sophia Peterson. After their marriage the couple lived with Mr. Paulson's parents until the following spring, when Paul moved upon a homestead which he had taken on section 32, Acton township, where he still lives. He now owns a fraction over 134 acres of land, a good share of which is under cultivation. Mr and Mrs. Paulson have had nine children, as follows—Mary, born July 10, 1866; Mathias, born August 11, 1868, died November 11, 1870; Matilda, born February 12, 1871; Edward, born June 27, 1873; Carrie, born October 9, 1875; Emma, born March 5, 1878; Eda, born August 10, 1880; Leonora, born December 13, 1882; and Arnold, born May 22, 1885. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, of which they are active supporters. Mr. Paulson takes an active interest in all matters affecting the welfare of his township and is one of its leading citizens. In political matters he supports the republican party.

AUGUST JORDEN, a farmer who at present resides on section 18, in Greenleaf township, but who expects in a short time to remove to Cosmos, is a native of Sweden, and was born on the 29th of June, 1861. He left his native land in 1880 for America, and upon his arrival first settled in Minneapolis, Minn., where he remained for about two years and a half. At the expiration of that time he settled at Litchfield, in Meeker county, and remained there until 1883, when he purchased the place where he now resides, on section 18, Greenleaf township.

The parents of Mr. Jorden were also natives of Sweden. They remained in the land of their birth until 1882, when they came to the United States, and now live with August. August, the subject of this sketch, is a single man. In religious matters he attends the Lutheran Church, and in politics he is a re-

publican. He is a good manager, industrious and frugal, and is getting a good start in his farming operations.

JACOB C. INMAN, residing on section 29, Manannah township, a highly respected and thrifty agriculturist, is a native of Butler county, Iowa, and was born on the 20th of February, 1858. His parents were Americans, and they were among the first settlers in that county. Their names were John and Catharine (Ullery) Inman.

Jacob spent his early life in his native county, and in June, 1869, came to Meeker county, Minn., with his parents and they settled on section 20, Manannah township. There Jacob remained for eight years and then removed to section 29, and six years later he settled on his present farm in the same section. He has eighty acres of land and has been very successful in his farming operations, also carrying on stock-raising to a limited extent.

On the 11th of November, 1884, Mr. Inman was married to Miss Susan Porter, and their marriage has been blessed with two children, the names of whom are Elsie and Malinda. The children are both living.

Mr. Inman's mother is still living in Meeker county, as is also the mother of his wife.

In political matters Mr. Inman affiliates with the democratic party.

T. CARLOSS JEWETT, one of the oldest living settlers of Meeker county, and one of its most historical characters, was born at Wardsboro, Vt., June 9, 1827, and is the son of Thomas and Sylvia (Haradon) Jewett. His father was born on the same farm May 1, 1794, and died in May, 1873; the mother, whose birth took place at Norton, Mass., November 25, 1799, died March 2, 1877. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Thomas Jewett, was a sergeant in the Continental Army under Washington, and the maternal grandfather followed Gen. Israel Putnam across Charleston Neck after the battle of Bunker Hill, and afterwards helped fortify Dorchester Heights, which caused the evacuation of Boston. The latter, Isaac H. Haradon, lost his father at the massacre of Fort William Henry, and married Miss Annie Stone.

The parents of the subject of this sketch moved to Steuben county, N. Y., in early life, and were married there. They removed back to Vermont after the birth of their second child, but in 1829 emigrated again to Steuben county, N. Y., where they eventually died. Carloss was reared and educated in the district schools of that section, and, being of a studious mind, absorbed much information, spending his evenings in mathematical studies at the family fireside. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching school, but the next three years attended the academies at Addison and Genoa. He then worked at civil engineering on the New York Central railroad until 1851, when he went to the Isthmus and ran the preliminary survey for the Panama Railroad, spending one year there, and participated in the capture of San Loren Castle. Returning to his home, he was engaged in various railroad and telegraph works, until 1856, when he came to Minnesota. He arrived at Forest City June 20, 1856, with but $16.19 in his pocket, and June 27 took a claim on section 31, Forest City township. He was appointed sheriff in the summer of 1857, and was afterwards elected to the same office. He took a part in the Indian troubles in 1862, as detailed elsewhere, and with his wife kept house the farthest west of all the settlers. The next year he spent on the "abandoned

lands" of Louisiana, where he raised cotton. He then made his home on his farm until April, 1887, when he moved to Litchfield, and in May, 1888, took a tree-claim on land adjoining the village. He has held the office of register of deeds of this county and various town offices.

The Colonel was married November 10, 1859, to Miss Annie, daughter of Pomeroy and Harriet (Buell) Warren, who was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., May 13, 1833. She has recently parted from her husband through the machinations of her friends, as have six out of eight of her sisters. They had no children, but have raised several orphans. Among these is Emma Jewett, the famous equestrienne, who was born in Chautauqua county, October 3, 1860, and is the daughter of Charles Peterson, a Scandinavian, who was killed in the army. After his death his family came to Minnesota, and in 1870 the Colonel adopted the little girl. She learned to ride on the farm and gave her first exhibition in public at Minneapolis, in 1880. She is now living in Syracuse, N. Y.

DOCTOR J. H. KAUFFMAN, the leading representative of the medical fraternity located at the village of Dassel, is a native of Newburgh, Cumberland county, Pa., born October 29, 1859, and is the son of Henry and Mary (Wilkins) Kauffman, both of whom are also natives of the "Old Keystone State." The father of our subject has been for many years in the drug business at Newburgh, and is still carrying on that business. The Doctor received his education in his native town, and, as he grew older, was taken into the store by his father, where he grew to be a proficient clerk. On attaining his majority his father gave him a copartnership, and the firm name was changed to Kauffman & Son. In the fall of 1881 our subject matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and remained there throughout the terms of 1881 and 1882. He then entered the New York University, from which he was graduated in March, 1884. Returning to Newburgh, he opened an office in his native town, in connection with the drug business, an interest in which he still retained, but in 1887 sold out there with the intention of removing to Dakota, but, on his arrival in Minneapolis changed his mind and came to Dassel, and commenced practice in January of that year. He has gained the confidence and esteem of the people of the village by his honorable principles and excellent judgment, and the surrounding country have a deep regard for his general success, and his practice has already assumed good proportions and is on the increase. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Big Spring Lodge, No. 361, at Newville, Pa.

JOHN W. BENTON. Among the settlers of 1867 may be classed Mr. Benton, of Kingston township, who makes his home on his fine farm on section 10, where he carries on general farming.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Oswego county, N. Y., born August 15, 1836, and is the son of John W. and Welthy (Widgar) Benton, natives of the Empire State and England, respectively. About the year 1836, the father of our subject removed to Pennsylvania, where John W., Jr., was brought up. His mother remained in York State, and our subject never saw her again, although he heard of her as being alive in the fall of 1887. His father died of consumption about 1840. He was a carpenter by trade. After his death, our subject went to live with his grandparents, with whom he remained until he was eight years old, at

which early age he may be said to have commenced the battle of life for himself. He passed his time for the next nine years in working at farm work and in going to school, after which for several summers he was employed upon the Pennsylvania Canal. Thinking in the great West there was a better show for him, he came in this direction, and locating in Wisconsin, went to work for a man by the name of Winchester, of Winnebago county. He made his home in that part of the country until 1861, part of the time engaged in the lumber business, but upon the 8th of September, of that year, he enlisted as sergeant in Company C, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and passed with that regiment, through the "baptism of fire," at Shiloh, in April, 1862. He was discharged September 10, 1862, on account of injuries received in the field, but February 13, 1865, he re-enlisted in the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, from which he was discharged September 5th, following. After being mustered out, Mr. Benton settled in Fond du Lac county, in the Badger State, where he remained until he came to Meeker county.

The subject of our personal narrative was married December 25, 1861, to Miss Julia Pratt, a native of Cortland county, N. Y., and daughter of Joshua and Ann (Rumsey) Pratt. Her parents, who were natives of Connecticut and New York, respectively, moved from New York when Mrs. Benton was but five years of age, to Illinois, from there to Wisconsin, and finally to Minnesota, where the father died in 1883. Her mother died three years previously in Wisconsin. Mrs. Benton, whose birth took place July 3, 1844, was reared and educated in Fon du Lac county, Wis.

By this marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Benton are the parents of six children—Manan U. S.; Ida May, Mrs. Joseph Manson, residing in Washington Territory; Ella J., wife of George Walter, now living in Mille Lacs county, this State; Roy E., Stella R., and Wealthy Aurelia. Mr. Benton is a republican in his politics.

JAMES W. POLK, an old settler and respected farmer residing on section 18, Forest Prairie township, was born in Bullitt county, Ky., October 14, 1809, and is a son of Edward and Margaret (Brown) Polk. His father and mother were the parents of a large family of children.

The subject of this sketch spent his school days in his native county, receiving a good education, and at one time began the study of medicine. In 1830 he went to Louisville, Ky., and there learned the cooper's trade, which he afterward followed for about forty years. From 1841 until 1846 he conducted his shop in Chicago, and then engaged in the dairy business near the same city. In 1857 he came to Minnesota and located in Jordan, where he remained about two years, and then went to Henderson, where he was engaged in the coopering business, and remained until October, 1866, when he came to Meeker county, and located on his present place in Forest Prairie township. He has a good-sized farm, and devotes his attention chiefly to general farming, although in the past he has given considerable attention to stock raising. Mr. Polk is a democrat in politics, and is one of the leading citizens of the township in which he lives. He is a member of the Church of God, in which he has been a deacon for thirteen years or more.

Mr. Polk was first married on the 3d of January, 1831, to Miss Eliza Chastine. She gave birth to one child, Charles Wesley, and died when the child was three days old. The child died in infancy.

Mr. Polk was again married in 1836, at

Darwin, Ill., to Mary Carr, who died in 1838. Two children blessed this union—Nancy Caroline and James R.

In 1841 our subject was married to Miss Zillah Brinton, with whom he lived for forty-two years. She died on the 3d of July, 1883, and was buried in Forest Prairie township. Her age at the time of her death was seventy-five years.

On the 14th of November, 1884, Mr. Polk was married to Mrs. Mary C. Irwin, of Indiana, his present wife. By her former marriage she had two daughters, both of whom married, and each became a Mrs. Rowley.

His third wife, Zillah, had one son that married Mr. Polk's daughter, Nancy C., and they had six children, all of whom lived but one. Their father being a soldier, their mother as well as themselves were left to Mr. Polk's care; so that in his later years he raised five children.

HON. JONATHAN BURNETT SALISBURY, the present county surveyor, was born in the State of New York, in 1824, and is the son of Dr. Gideon and Phœbe (Burnett) Salisbury. His father died when he was a mere infant, and he was brought up under a mother's care. When he was about two years old she moved to New Jersey, but later settled at Brooklyn, N. Y. His mother died in 1850.

The subject of our sketch, in 1845, having studied thoroughly in the mathematical line, and mastering the profession of surveyor, went to Ohio, where, the following spring, he enlisted in the First Ohio Regiment of Volunteers, and served his one year's term of service in the Mexican war, with the little column under General Zachary Taylor. He was discharged at New Orleans, in the spring of 1847, but returned to Mexico, in the quartermaster's department, and was at the City of Mexico when the war closed. He returned to Ohio, where he made his residence until the spring of 1850, when he removed to Iowa, where he lived for six years, engaged in public surveys in various parts of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. While running township lines through what is now Meeker county, in the summer of 1855, he was so much pleased with the country that he stuck a claim stake, on sections 18 and 19, in what is now Kingston township. At that time there were no other people, except those of surveying parties, within the limits of the county. Returning to his home in Scott county, Iowa, in October, of that year, he there passed the winter, but in the spring of 1856, he started for his new-found Eden with his family, which consisted of his wife, Margaret L. (Weymer) Salisbury, and one child, Frank L. They were accompanied by his father-in-law, Jacob Weymer, Sr., his wife and two sons—Jacob Jr. and Joseph. Mr. Salisbury had brought all his goods with him, and the trip consumed about one month. To one large, wide tracked wagon were hitched four yoke of oxen, and to another wagon a team of horses was attached. A good share of the time was spent in getting through the "big woods," there being no other road than a trail, and a good deal of chopping was necessary. This trail was cut so that one team could barely get through, and is the same that for years was known as the "Old Territorial Road." The party, however, finally reached the claim, and their first work was to get up a little cabin, the remains of which still mark the spot. This was one of the very first houses erected in the county. Here they settled and here he carried on farming for years. At the time of the Indian outbreak, he left the farm and went to Kingston which he helped to fortify. For two weeks the family occupied a house, and then all the refugees who had gathered

there spent their nights in the grist mill, which was being used as a fort. Mr. Salisbury remained at Kingston for about one month, when his family returned to the old home in Iowa, and he enlisted in the "Mounted Rangers," or First Minnesota Cavalry, and served through the Indian troubles on the borders, one year. He then enlisted in Hatch's Independent Battalion of Minnesota Cavalry for three years or during the war, and served on the frontier. Upon being honorably discharged in the spring of 1866, he again returned to his farm and cultivated it until June, 1875, when he removed to Litchfield, where he has since lived. In 1868 he was elected to represent his district in the Legislature, and made a creditable record. In 1870 he was elected county surveyor, and has either held that office or been deputy most of the time since. Mr. Salisbury is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and takes an active interest in all its affairs. He and his wife have a family of eight children.

ANDREW EVENSON, an enterprising farmer residing on section 7, Greenleaf township, is a son of Hans and Christine Evenson, and a native of Norway, born October 30, 1847. A full sketch of his parents, who were prominent old settlers of Meeker county, will be found elsewhere in this volume. Andrew came to the United States with his parents in 1857, and they first settled in Scott county, Minn., and remained there and in Wright county for three years, and at the expiration of that time located in Meeker county. The father took a claim on section 8, in what is now Greenleaf township, where Andrew spent his youth, in the same industrious and frugal manner common to the youth of his nationality. He was with the family through all the horrors of the Indian outbreak, and shared the dangers and privations of those terrible times with the hardiest of men.

In 1876 he was married to Matilda Bjorhus, a daughter of Ole K. and Mary Bjorhus. She was born in Norway, September 23, 1854, and came to the United States in 1871. Five children have blessed their union — Hans O., born March 22, 1877; Martha C., born August 6, 1878; Frederick E., born April 4, 1881; Petra Anette, born November 25, 1883, and Olga M., born January 25, 1886. Mr. Evenson is at present (1888) chairman of the board of township supervisors, and is also a member of the board of directors of the Farmers' and Merchants' Coöperative Elevator Association. He has taken an active interest in all public matters, and is to-day one of the leading citizens of his township. He has a valuable farm where he devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising, in which he has been very successful, as he has accumulated a comfortable property through his own industry and careful management. In his younger days Mr. Evenson had but slight educational advantages, only having the privilege of attending school twenty-three days. His natural ability and self-educational efforts, however, have not been in vain, and he has thoroughly mastered the English language, and acquired a varied and general fund of useful knowledge.

JAMES P. DAVIS, an enterprising and prosperous agriculturist of Dassel township, is the son of Stephen and Mary (Patterson) Davis, and was born in Wayne county, Ohio, March 14, 1836. His parents were very early settlers in that portion of the "Buckeye" State, but removed to Meigs county in 1841, also then a new county, and made their home there until 1855, when

they came to Minnesota and settled at the village of Caledonia, Houston county, where the father carried on his trade and bought government land. He remained there until 1859, when during the excitement about Pike's Peak, he started for that country, but soon changed his mind and settled in Jo Daviess county, Ill., where he died in 1871. The mother died in Ida county, Iowa, in 1882.

The subject of our sketch remained with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, and followed various employments until his marriage, April 10, 1859, with Miss Rachel Russell, a native of Indiana. After his marriage he remained in Houston county until the fall of 1860, when, in company with Isaac Russell, Sr., and John Russell, he came to Meeker county, and followed hunting and exploring the county through that winter, and in the following autumn went to Illinois with the intention of enlisting in the United States army, but was rejected, and having disposed of his property in this State, remained in the "Sucker State" until 1866. He then came to Meeker county and took up a claim early in July, on section 10, of Dassel township. He commenced to improve his place, working at the same time on the railroad. The next fall he worked in the Forest City grist mill. He did not neglect his farm, but got it in shape for next year's crop. In 1868 he helped clear the present site of the village, chopping cord-wood, etc., and thus, while developing his farm, provided for the wants of his family until 1872, since which time he has devoted the most of his time to his calling. In 1876 he bought a threshing machine in company with George Brower, with the accompanying steam engine, and in 1879 became the sole owner of the outfit, and carries on that business in connection with his farm. The latter consists of 160 acres of land on section 10, and besides this he is the half owner of 160 acres more on section 16.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis are the parents of ten children—Stephen W., born December 29, 1859; Reuben B., born December 15, 1861; Mary J., born January 17, 1864; Wealthy M., born May 24, 1866; William E., born October 25, 1868; Isaac A., born December 25, 1870, died April 5, 1880; James H., born June 11, 1873; Emma B., born March 6, 1876; Annie Z., born November 2, 1878, and John E., born January 8, 1882. Stephen is married and lives in Dakota; Reuben, also married, makes his home on section 16, this town; Mary J. (Mrs. C. G. Waller) lives at Kingston, and Wealthy (Mrs. W. H. Branham), resides in Litchfield.

CHARLES SHEPHERD, an ex-Union soldier, and one of the most intelligent, prominent and successful farmers in the northern part of the county, was born in Belgium, in the year 1826. His parents were John and Catharine (Shepelle) Shepherd, the father being a native of England, and the mother a native of Belgium. When Charles was eight or ten years of age the family removed from Belgium to England, and six years later they came to the United States and located in Massachusetts, where the parents died. Charles remained in Massachusetts until he had arrived at about the age of twenty-one, when he went to Rhode Island, but nine or ten months later he returned to Ballardvale, Mass. Two years later he started West, and for ten years lived in Wisconsin. While there, on the 27th of February, 1865, he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service. He remained with his regiment until the 22d of August, 1865, when he was honorably discharged and returned to Wisconsin. In 1866 he came to Meeker county, Minn., and located on a farm on section 20,

Manannah township. He now has a valuable farm of 220 acres of land and is in comfortable circumstances.

Mr. Shepherd was first married, when a young man, to Julia Higgins, who died. By this marriage he had three children.

On the 14th of August, 1857, he was married to Miss Adaline Hartman, who was born in Germany April 2, 1857. This marriage has been blessed with twelve children.

ALEXANDER L. GORDON, an intelligent and industrious farmer living upon section 10, Collinwood township, is a native of Westchester county, N. Y., born August 1, 1850, and is the son of William and Jane (Ferguson) Gordon, who had come to America from the land of their birth, Scotland, some time previous. The family removed in the boyhood of our subject to Fond du Lac county, Wis., where he remained until eighteen years of age. At that time he commenced life for himself as brakeman on the railroad, which he followed for two years. The following summer he was in the employ of the Government, driving team, on the line between the United States and Manitoba. From that time on, for several years, he was engaged in several occupations, all of them, however, attended by hard labor, sometimes in the pineries, and sometimes in the harvest field, until his marriage.

This happy event took place March 21, 1878, at which time he wedded Miss Martha Delong, the daughter of Madison and Elizabeth (Lunsford) Delong, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this ALBUM. Mrs. Gordon was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, March 10, 1858, and came to Meeker county with her parents in 1866.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Gordon settled down to farm life on section 10, where he now lives and where he has some sixty acres of land mostly under cultivation. He has held several of the town offices, chief among which is that of chairman of the board of supervisors, which he occupied for seven years. He is the parent of four children—Elizabeth Jane, born April 2, 1879; William, born December 15, 1880; Elma, born March 11, 1883; and Grace, born January 1, 1886.

ELI BORING, an ex-Union soldier, is a farmer who resides on section 10, Forest Prairie township. He is a native of Clinton county, Ohio, born May 22, 1836, and is a son of Absalom and Isabelle (Williams) Boring. His father and mother were natives of Baltimore county, Md., and Harrison county, Va., respectively. They are both dead. The father died in Indiana, at the age of eighty-one years, April 28, 1888. He was a farmer; had settled in Indiana in 1836, and was one of the pioneers of that State. The mother was born in 1809 and died February 5, 1863. They were the parents of eleven children, eight boys and three girls, the names of whom were as follows—Thomas William, Lafayette, Eli, John A., Elizabeth, Sarah, Jesse E., Henry, Harrison, William and Eliza.

Eli Boring, the subject of this sketch, remained at home during his boyhood and school days. On the 20th of February, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, and went into the service. He saw active service and participated in numerous battles, engagements and skirmishes. He was shot in the side at the battle of Campbellton, Ga., and remained in the hospital for several weeks. On the 10th of September, 1864, he was taken prisoner and was held for some three months, after which he was in the hospital at Annapolis, Md., for three weeks,

and, after a short furlough, returned to his regiment. He was finally mustered out July 20, 1865, near Raleigh, N. C., and returned to his home in Indiana. In the fall of 1868 he came to Meeker county, Minn., and located in Forest Prairie township. In 1882 he went to Minneapolis and engaged in the milling business, but spent his winters at lumbering, continuing this for three years, and then returned to Forest Prairie and settled where he now resides.

Mr. Boring was married on the 2d of November, 1886, to Miss Victoria Spaulding, a daughter of Danville Spaulding, an old and respected citizen of Forest Prairie township. They were married at Litchfield by N. C. Martin.

Our subject is a man of the strictest integrity, and is respected by all who know him. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party.

CHARLES M. AHLSTROM. The subject of this sketch is an enterprising and successful farmer and stock-raiser, who resides on section 31, Harvey township. He is a native of Chisago county, Minn., where he was born on the 8th of August, 1859, and he is a son of Andrew M. and Carrie Ahlstrom. In 1864 he removed, with his parents, to Meeker county, and the family settled on section 30, where Charles M. still resides. His parents were both natives of Sweden. They came to the United States in 1854. They are both still living.

The subject of our sketch, Charles, grew to manhood in Meeker county, attending school as opportunity offered, and assisting his father on the farm. On the 27th of May, 1882, he was married to Mary Peterson, of Swede Grove township. Their marriage has been blessed with three children, whose names are Stacie, Carl M. and Clearence A., the last named being an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Ahlstrom are exemplary members and active supporters of the Lutheran Church.

In political matters Mr. Ahlstrom is a republican. He now owns 160 acres of land, and has a good start and good prospects for future success.

ALEXANDER D. ROSS, the present postmaster of Litchfield, was born in Upper Canada, July 25, 1845, and is the son of Alexander and Frances Bassett (Conners) Ross, the former a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and the latter of Bangor, County Down, Ireland. His parents came to America, settling in Canada, prior to his birth, and there, in the town of Southampton, where the father was engaged in mercantile trade, our subject received his early education, and there grew to manhood. In 1866, he removed with his parents to Chicago, Ill., where he commenced work with the American Express Company, with whom he remained until 1872, when he came to Minnesota. He located first at St. Cloud, but one year later removed to Litchfield, where, in August, 1873, he took charge of a grain elevator, now the M. and D. which he has superintended ever since. In July, 1887, he took charge of the postoffice of the village, having been appointed to that position a short time previously. He is a thorough democrat politically, and believes that in its principles lies the true germ of civil liberty. He is a member of the present council of Litchfield, and holds a high place in the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Ross united in marriage, June 11, 1872, with Miss Elizabeth M. Becker, a native of New York, and daughter of Herman and Margaret Becker. By this union there has been born two children, who bear the names of Carrie and George. Mr. Ross is a member of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 86, A. F.

and A. M., Rabboni Chapter, No. 39, R. A. M.; Melita Commandery, No. 17, K. T., and with his estimable wife holds communion with the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN SMITH, a resident of Darwin township, lives on section 15, where he carries on general farming and stock raising. He is a native of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, born in 1839. He was reared among the vine-clad hills of the land of his birth until he was nineteen years of age, when he came to America, and that year, 1858, settled near Aurora, Ill., where he made his home until eight years later, when he removed to Minnesota and located on the farm in Darwin township where he now lives. Like so many of his countrymen who seek to find in America the fortune and freedom they lack in their native land, Mr. Smith was a poor man when he came to this country, but by the perseverance in his work and the natural thrift that seems to be inherent in the average German, he has accumulated a fair share of this world's goods.

Mr. Smith was first married in 1865, to Miss Anna Peiffer, who became the mother of seven children, all of whom are living at the present but one. Their names are—John, Peter, Michael, Anna, Frank and William. Mrs. Anna Smith died in February, 1881, and Mr. Smith was married the second time. The bride on this occasion was Miss Maggie Kanzler, and the wedding occurred in November, 1883. By this last marriage there have been born three children, only two of whom, however, are now living—Emma and Nicholas.

Both Mr. Smith and his wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church and good Christian people. Politically Mr. Smith is what may be termed an independent, not being bound to party.

LUTHER W. LEIGHTON, the junior member of the firm of Osterlund & Leighton, general merchants of the village of Dassel, came to that place in the fall of 1872, and in the spring of 1874 opened the first wagon shop, in which he continued to carry on the business until 1881. Closing out, then, his interests in that mechanical trade, he entered into the hardware business in company with J. M. Johnson, and continued in that line until January 1, 1887, when, after selling his interest to his partner, he entered into the new copartnership, the firm named above.

Mr. Leighton, who is a native of Penobscot county, Me., born March 25, 1850, and the son of Stillman W. and Thressa E. Leighton, received his education in his native State. He left that portion of our great Republic in 1872, and came directly to this part, as above stated.

ANDREW GUNDERSON, a carpenter and farmer who resides on section 15, Danielson township, was born in Norway on the 16th of August, 1836, and is a son of Gunder and Anna Ingebretson. His early life was spent in his native land, where he worked at various occupations and also learned the carpenter's trade. He remained in the land of his birth until 1870, when he came to the United States and came direct to Minneapolis, Minn., where he remained for six years employed at carpenter work. He was so poor at that time that he was obliged to leave his family in the old country, and had to borrow the money with which he paid his fare. During the first three years he was here he earned enough money to send for his family, which required five tickets at $61 each. His oldest son came some two years before the balance of the family. The father, with the aid of his son, during this time, erected a comfortable house for himself at Minneapolis.

On the 4th of November, 1876, he moved his family to Meeker county, Minn., and settled on a farm in Cosmos township, but after getting his family settled he returned to Minneapolis and worked at his trade for two years, after which he returned and moved to the farm which he purchased on section 15, Danielson township, where he has since lived. Since that time he has continued to work at his trade most of his time while his family carried on the farm. He now has one of the most valuable farms in the township, consisting of 280 acres, upon which he has placed fine building improvements.

Mr. Gunderson was married before he left Norway to Miss Bertha Olson, a daughter of Ole and Anna Peterson, who was born August 20, 1830. Their marriage has been blessed with nine children, as follows—Gilbert, born February 17, 1857; Nettie, born May 4, 1858; William, born January 15, 1860; Anna, born January 10, 1862; August, born September 6, 1863; Beathe, born August 9, 1864, died in 1867; Maria, born March 21, 1868; Beathe, born December 10, 1870; and Albert, born June 2, 1875. All were born in Norway except Albert, who was born in Minneapolis. Nettie married Ole Blaken, a merchant in Grafton, D. T., and they have three children. William married Anna Amundson, and is a farmer in Danielson township. Anna married Knute Johnson, a railroad section boss at Minneapolis. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Mr. Gunderson has taken an active interest in public matters and has held the office of township supervisor for four years. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party.

OLE NELSON, one of the leading agriculturists of Acton, is a native of Norway, born February 16, 1842, and is the son of Nels and Mary Nelson, and came to the United States in 1866, first stopping in Red Wing, Minn., where he was engaged in tailoring for one year. The next two years were passed by him in the same employment in Minneapolis, but growing tired of working for other parties after two years, and being anxious to better his financial condition, he removed to Acton, this county, and took a homestead on section 8, where he now lives. He has a fine farm of 200 acres of excellent arable land, all of which he has made by his own energy and perseverance.

Mr. Nelson was married in Norway, to Miss Martha J. Farrisdatter Haabetsbroen. They are the parents of the following children—Thorwald E., born October 4, 1864; Nikoline Marie, born September 28, 1868, died May 19, 1879; Nels, born January 5, 1870; Severin, born April 6, 1872; Odin, born January 6, 1874; Mina, born February 16, 1877; Martin, born March 6, 1880; Jens H., born December 30, 1881; and Marius, born May 15, 1883.

Thorwald is attending the academy at Minneapolis, and Nels, the high school at Litchfield. The other children are at home with their parents. Mr. Nelson has occupied the office of road overseer for two or three terms, and that of school director for several years. He had learned the tailoring trade in his far away native land, but since his coming here he has devoted his attention solely to agricultural pursuits, and has met with abundant success in this calling. He devotes a large share of his labors to stock raising.

JAMES H. THOMS, a resident of Union Grove township, is one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers in the northern part of the county.

The subject of our sketch is the son of James and Lucy (Brown) Thoms, and was

born in the town of Sebec, Me. While he was quite young his parents removed to Kilmornac, Me., where his father engaged in farming and lumbering, but finding it a hard place to make a living in, he moved to Bangor, Me. When James H. was fourteen years of age he learned the carpenter's trade, and remained at home until he was twenty; then, with some acquaintances, he left for the West, stopping in Wisconsin a short time. He came to Minnesota in the fall of 1849. It was then a territory, St. Paul and St. Anthony being small villages at that time, and Minneapolis was not even started. Hauling supplies to the Indians was the main business done outside the villages.

Mr. Thoms engaged for four years in hauling supplies from St. Paul to Fort Ripley, and any other points where the Indians were to be paid their annuities.

Some of the log hotels, or stopping places, had squaw landladies, and others were kept by bachelors. Mr. Thoms left the road and worked at his trade for two years, and finally took up a claim in Eden Prairie township, sixteen miles south of Minneapolis, in Hennepin county.

On August 12, 1855, he married Miss Annette F. Hamblet, of Eden Prairie, a young lady, nineteen years of age. He remained on his farm a few years, then moved to Chanhassen, Carver county, where he stayed but a short time, then moved to Castle Rock, Dakota county, where he stayed a few years, engaged in farming. Then, hearing of the many virtues of Meeker county, he removed to Union Grove township in the fall of 1867, and took up a homestead on section 20. Five years later, he sold that place and bought a farm of 160 acres, on section 25 and 36, where he has since lived.

The farm is one of the most valuable in the township, and the building improvements are a credit to the neighborhood in which they are located.

Mr. and Mrs. Thoms have been blessed with nine children, seven of whom are now living, two girls and five boys—Frank, the eldest, is married, and lives at Newark, D. T., where he is, in company with a partner, running a grain elevator. E. L. and D. C. Thoms, the two next oldest, own a roller flour mill at Ashby, Grant county, Minn. The fourth son, Ben. H., is a graduate from Curtiss' Business College, Minneapolis, and is in Minnesota at the present time. One daughter is a stenographer, and the other is a seamstress; both reside in Minneapolis at present. Earl W., the youngest, remains at home with his parents. In politics, Mr. Thoms is a strong democrat. He came to the county comparatively a poor man, but is now well fixed as to this world's goods, and is rated as one of the most solid and substantial citizens of the county. He is truly a pioneer in the State, and also of the county.

DANIEL F. SMITH. Among the quiet, sober, and industrious German citizens of Meeker county, who have left their beautiful fatherland to seek upon the Western Continent the freedom from conscription and military despotism denied them in their own country, there is no more prominent individual than the gentleman here presented, who is a resident upon section 16, Ellsworth township. He is a native of Germany, and is the son of Henry and Dora Smith. His parents were also born in that classic land, although of French ancestry.

Our subject was reared beneath his native skies, and there received the education common to the youth of that land, and there, having attained the years of manhood, September 12, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Fredericka Sinnerman. In 1862 the young couple left their home amid the hills and valleys of Germany, and crossed

the ocean to seek a newer home in free America. They settled near the town of Nunda, McHenry county, Ill., where they lived until the fall of 1875, when they came to Meeker county and settled where they now live, and where Mr. Smith has a fine farm of 180 acres of excellent land, on sections 15 and 16, and on which he has erected an excellent residence, commodious barn and neat granary. While a resident of Nunda he showed his enterprise by subscribing to the institution of the pickling and preserving works of that place, in which he owned several shares of stock; and since coming to this county he has ever been foremost in anything that seemed to be for the benefit of the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of eight children—Mary (Mrs. Joseph Barth, who was married September 12, 1878, the anniversary of her parents' wedding), William, Frederick, George, Emma (now Mrs. Ludwig Martens), Clara, Bertie, and Minnie. William is also married, and follows the trade of moulder in Minneapolis.

Mr. Smith is a republican, politically, and has held the offices of town supervisor, and of school director and justice of the peace, and is a representative man. He and his family belong to the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES H. DART, the enterprising and energetic flour and feed dealer of Litchfield, was born in Forest City, Meeker county, Minn., February 5, 1862, and is the son of Wait H. and Calista (Willis) Dart. His father is one of the oldest settlers of the county, having come here in April, 1856, and the following July took up a claim two miles east of the prospective village of Forest City, upon which he settled, his family consisting of his wife and one child, coming here in November. He raised one crop upon his farm, and then removed to this village. He was at that place during the tragic scenes of the Indian outbreak, and was an active participant in most of the stirring events of that unhappy epoch. He entered into the mercantile business in Forest City about the time of the arrival of the soldiers, and from 1863 to 1865 had charge of the postoffice. In 1869 he removed to the town of Greenleaf, where he took up a homestead, upon which he remained until 1871, and then came to Litchfield, where he has resided ever since.

Charles remained at home, enjoying the opportunities for schooling afforded him during the winters, and working in the summer months at whatever he could turn his hand to. At the age of eighteen, with a commendable enterprise, he initiated the business which he now follows, and is making it a success. He is ranked high among the rising young business men of the village, and is rapidly and surely extending his operations.

On Christmas day, December 25, 1883, C. H. Dart and Miss Nellie Lockwood, also a native of this county, were united in the bonds of wedlock. They are the parents of one child—Ray.

PETER LUND, a resident of section 17, Greenleaf township, is one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers in the southern portion of the county. He was born in Sweden, on the 15th of August, 1846. His younger days were spent in his native land, and in 1872 he came to the United States, and located in Minneapolis, where he remained for eight years. He was at work in the Buell, Nutten & Co. flouring mill in 1878, when the terrible mill explosion occurred, in which eighteen were killed and others seriously injured. His escape at that time was almost miraculous. He was attending to the machinery, and a few moments before

the disaster he was talking with a fellow-employe, named Peter Hogberg. The latter suggested getting some water, but Mr. Lund told him to attend to the machinery and he would get the water. Accordingly, Mr. Lund took the pail and started, having to go about 200 feet. He had just stepped outside of the door, when he noticed a queer smoke coming from the suction pipe of the Washburn A mill, which stood about 100 feet from the mill in which he worked. He had only gone about 100 feet when the first explosion occurred, and he was thrown to the ground. He scrambled to his feet and tried to run, when the next explosion took place, and he was again thrown down. On his hands and knees he crawled under a box car, and the debris was falling thick around him. A few moments later he ran to where the mill had been, to rescue Hogberg, but he found the mill leveled to the ground, and nothing was ever found of his companion except a few pieces of bones and a knife blade. Out of all the men who worked in the three mills, he, and one other, were the only ones who escaped unhurt.

On March 27, 1881, Mr. Lund came to Meeker county, and settled in Greenleaf township, where he still lives. He has a valuable farm of 210 acres of land, and has splendid farm buildings. Mr. Lund was married January 1, 1875, to Anna Anderson, and they have had seven children, all of whom are living, as follows—Charley A., born March 5, 1876; Alma H., born November 29, 1877; Levi V., born January 23, 1880; Mimmie V., born May 5, 1882; Edward E., born November 12, 1883; Oscar T., born September 27, 1885, and Amanda V., born January 27, 1888. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

The parents of Mr. Lund were natives of Sweden. They came to America a number of years ago, and are now residents of Meeker county.

JOHN H. REMICK, one of the prominent residents of the village of Dassel, and a leading pioneer of the county of McLeod, was born in Painesville, Ohio, August 26, 1830. His father died when he was quite young, and the family was broken up, and for a time he was an inmate of the household of his grandfather. When about thirteen he commenced life by hiring out at whatever he could find to do, and at sixteen began to learn the blacksmith's trade. In the spring of 1863 he determined to seek a new home in the growing West and carve out his own fortune, and came to Minnesota and settled at Hutchinson, McLeod county, in May of that year. Returning to Ohio the next fall, he, in company with S. A. Bunting, purchased a drove of fifteen horses, which were shipped by boat to Milwaukee, from which port they drove to this country, selling what they could on the way. Closing out the balance on his arrival at Hutchinson, he returned to the "Buckeye State" for his family, and returned the same fall and took up a homestead of 160 acres of land on section 20, Hutchinson township, McLeod county, and commenced its improvement. There he remained, quietly engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1877, and by diligence and industry had increased his farm to 300 acres. He sold this place and personal property, about 1879, for $4,700. In 1877 he came to Dassel, this county, and commenced running the Dassel House, and continued to cater to the wants of the traveling public until 1882. During the summer of that year he engaged in his old trade of blacksmith, but on the 1st of January, 1885, went into the saloon business in the village, with J. S. Larson. The February following their place was destroyed by fire, with a loss of $2,500, only part of which was insured. In company with J. S. Larson and William Gallagher, he then commenced the erection of a new hotel, the new Dassel House, the

old one having been burned. On the completion of this hotel, which is of brick and cost some $4,500, he again opened a saloon, and remained in that business until 1886, when he closed it out, and since that time has given his attention to the cultivation of a farm which he bought in 1881. This contains some forty acres, and adjoins the town site. He is also engaged in the letting of livery rigs.

Among the leading prohibitionists of the county, there is none who is better known than Mr. Remick, who, being thoroughly acquainted with the traffic in liquor, knows its evil, and is quite active in the movement looking to its suppression.

CHRISTIAN BADEN. Among the thrifty, prosperous German citizens of Meeker county, who helped so materially toward its development and progress, until it now stands one of the brightest jewels in the crown of the noble State of Minnesota, is the worthy gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in that part of the German empire known as Trier, June 18, 1839, and there grew to manhood. He is the son of John and Mary Baden, who had a family of five children.

Our subject received the education so common to the youth of the fatherland, and at the age of sixteen commenced an apprenticeship to the trade of blacksmith. He came to the United States in search of a home in this free land, in 1867, and located at Belle Plaine, Scott county, Minn., where he opened a blacksmith shop and followed his trade for one year. In 1868 he came to this county and bought out the interest of Albert Taylor, in the blacksmith shop in Forest City, and has been engaged at this trade ever since. He is also the owner of a fine farm of 250 acres of land in the same township, part of which he leases to other parties and part cultivates himself. His success since he came here is entirely due to his energy, perseverance and thrift, as he is the sole architect of his own fortunes.

Mr. Baden was married before leaving his native land, April 14, 1865, to Miss Mary Schmidt, who was the daughter of Michael and Susan Schmidt, and one of a family of eight children. On the 4th of May, Mrs. Baden, who was a devout Catholic and an estimable woman, was called away by death, leaving ten children—William, Nicholas, Frank, John, Joseph, Susan, Catherine, Anna, Rosa and Mary. Susan married Eugene Schuler, March 2, 1886, and lives in Dakota.

HARRISON FULLER, one of the old settlers of Collinwood township, has his home on section 4. He is a native of Russell county, Va., and there made his residence until he was ten years of age, then emigrated to Tazwell county, settling in what afterward became a part of Buchanan county. Most of this time was spent on a farm with his parents. In 1862 he was conscripted into the Confederate army, and served some eighteen months. Having been made lieutenant, and detailed for recruiting service, he absented himself without leave, and passing the lines, came to Minnesota. He arrived at Hutchinson, McLeod county, May 14, 1864, and spent the summer in digging ginseng, and the next winter in hunting and trapping. The following year he moved to the place where he now lives, but did little toward its improvement for some three years. The hard frost of August 19, 1866, destroying the little crops he and the other settlers had in, he had considerable difficulty in getting along, so, with others, he went to Wright county and chopped wood all the following

winter. Many of his neighbors were sadly pinched with hunger at that time. One day he walked to Kingston for provisions, but failed to get them, and on returning, found that the family had eaten up everything in the house, and he was forced to go supperless to bed. The next day he was more fortunate, getting some flour at Greenleaf. Most of the settlers lived through the winter on what game they could kill, and in the spring on ramps or leeks, elm bark and other herbage. One family, to his knowledge, lived on game, ramps or leeks, and herbage that winter and spring. In 1873, after an absence of a year in Virginia, he commenced to develop his farm properly, and by diligence has succeeded in accumulating a nice property. He was married March 7, 1861, to Miss Smyth, who was born in Tazewell county, Va., April 26, 1845, and is the daughter of Samuel M. and Mary (Justice) Smyth, natives of Kentucky. By this union there has been ten children, as follows—Ashville, born November 7, 1862, and married, March 27, 1884, to Mrs. Clarinda (Goble) West; Mary F., born September 29, 1865, married Solomon Scalf in January, 1883; Pricy J., born May 19, 1868, married, March 7, 1885, to Armstrong Sellard; Elijah S., born March 15, 1871; James A., born March 20, 1873; Roxelena, born May 24, 1875; Ida A., born May 26, 1877; Vashti, born May 2, 1880; Lucretia, born November 5, 1882; and Maggie, born June 30, 1886.

PATRICK McKARNEY, an ex-Union soldier, and a prominent and successful farmer and stock raiser, residing on section 8, Manannah township, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1832, and is a son of Patrick and Catherine (Brady) McKarney. His early life was spent in the land of his birth, receiving the schooling in industry and frugality which was given to the youth of his nationality in that day. In 1849 he came to the United States, landing in New Orleans, where he remained about one month and then went to St. Louis, Mo. Two months later he went to Rock Island, Ill., and spent the winter, and after this was employed on the Mississippi river, at whatever he could find to do, until the 15th of August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Ninetieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and went into the service. His regiment was assigned to severe duty, and he remained in active service until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge on the 6th of June, 1865. After leaving the service he came to Minnesota, and settled in Dakota county, where he remained until the following April, 1866, and then came to Meeker county, and settled on section 8, Manannah township, where he still lives. He has a farm of 150 acres of land, a good share of which is under cultivation, and devotes his attention to general farming and stock raising.

Mr. McKarney was married on the 4th of April, 1869, to Miss Mary O'Keeffe, and they have been blessed with the following children—Charlotte, born July 15, 1870; Catherine, born May 26, 1872; James, born January 8, 1874; Peter, born May 16, 1876; and Menus, born January 16, 1878; all of whom are still living.

Mrs. McKarney's parents were natives of Ireland. They came to America, and both died in Meeker county. Mr. McKarney is a republican in political matters, and in religious affairs both he and his wife are exemplary members and active supporters of the Catholic Church.

FRANK W. MINTON, the present genial proprietor of the Howard House, at Litchfield, is the son of William L. and Louisa C. (Hull) Minton, and was

born in Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., May 7, 1854. His mother was a descendant of one of the pioneer families of the Mohawk Valley.

Frank remained in his native town until he was fifteen years of age, and then came to Rice county, Minn., where he lived with an uncle for a time. He removed from there to Chicago, whither his parents had gone, and entering the office of the Pullman Palace Car Co., remained there employed for seven years. Taking charge of a palace car running between St. Louis and Minneapolis at the end of that time, he continued in that species of employment for two years and a half, but his health having become somewhat impaired he left the road. He entered the law office of Perkins & Whipple, of Northfield, Minn., where he remained some eighteen months. He then went on the road as traveling salesman for the Champion Reaper Co., and was with that corporation for the succeeding two years, after which he came to Litchfield, and assumed the charge of the Howard House, as landlord, May 1, 1884.

Frank W. Minton and Miss Mattie Knight were united in the bonds of marriage, May 20, 1884. The lady is a native of Canada, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Meeker county.

ROBERT B. RALSTON. The subject of this biography, one of Meeker county's most prominent and wealthy farmers and stock-raisers, is a resident of section 14, Harvey township. He was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada East, on the 28th day of August, 1826, and is a son of Andrew and Jane Ralston. His parents were natives of Scotland, but both died in Canada; the father January 10, 1888, and the mother August 21, 1884.

Robert B. left his native province in April, 1849, and went to Waterbury, Vt., where he secured employment on the Vermont Central railroad, and remained until the latter part of the following December, when he returned to Canada and remained until the spring of 1850. At that time he went to St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he drove a team on railroad work, and in August, 1850, went to Cambridge, N. Y., and worked about there until the following summer of 1851. He next spent a few months at Bedford, Ind., and then went to Cincinnati, O., where he remained for four years, being employed at teaming most of the time; after that was at work on the Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad. In 1855 he went still further west, and spent one winter at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and then settled at Minneapolis, Minn. That place, which was then a mere village, remained his home until the fall of 1861, although, during this time, in 1859, he had come west to Meeker county and purchased the southwest quarter of section 11, in what is now Harvey township. In that fall he came here and put in his time in caring for a few calves which he had purchased, and also did a good deal of trapping in various parts of this county. He was living here when the Indian outbreak occurred. He heard the news of the massacre at Acton on Sunday evening, while with his brother John. They at once went to moulding bullets and getting their guns in shape, after which they went to bed, and the following morning continued their harvesting. At noon they went to Forest City, and learned the serious condition of affairs. They then returned to look for a neighbor, Hutchins, and his wife, and met them, and also Joachin Schultz, so all turned and went to Forest City. There they remained all through the Indian trouble. The following spring Mr. Ralston returned to his claim and put in his crops, and while at work could distinctly see the soldiers on patrol between his place and Forest City. This has since been his home.

He has one of the most valuable farms in the county, and carries on general farming and stock-raising extensively.

On the 11th of June, 1867, Mr. Ralston was married to Miss Melissa Pickle, and their union has been blessed with three children, as follows—Marcia, born August 22, 1868; Elsie V., born November 4, 1872; Arthur D., born April 13, 1882, all of whom are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Ralston attend, and Mrs. R. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Ralston's parents are still living in Canada; her father is a native of Canada, and her mother a native of Vermont.

In political matters Mr. Ralston affiliates with the democratic party. He has taken an active interest in everything calculated to develop the county's resources, and is rated as one of the most solid and substantial citizens of Meeker county.

WILLIAM MURPHY, a member of the firm of Murphy Bros., general merchandise dealers at the village of Kingston, commenced business here in January, 1886, in company with T. Owen, with whom he remained in partnership until the 1st of January, 1888, when Mr. Owen sold out to T. J. Murphy, the brother of our subject, and the present firm was formed.

Mr. Murphy is a native of Rutland county, Vt., born November 3, 1860, and came to Minnesota with his parents in May, 1862. He is a son of Michael and Catherine (Clifford) Murphy, a history of whom is given elsewhere in this ALBUM. He was reared and received the elements of his education in the district schools of Meeker county, and finished with a thorough course at the University, at St. John's, Minn., from which he was graduated in 1882. He taught the Kingston village school the winter term of 1883–4, and later settled in the village and entered upon his present enterprise, which is the only store therein. He has held the office of justice of the peace for two years, and that of clerk of the township for quite a time. He was appointed postmaster in September, 1886, which position he holds at present. Mr. Murphy and Miss Ellen Whalen were married February 20, 1887. The lady is a native of Meeker county and daughter of John Whalen, one of the oldest pioneers whose sketch is to be found in the pages of this volume.

JAMES McCUE, blacksmith, at Greenleaf village, Meeker county, is a native of Ireland, born on the 10th of May, 1837. When he was but one year old, his parents, Timothy and Margaret McCue, emigrated to the United States and settled near Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. McCue died soon afterward, and when James was ten years of age he was placed in a store at Hamilton, Ontario, where he remained until he reached his seventeenth year, at which time he was apprenticed to a blacksmith near Hamilton. Three years later, in 1857, he came to Minnesota, and located in Northfield, Rice county. In the fall of 1858 he went to California, where he remained about four years, engaged at mining and blacksmithing. Then, leaving there, he spent two or three years in Nevada and Montana, during the great mining excitement, and at the expiration of that time he returned to the States. After a trip to Southern Kansas, he returned to Minnesota and settled in Renville county. In 1877 he left his family at Hutchinson and went to the Black Hills, D. T. After making several trips home, he finally, in 1879, returned to Renville county, and continued to live there until 1884, when he came to the village of Greenleaf, and established his present business. Being thoroughly skilled at his trade, he com-

mands a good patronage. In 1886 he made a trip to Huntsville, Ala., but returned without giving the matter of locating there much thought.

Mr. McCue was married at the village of Greenleaf in 1873, to Miss Mary Kaler, a daughter of Christian and Almira Kaler, of Greenleaf township. Six children have been the fruit of this union, as follows — John E., born March 20, 1875; Stella A., born April 9, 1877; Alford O., born August 21, 1879; Effie May, born March 29, 1881; Margaret Myra, born March 13, 1883; Annie Ethel, born March 19, 1885.

MICHAEL F. LENHARDT, a respected and enterprising farmer, who resides on section 1, Litchfield, was born in Saxon-Meiningen, Germany, on the 30th of October, 1827, and is a son of Michael and Margaret Lenhardt. He remained with his parents in his native land until 1853, when he came to America, landing in New Orleans shortly after the great yellow-fever scourge had abated. He located in St. Louis and remained there for two years, then went to Kansas, but, not being favorably impressed with the outlook there, he returned to St. Louis, and, the following year (1856), he came to Meeker county, Minn., and took a claim on section 11, Litchfield township, where the village of Litchfield now stands. The following year he gave up that place and took a claim on section 1, in the same township, where he still lives. In 1859 he was married to Rebecca Louhan, a native of Kentucky, and two children were born to them, one of whom is deceased, and the other — Minne — is the wife of Frank Maetzold, of Litchfield. In 1863 Mrs. Lenhardt, the wife, and youngest child, died. In 1872 Mr. Lenhardt made a visit to his native land, and while there was united in marriage with Margaret Peipus, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Peipus. Four children were the result of this union — Ricke (deceased), Anna, August, and Bertha.

At the time of the Indian outbreak, in 1862, Mr. Lenhardt was operating his farm in a quiet way. He did not become much alarmed at first, but soon felt the gravity of the situation, and, on Wednesday following the massacre at Acton, he started with his family for Clearwater. The road *en route* was literally alive with people and stock, and the woods were full of panic-stricken beings. After remaining in Clearwater a short time, he concluded the matter was more a scare than anything else, and went back to his farm. He was not long in discovering, however, that the people were not terrorized without cause, and, therefore, took his family to Forest City for safety, arriving there just before the Indians made the attack on the fort. After spending about one month at Forest City, Mr. Lenhardt went back to his farm for the winter, and the following year put in his crops and has since made that his home. He devotes his entire attention to farming and stock-raising, and has a most pleasantly situated and comfortable home. He is one of the most highly respected old settlers and substantial citizens of the county.

HANS M. AKESSON, a resident of Swede Grove township, is a son of Mons and Siselia Akesson. He was born in Sweden on the 8th of March, 1856, and remained in his native land until 1881, when he came to the United States, and, after spending two months in Wisconsin, pushed on westward and located in Swede Grove township, Meeker county, Minn. On the 24th of November, 1882 he was married to Miss Anna Olena Erickson the only daughter of Gertram and Martha Erickson. The father of Anna died in Amer-

ica, and the mother, Martha, came to the United States in 1857, and in 1860 was married to Christian Erickson, who died on the 26th of March, 1882. Mrs. Erickson had two children — Halvor Michelson, who was born February 11, 1846, who lives on section 32, Swede Grove township, and Anna Olena, now Mrs. Hans Akesson, who was born March 18, 1864. Hans M. Akesson and his family live with his wife's mother and cultivate the farm. Mrs. Erickson is an old settler in the township and was here all through the "pioneer days." When the Indian trouble began she fled for her life with the others who were living here at that time. She fled in the night for Forest City for protection, and at one time came very near losing her life, when Indian bullets were flying as thick as hail. As a full history of those Indian times is given in another chapter of this work it is unnecessary to repeat it here.

Mr. and Mrs. Akesson have been blessed with three children, whose names and ages are as follows — Martin Clarence, born May 6, 1883; Gotfried Casper, born November 29, 1884; and Helmer Eugene, who was born on the 5th of November, 1886.

ANOTHER PIONEER of Meeker county is F. V. DeCoster, ex-judge of probate, and one of Litchfield's most prominent merchants. Mr. DeCoster was born in Buckfield, Me., on the 19th of November, 1838. His parents were Varanes and Louisa (Thompson) DeCoster, both natives of the same State. F. V. remained at home until seventeen, working on a farm and attending school and at fifteen began teaching school. When seventeen he went to the city of Boston and worked in a store for about a year, when he started west and brought up at Dunkirk, N. Y. A short time later he pushed on West to St. Anthony, Minn., and remained there until the spring of 1858, when he located in the village of Kingston, Meeker county, and was there engaged in carpentering, teaching and in carrying on the fur trade, remaining at this most of the time until the war broke out. He thus became personally acquainted with the famous Little Crow, the head of the massacre movement in 1862, and also with the chief Shakopee, buying fur and venison at various times of both these notables. In 1859–60 Mr. DeCoster left Kingston for a trip through the south, going to St. Louis, then to Cincinnati, and then Natchez, Miss., where he had charge of the boats on the levee for a time. From there he went to New Orleans; then Mobile; and then to Montgomery, Ala., on the same boat that carried a lot of Southern planters who were on their way to attend a secession convention. After spending a short time at Savannah, Ga., Mr. DeCoster, returned to the North, and finally drifted to his old home in Buckfield, Maine, where he remained some two weeks, and then returned to Kingston, Minn. Shortly after the war broke out, on the 25th of September, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and went to Fort Abercrombie. In the spring of 1862, his company was assigned to the Army of the West in Tennessee. On the 1st of January, 1863, he was made orderly sergeant of Company A, First Battalion Cavalry, Mississippi Marine Brigade, and on the 8th of July, in the same year, he was placed in command of Company D, as Captain and served until August 29, 1864. The business of the brigade was to keep the Mississippi river clear of Rebel forces who fired on transports, one of the most dangerous assignments in the service. The full brigade was carried on boats, and consisted of eight marine fleet boats, with five rams, one regiment of infantry, battalion of cavalry and battery besides the rams. During this time Mr. DeCoster had two horses shot from un-

der him, and in one engagement when they were surprised by 800 of the enemy in the canebrake the company had seventy horses shot out of 170. The night previous to this action they learned that the boat "Bostona" had been burned by the Rebels at Austin, Miss. The brigade was then 100 miles off but they started in haste and arrived at that point at four o'clock the following morning. Mr. DeCoster was ordered to take ten men and go into the country in search of the Rebels. When four miles out they came in sight of five of the Rebels and captured them. When about to return to the command the major of the brigade came up and they were ordered to push on, which they did, and when they had proceeded but a short distance they were met by the 800 rebels, and all hands of the Union men came near losing their lives. It is worthy of mention that their flag-ship, The Autocrat, was the second one at Vicksburg. Mr. DeCoster continued in service on the river, participating in numerous engagements, until the 27th of August, 1864, when he was mustered out, being made supernumerary by the consolidation of the brigade. After the close of the war he remained at St. Louis for some four months and then returned to Minnesota and engaged in the general mercantile trade at Kingston. This he conducted until 1868 when he sold out and became interested in a flouring mill and remained in that until the spring of 1871, being justice of the peace most of the time and otherwise taking a prominent and active interest in public affairs. In the spring of 1871 he removed to Litchfield and again embarked in the general merchandise trade. This he continued until about 1879, when he changed his line and handled musical instruments, sewing machines and notions. In 1887 he went into the jewelry business and now handles a line which includes jewelry, musical instruments, etc. In 1872 he was elected judge of probate and served one term, and since that time has been court commissioner most of the time. He has also taken an active interest in educational matters and has held various offices on the school board. He has also been a member of the council and taken an active interest in all public matters at Litchfield. Mr. DeCoster is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined the Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 89, when it was located at Forest City, and has always maintained his membership. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was one of the charter members of the first post organized at Litchfield, and joined the present post soon after it was organized, and is identified with the "Survivors of the Mississippi River Ram Fleet and Marine Brigade." He is a member of the dramatic association, and was its manager for some two years.

Mr. DeCoster was married in the spring of 1871 to Miss Mary E. Campbell, of North Manchester, Conn. They have one child—Esther L., who was born on the 4th of January, 1875. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. DeCoster has been superintendent of the Sunday-school of that church constantly since 1871.

JOHN McINTEE, at present a resident of section 8, Manannah township, and a leading citizen of that neighborhood, was born in Ontario, Canada, on the 15th of August, 1852, and is a son of Nicholas and Margaret (Clark) McIntee. His early life was spent in his native Dominion, but in 1878 he came to Meeker county, Minn., and settled in Manannah township, where he still lives. He has a farm of 160 acres, with a good share of it under cultivation, and devotes his attention to general farming and stock raising. He has been very successful and through his frugality and industry is now in very comfortable circumstances.

Mr. McIntee was married on the 1st of June, 1880, to Mary A. Stewart, and their marriage has been blessed with three children, named—William J., Mary, and Margaret, all of whom are living and at home. The family are members of the Catholic Church. In political matters Mr. McIntee's principles are independent of party, and he votes for the man rather than for creed.

Mr. McIntee's parents were born in Ireland, and both of them died in Canada. The father of Mrs. McIntee was a native of Scotland, and died in Canada; her mother was a native of Ireland, and now lives in Meeker county.

HENRY J. BOYNTON, an energetic and prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Forest City township, lives upon section 16, where he settled in 1865. He is engaged, to a large extent, in the raising of cattle, and for a man of his years is extremely active and business like, for he was born May 18, 1820. Lincolnville, Penobscot county, Maine, was the home of his parents, Jeremiah and Sarah (Higgins) Boynton, at the time of his birth. His father was born in Kennebec county, that State, and his mother at Lincolnville. The former died in 1876, the latter in 1868.

The subject of this narrative was reared in his native State, and until he was eleven years of age, attended school at Bradley, Penobscot county. At the age of thirteen he commenced life, lumbering upon the rivers of Maine, and followed that business until he had reached the age of forty-five years. With a view to change his mode of life he then removed westward and settled in Meeker county, where he has since made his home. He has been connected with several of the town offices since his coming here, and merits and receives the warmest esteem and respect of all who know him.

Upon the 9th of August, 1841, Mr. Boynton and Miss Ruth Eaton, pledged their mutual vows at the marriage altar. The lady is a native of Nova Scotia, and daughter of Guy and Lydia (Rockwell) Eaton, natives of Nova Scotia, who had moved to the above province some time before the birth of their daughter. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Boynton have a family of nine children, as follows: Mary Ann, wife of Andrew Gilchrist; Albert, in Minneapolis; Lewyn, who married Miss Lizzie Abbott, and is living in Eden Valley; Louisa, Mrs. Wm. Peters; Charles; Eldora, the wife of Rollin Thorp, of Wright county; Lizzie, who married Rev. L. L. Tower, and is living at Princeton, this State; Alonzo, residing at home; and Effie, Mrs. D. Lounsberry, of Manannah township.

Mr. Boynton is a life-long democrat, casting his first vote for the candidate of that party in 1841. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has occupied the position of steward and class leader in that denomination for some time, and was quite prominently identified with the building up of the congregation at Forest City.

ONE OF THE enterprising farmers of Kingston township is H. V. RUMSEY, who lives on section 8, township 120, range 29 west, where he also carries on stock raising. He is a native of Cortland county, N. Y., born April 27, 1848, and is the son of L. H. and Mary A. (Vincent) Rumsey, who came to Minnesota, in 1868, from Wisconsin, where they had been living for years, and settled in Kingston, where they still live. Our subject was one of two children born to his parents, his sister being the wife of Nelson Turner, of whom a sketch is given elsewhere in this ALBUM.

The subject of this memoir spent his school days in Fond du Lac county, Wis., and, until attaining his majority, assisted his father in the labor of carrying on the farm. He came with the family to this county, and, after coming of age, engaged in agricultural pursuits upon his own account, taking up a homestead, where he now lives, and to which he has added until he now owns 180 acres of fine land. He was married, New Year's day, 1873, to Miss Anna M. Kline, a native of Michigan, born in Flint, Genesee county, October 18, 1849, and daughter of James A. and Ann (Shimin) Kline. She was reared and educated in Winnebago county, Ill., whither her parents had moved at an early day, and came to this county with the family. A biography of her father appears in the pages of this volume.

By their union Mr. and Mrs. Rumsey are the parents of one child—Elton K., born October 26, 1878. Mr. Rumsey is a democrat in his political views, and usually supports the candidates and measures of that organization. He is the present treasurer of school district No. 74. and has held that office since it was organized.

JOHN HURLEY, one of the pioneers of Meeker county, and one of its representative men, is a resident of Ellsworth township, and is engaged in carrying on his farm on section 8. He came here in 1858, and took up his claim where he now lives, and there remained until the Indian troubles of 1862. During those fearful, tragic days he left here and went to Fremont and Clearwater, and from thence back to Kingston, and from there, finally, to what is now Darwin, where he remained some two years. He then returned to his farm, where he has ever since made his home. His original claim consisted of some 160 acres, but he now has nearly double that number of acres, and his farm is brought to a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Hurley is a native of that "bright gem of the sea," Ireland, born in County Cork in the year 1825, and is the son of Dennis and Mary (Driscoll) Hurley, both of whom were, also, natives of the Emerald Isle. Dennis Hurley died in his native land in 1847, and his widow came to the United States in 1864 or 1865, and after a stay in New York and Pittsburg, came to Minneapolis, and from thence to this county, where she died September 29, 1872. They were the parents of seven children, one of whom died in infancy.

Mr. Hurley, of whom we write, was united in marriage in February, 1854, with Miss Ellen White, who was born in Ireland in May, 1819, and who came to America with her parents in 1844, and settled in Pittsburg, Pa. She died in March, 1887, having been the mother of four children—Mary, Ellen, Ann and John. Mary died in Pennsylvania in 1857, at the age of two years; John died October 15, 1887, of typhoid fever, the others are at home with their father.

In his political views Mr. Hurley is entirely independent of party lines, and non-partisan in the discharge of his elective franchise. He has held the office of director of his school district, and takes great interest in all educational work. As a progressive, enterprising man he is the peer of any in the town.

ERICK W. NELSON, a young and enterprising farmer of Dassel township, is also engaged, in company with N. J. Lind, in carrying on the saloon business in the village of that name. He is a native of Sweden, born among its beautiful scenes

October 14, 1856, and is the son of Peter and Mary Nelson. He came to America, when but twelve years of age, in company with his parents, who took up railroad land and settled on section 35, Dassel township, in 1868, where the father of our subject made his home until overtaken by death in 1883.

Erick remained with his parents upon the family homestead until their death, and then came to the village, of Dassel, and was employed as a clerk in a store until May, 1886, when he embarked in the saloon business, as above mentioned. He is carrying on a farm of sixty acres, a portion of the parental estate, and has made quite a success in life for a young man. Self-reliant, without obstrusiveness, and straight forward in his dealings, he is bound to succeed in life, and his business tact will insure his financial elevation.

JOHN PETERSON, better known as B. W. Peterson, one of the leading farmers of Collinwood township, and one of its most enterprising citizens, is a native of Sweden, born October 18, 1825, and is the son of Peter Johnson and his wife, Jennie (Matson) Johnson. He was reared and educated in his native land, and was an inmate of his father's house until he had attained the age of thirty-eight. December 25, 1850, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Olson, and for three years thereafter made his home with the old folks. Purchasing a timber farm, he then took up his residence upon it, and made it his home until 1867, clearing off the timber and cultivating its soil, when he sold out and emigrated to the new world in search of a home in the land of the free. Coming to Minnesota on landing, he at first settled in Carver county, but two years after removed to this county and purchased eighty acres of land on section 36, Collinwood township, where he now lives. All of the improvements upon his place are the result of his own energy and diligence, and are a credit to his industry.

Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are the parents of six children, of whom the following is the record—Jennie, born March 17, 1852, married Paul Anderson, and lives in Wright county; Olof, born January 24, 1860, married Miss Betsy Larsen, and resides in this township; Martha, born August 24, 1854, and is the wife of B. N. Peterson, of Cokato, this State; John, born September 6, 1862; Peter, who was born in 1857 and died in 1859; and Peter, born in 1865 and died in 1877. Although a poor man when he came here, Mr. Peterson has, by the exercise of excellent judgment and hard work, placed himself in a condition of comparative comfort.

ANDREW LARSON, who resides on section 16, Litchfield township, is one of the most extensive farmers and stock-raisers in Meeker county. He was born in Sweden on the 31st of October, 1843, but left his native land with his parents, John and Celia Larson, and came to America in 1857. The family came direct to Meeker county, Minn., and settled on section 9, Litchfield township. Andrew remained with his parents about one year thereafter, and then voluntarily threw himself on his own resources, and began the struggle of life alone, working as a farm hand at small monthly wages. When the Indian outbreak came he was yet a mere boy, but entered into the contest for the protection of life and property with the spirit of a veteran. On that fatal Sunday, August 17, 1862, he was at a gathering of citizens of the neighborhood at the old Ripley post-office, where they were discussing the matter of securing substitutes to go into the army, when the news came of the killing of five

persons at Acton. The next day he went over to the scene with the party raised for the rescue and protection of the people in that neighborhood. Andrew was detailed, along with Andrew Ingerman to go to lakes Lillian and Elizabeth and extend the alarm to the settlers thereabouts. At first the settlers were loth to believe the story, and were with difficulty induced to flee for their lives. Andrew remained with the garrison at Forest City until the 15th of September, when he was sworn into the State service with the rest of the original company. After returning from the campaign with this company he enlisted in Company C, Mounted Rangers of the United States service, for one year, and did duty on the frontier during the time, protecting settlers, and witnessed many evidences of Indian atrocity and brutality that were blood-curdling and heart-rending in the extreme, and also participated in several engagements with the red skins. In the fall of 1863 he was honorably discharged from this service, and in August, 1864, enlisted in Company B, Eleventh Minnesota Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war. The regiment was first assigned to the Second Army Corps, but was subsequently ordered to Nashville to assist General Thomas in resisting Hood's great Tennessee raid. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Nashville, and afterward did patrol duty on the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad. On the 26th of June, 1865, Mr. Larson was mustered out of service, and on returning home took an eighty-acre homestead and at once began improving it.

In 1868 Andrew Larson was married to Anna Larson, daughter of Peter Larson, whose farm adjoined the homestead belonging to Andrew's father. Anna Larson was born on the 6th of January, 1849. Their marriage has been blessed with four children, all of whom are living at home. Their names are Alice E., Edward A., Charlotte M., and Harry J. Mr. Larson has taken a commendable interest in public matters, and has held various offices of a local character; he has held the office of constable for about sixteen years, doing duty in some of the most trying times in the history of the county. His industry and careful management have enabled him to acquire a good share of this world's goods, and he is now well off. He owns a farm of over a thousand acres, most of which is under cultivation.

HON. MICHAEL J. FLYNN. Among the honored citizens of the village of Litchfield there are very few that hold the place in the esteem and respect of the community to the degree that Mr. Flynn does. Closely connected with the business and social life of the place, an honored and representative pioneer citizen of Meeker county, and the talented and worthy recipient of legislative laurels bestowed by this people, he occupies a prominent place in its annals.

Mr. Flynn is a native of Kane county, Ill., born August 15, 1840, and is the son of John and Ann (Lynch) Flynn, natives of Ireland. His parents came to America about 1836, and were married at Chicago, Ill. From there they moved to Kane county, Ill., where they resided many years. In 1856, he came to Meeker county with his parents who settled in Forest City township. In 1859 the father died and Michael, although but nineteen years of age, took upon himself the management of the farm and the support of the family, but being endowed with a strong will and excellent judgment, felt competent to grapple with the responsibilities of the situation. During the dreadful days of the Indian massacre in 1862, he found his hands full in endeavoring to protect his charge, and the stock, from the red fiends who were wasting the border with

tomahawk, rifle and torch. His home duties prevented his joining "Whitcomb's Irregulars," but when the occasion offered he was not backward in volunteering to assist in helping those more exposed than themselves, and incurred many perils in the discharge of his duty. On one occasion, when out with a party who left the stockade at Forest City on one of their many errands of mercy, the little band was assaulted by a host of the ruthless, red-handed, murdering Sioux, and forced to flee for their lives. This was the famous expedition that was driven back by over 300 Indians to the fortifications they had erected, with the loss of one horse and wagon that had stuck fast in the mud of a slough. In November, 1863, Mr. Flynn's domestic arrangements permitting his absence, he enlisted in Company D, Second Minnesota Cavalry, and joined General Sully's column on the Missouri river, and participated with the regiment in all the engagements upon the frontier, the regiment having been assigned for that duty on account of being cavalry. He remained in the service until November or December, 1865, when, being honorably discharged, he returned to the farm, where he made his home, engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1870, when he came to Litchfield and took charge of the lumber yard belonging to Chauncey Butler. Three years he remained in that position, but in 1873 purchased the lumber yard of J. H. Morris, which he carried on alone until 1874, when his brother Daniel joined him and the present firm was formed. They added the sale of agricultural implements to their business, a branch which they still pursue, having disposed of their lumber interests in 1878, but still carry everything in the way of farm machinery. In 1880 the brothers purchased the Butler elevator and do about the heaviest grain trade in Litchfield, handling about 175,000 bushels of wheat per annum. In addition to his mercantile engagements, Mr. Flynn has a farm of 480 acres of fine land in Harvey township, where he carries on, quite extensively, the raising of stock.

Our subject has always held a prominent place in the official history of Meeker county, and taken a deep interest in the welfare of its people. In 1867 he served upon the board of county commissioners, and, appreciating his worth in 1884, he was elected to the State Legislature and served in the House during the session of the Twenty-fourth Assembly. When the city of Litchfield came under its new charter in 1887, he was chosen its first mayor. He has large interests in the woolen mill, and is the president of the board of directors of the same; is a member of the Frank Daggett Post, G. A. R.; of Father Mathew's Total Abstinence Society, and a leading and influential member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Flynn and Miss Frances Campbell were united in marriage February 8, 1869. The lady is a native of Kane county, Ill., and sister of Hon. William M. Campbell, the United States Marshal of this district. By this union there have been born six children—John, who is a student at the college at Notre Dame, Ind.; Louise, Elizabeth, Mary, Frances and Edward William.

ALFRED J. JOHNSON, a successful farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 16, Danielson township, is one of the most prominent citizens of the township in which he lives. He is a son of Isaac and Hannah Ogren, and was born in Sweden, on the 23d of September, 1853. He came to the United States with his parents, in 1870, and the family made their way directly to Meeker county, Minn., where they settled upon a forty-acre homestead on section 20, in Danielson township. Alfred made his home

with his parents, working, in the mean time, for different parties, until 1880, when he purchased a portion of his present farm. Times were very hard during the early days of their settlement here, and money was scarce, an incident of which is the fact that at one time, when they wanted to mail a letter, it took all the money that three of them had to buy a three-cent stamp. Alfred did a good deal of trapping in those days, and in the fall, after frost set in, he walked to Forest City barefooted, and carried 500 rat skins. With the proceeds he purchased a pair of shoes, some sugar, coffee, etc., and felt quite rich when he arrived home with seventy-five cents in his pocket. The loss of crops in 1877, from the depredations of the grasshoppers, made times still harder, as they only saved forty-five bushels, after planting 100. A laughable incident is told of the days when Alfred devoted a good deal of his time to trapping. He had a partner, and one day they set a trap in the side of a hill for the purpose of catching whatever might come along. The next day the partner went to discover and bring in whatever might have found its way to the hole. He crawled into the aperture, and was just about to pull the trap out when a skunk, which had got fast, opened hostilities with most excellent aim at his face. The partner beat a hasty retreat, while the fun of the joke was all on Alfred's part.

Alfred J. Johnson was married on the 7th of December, 1881, to Esther Holmgren, a daughter of John and Mary Holmgren, who was born October 16, 1862. They have been blessed with the following children—Gustaf Edward, born September 24, 1883; Edith Evolina, born June 25, 1885; and Walter William, born September 30, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Johnson now has a splendid farm of 260 acres, a good share of which is under cultivation, and he devotes his time to general farming and stock-raising. In addition to his farming operations, he has for the last fourteen years run a horse-power thresher, and during the last two years has run a steam thresher. In political matters he is a republican, and he has taken an active interest in all matters affecting the welfare of his township. He has held various offices of a local nature, among which are the following: justice of the peace, six years; supervisor, two years, and school clerk, one year.

Mrs. Johnson's parents are living in Acton. Alfred's parents reside on section 20, Danielson township. He has two half-brothers living in Meeker county—Andrew, who keeps a hotel at Litchfield, and John, a resident of Danielson.

CHARLES McALOON, a respected and well-to-do farmer, residing on section 2, Harvey township, is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1835. His father died in his native land, and in 1853 he started for America with his mother, arriving at Boston on the 19th of May. He went direct to Lowell, Mass., where he was employed in the factories for fourteen years. At the end of that time he started for Meeker county, Minn., and upon his arrival, after stopping for one night at Forest City, he settled in Manannah township, where he lived for about six months. He then took a homestead in what is now Forest Prairie township, and lived there until May, 1874, when he again settled in Manannah township. On the 4th of October, 1885, he settled on section 2, in Harvey township, where he now lives. He has a valuable farm, a large, comfortable residence and other substantial improvements. Mr. McAloon's mother died while he was living at Lowell, Mass.

On the 1st of October, 1871, our subject was married to Miss Mary McQuade, their union has been blessed with nine c

dren, as follows—John F., born July 2, 1872, died July 26, 1873, and buried in Forest City cemetery; Charles H., born December 7, 1873; an infant, born July 6, 1874, died at birth; Matthew E., born November 6, 1876; Rosella, born November 11, 1878; Mary C., born October 30, 1880; Alice A., born September 18, 1882; Hannah E., born May 15, 1884; Catharine A., born October 12, 1886, died February 10, 1887, and buried in Manannah cemetery. Mrs. McAloon's parents were both natives of Ireland. Her mother died in her native land, and the father is now living in Swift county, Minn.

Mr. McAloon and wife are exemplary and active members of the Catholic Church. In political affairs Mr. McAloon does not follow the arbitrary dictation of any party, but acts in an independent manner. He owes all his prosperity to his own industry and frugality, as he started in the world without a dollar, but the same habits of thrift, economy and energy which characterize the natives of the Emerald Isle, have been successful in his case, and he is now well off in this world's goods. He owns 400 acres of land, a good share of which is under cultivation, and he has the place well stocked.

BERSVEND S. THORP is one of the many thrifty and substantial farmers of Acton township. He was born in Norway on the 18th of January, 1841, and is the son of Severt and Brynnil Thorp. He came to the United States in 1866, and settled first in Goodhue county, Minn., where he remained for a short time at work for different parties; then went to Minneapolis and drifted around from one business to another, and from place to place, until 1868, when he came to Meeker county and took a homestead of eighty acres on section 8, in Acton township, where he has since lived. He has added to his homestead, and now has a farm of 270 acres, well stocked and improved, and has fine farm buildings. Mr. Thorp was a poor man when he came to America, but the industry and economy, so characteristic of his countrymen, have been successful in his case, and he is now well-off.

Mr. Thorp was married in July, 1869, at Acton, to Miss Bereth Malvig. They have had the following children—Ole, born August 23, 1870, died same day; Regine, born December 9, 1871, died March 11, 1877; Severt, born August 17, 1873, died in October, 1877; Severt, born August 5, 1874; Pauline, born December 18, 1876, died same day; Bertha, born April 12, 1879, died in September, 1879; and Olena, born January 31, 1884. In political matters, Mr. Thorp is a republican, and in religious affairs the family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Mr. Thorp devotes his attention to diversified farming and stock-raising. He has met with some reverses, but nothing of a very serious character, except during the grasshopper raids, when he lost about half his crops.

FRANK NELSON, one of the representative young farmers of Cosmos township, has his home upon section 16, where he now owns some 200 acres of fine land. This place, or, rather, 160 acres of it, he purchased in 1886, it being school land. To it he has since added forty acres more, and has some 115 acres of it under cultivation. His dwelling, etc., which he erected in 1887, are of an excellent character, and the whole place manifests the thrift and care of its owner.

Mr. Nelson, who is the son of Swan and Louisa Nelson, was born in Goodhue county March 2, 1864, and came to Meeker county with his parents on the 26th of September, 1876. The family located in the town of

Litchfield, where our subject remained until coming here. June 10, 1887, he and Miss Mary Peterson were united in marriage, and took up the duties of life upon their farm.

Our subject has always manifested considerable interest in all town and educational matters, and since coming here has been intrusted with the office of clerk of school district No. 81.

JOHN CARNEY, the able representative of the hardware trade at Eden Valley, came to that village in the fall of 1886, and the next spring established his present business. In addition to the usual lines handled, he gives a share of his attention to farm machinery and pumps.

Mr. Carney is a native of Rutland county, Vt., born February 17, 1856, and a son of Jeremiah and Catherine (McConnell) Carney, natives of Ireland and Vermont, respectively. When our subject was only about four years of age his parents removed to Rice county, Minn., where they settled on a farm. In the spring of 1878 they moved to Chippewa county and took a homestead and timber claim, where they still live. In Rice county John Carney grew up, receiving his education in the district schools of the vicinity. He made his home with his parents, and learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1886 he came to Eden Valley and opened a smithy, but the next spring commenced dealing in hardware, which business he still follows.

MILTON GORTON. Foremost among the old pioneers of Meeker county, who yet remain here, is the gentleman who is the subject of this memoir. Coming here in 1857, the second year of the county's existence, he has, more or less, been identified with its history, ever since. He is a resident of the town of Forest City, on his farm on section 29 and 30, which he preëmpted on his arrival in this locality.

Mr. Gorton was born in the county of Steuben, N. Y., May 22, 1822, and is the son of Silas and Betsey (Spring) Gorton, both of whom were natives of the "Empire State." He was one of a family of nine children born to his parents, the others being—Horatio, Betsey, Jane, Stephen D., Elmira, Hiram, William and Milo. Milo, a member of a New York Regiment, was killed at the battle of Resaca, Ga.

Our subject is the grandson of Peleg Gorton, one of the six proprietors of Painted Post, N. Y., and was reared in that vicinity, and there received the elements of a common school education. On the 3d of July, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriett C. Marks, a native of New York State, also.

At the time of the Indian outbreak, Mr. Gorton's wife and he took refuge in Forest City, and upon the memorable morning of the 23d of August, when nearly everybody had fled from the county, Milton Gorton was one of the little band of heroes who remained to make a stand at Forest City, in defense of their homes, as detailed in the history of the massacre in this volume. Mr. Gorton lost heavily by these troubles, the Sioux burning his house and its contents, and destroying everything else that they could about the place. He has, however, fully recovered from the setback, and is one of the large land owners and prosperous farmers of the county, owning over a full section of some of the best land in the town of Forest City.

Mr. Gorton, having no children of his own, adopted Ida A. Fergerson, when she was but five years of age. She was born April 17, 1873, and is the daughter of George Fergerson.

Our subject is a stanch republican in his political views, but has had but little desire for political preferment, although he has, at times, been induced to accept several town offices.

JOHN BIRCH, of the firm of Birch & Nelson, Litchfield, is a native of Sweden, born August 21, 1846, and is the son of Andrew and Martha (Johnson) Birch. He remained in his native land until 1868, when, with a natural wish to better his financial condition, he bade adieu to the old world and sought in America a new home. He had served a long apprenticeship in the land of his birth, to the trade of tailor, and on landing on these shores, worked at journey work in that trade in the city of St. Paul, whither he had come, until 1880, when he removed to Litchfield, and in company with Andrew Nelson, founded the business now represented by Mr. Birch and Rasmus Nelson, trading under the firm name of Birch & Nelson, in the clothing and gents' furnishing goods line. Mr. Birch is a member of the I. O. O. F., having joined that order while in St. Paul.

Mr. Birch was married January 4, 1873, to Miss Sarah Johnson, a daughter of Olaf Johnson, of this county, and a native of Sweden. They have three children—Amanda Elizabeth, Ella Hannah and Horace John.

PETER SANGREEN, a hard-working and industrious farmer, living on section 9, Collinwood township, was born in Sweden in 1856, and is the son of Andrew Peter and Eve Anderson. When he was about sixteen years of age he left his native shores and emigrated to America, and located in St. Louis county, Minn. For three years there he was employed in railroad work, and then came to Collinwood, where his parents had come, that year, 1876, and took up his home beneath their roof. One year later he rented a farm, upon which he carried on the avocation of a farmer, and then purchased forty acres of land where he now lives. The neat improvements in the way of house, granary, stable, etc., have all been erected by himself, and he is in a fair way to achieve success in life through energy, industry and frugality. He has held the office of town clerk five years; chairman of the board of supervisors one year; side supervisor two years, and the responsible position of county commissioner for two years, and always with credit to himself and honor to the judgment of those who placed him in those capacities.

Mr. Sangreen was united in marriage March 6, 1880, with Miss Caroline Dohlman, a native of Sweden, born August 5, 1858, and daughter of Olaf and Caroline Dohlman.

JOHN S. LARSON, a prominent citizen of Dassel village, is engaged in the retail liquor business. Born in Vaermlan, Sweden, March 24, 1857, he is the son of John and Mary Larson, natives of Sweden. He came to Meeker county with his parents in 1870, when he was about twelve years of age. The family settled upon a farm in section 30, Dassel township, where his parents still live.

John remained at home, assisting his father in the labors incident to farm life, until 1874, when he entered the employ of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, at St. Paul, with whom he remained for a couple of years. In 1879 he returned to this county and settled at the village of Dassel, where he entered the service of Andrew Linquist, as bartender, and fulfilled the duties of that position until 1882. In the latter year he

entered into a proprietorship with John Thomas, in the same line, but shortly after J. H. Remick, having bought out Mr. Thomas, the firm of Remick & Larson was formed. In February, 1883, their place of business was destroyed by fire, and our subject lost his entire stock of clothes, except those he had on and considerable of his stock in trade. At once, in company with J. H. Remick and Thomas Gallagher, he commenced the erection of the Dassel house, but before its completion Mr. Larson sold out his interest in the hotel, only reserving the saloon part, where he now carries on the business.

Mr. Larson was married, in 1883, to Miss Emma J. Bunting, who was called away by death May 31, 1885, leaving without a mother's love and care, their little girl, Ella May.

OLA NELSON, a thrifty and successful farmer, who resides on section 36, Litchfield township, is a native of Sweden, born October 9, 1848. His father, Nels Swanson, was born in Sweden in 1822, and died in Meeker county in 1875, having settled here in 1872. Ola's mother, Hannah Swanson, was born in 1819, came to America in 1871, and died in 1884.

Ola Nelson came to the United States in 1866, and in 1869 he located on section 36, Litchfield township, Meeker county, Minn., where he has since lived. During that time he has continually followed farming, and has been reasonably successful, notwithstanding the reverses which he has met, including the destruction of his crop two seasons by grasshoppers and hail, and the burning of his residence, with all its contents, March 2, 1873.

In 1878 Mr. Nelson was married to Ellen Hawkinson, a daughter of Hogan Peterson. Their marriage has been blessed with four children—Amanda, Mary, Alice and Anna. Mr. Nelson has a valuable farm and devotes his attention to stock raising and general farming.

WILLIAM ROACH, an enterprising, industrious and energetic farmer of Forest Prairie township, living upon section 4, is the son of Michael J. and Sarah J. (Wynn) Roach, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere in the pages of this volume. William was born in Cass county, Indiana, July 1, 1848, and received his earlier schooling in that locality. In 1866 he came to this county with his parents and passed his time between that and his majority in attending school and in assisting his father to carry on the farm. About the year 1871 he commenced the battle of life for himself, engaging in agricultural pursuits upon the place where he now resides, and where he has met with merited success.

Mr. Roach was united in marriage February 26, 1871, with Miss Matilda Kisinger. The lady is a native of Fulton county, Ind., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kisinger. Her mother is among those who have gone to their rest in the land of the blest; but her father is still living. By this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Roach have a family of eight children—Matilda, Emma, Henry, Rosa, Nettie, William, Monroe, all living at home, and George and John deceased.

Mr. Roach is a democrat politically, and has served in some of the local offices in this township. He is a veteran of the late war, enlisting in 1862 in the Twenty-first Indiana Heavy Artillery, but was honorably discharged from the service, after a short term, and returned to his home.

In regard to his pioneer life here, Mr. Roach writes—"When I first came to this county, in 1867, I got my living by hunting

and trapping. In 1871 I threw down the gun and trap and went to farming. About the first money I earned I carried a bushel of potatoes from Forest City for William M. Abbott."

JOHN OLSON, a steady, thrifty farmer of Kingston township, came to Meeker county in 1868, and took a homestead of eighty acres of land on section 34, where he now lives. He was born in Sweden, November 8, 1830. In 1865 he determined to seek in the new world his fortune, and emigrated thither, landing at New York, but came at once West and was engaged at various kinds of labor in St. Paul, Stillwater and in the pinery, until he came to this county. He is the son of Ole and Anna Flink, the former of whom was always a farmer. Our subject was one of a family of ten children, but he is the only survivor.

Mr. Olson was married to Miss Sabrina Olson, by Rev. John L. Fasig, and they are the parents of six children—Selina, born November 5, 1870; Obenius, born August 31, 1872; Alva Josia, born August 24, 1874; Johan Adolph, born May 23, 1876; Hilma, born March 26, 1878, and Caleb Sethur, born September 30, 1881. This was Mr. Olson's second marriage, he having wedded Miss Josephine Peterson, at Stockholm, Sweden, but she died after about eighteen months' time. Mr. Olson and his family are zealous members of the Missionary Church at Kingston. In politics he is a republican.

MICHAEL LOVETT, deceased, was at one time a prominent citizen of Manannah township. He was a native of County Cavan, Ireland, and came to the United States about the year 1848, and located in the city of Boston, Mass. Two years later he went to the State of New York, where he also lived for about two years, after which he removed to Canada. That Dominion was his home for about eighteen years, and then, in 1870, he came with his family to Meeker county, Minn., and located on a farm in what is now Manannah township, where he remained until the time of his death, on the 29th of April, 1879. He was married to Miss Bridget Fanley, who still survives him. They had a family of nine children, five girls and four boys, whose names were as follows—Bridget, Alice, Peter, Catherine, Mary, Ann, John, Michael and James. All of the children are still living, except Mary and Alice. The widow still carries on the place, which consists of eighty acres of land. She is a member of the Catholic Church, and holds the respect of all who know her.

James Lovett, a son of Michael, who owns forty acres of land in the township of Manannah, was born in Canada on the 13th of November, 1865, and still resides with his mother. He is also a member of the Catholic Church, and in political matters he acts independently of party creed, and votes for the man rather than party.

ALBERT VITZTHUM VON ECKSTAEDT, of Litchfield, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1845, and is the son of Frederic and Louisa (Manns) von Eckstaedt. His father was a captain in the army of Prussia, and served in the wars of Napoleon. Later in his life he was the occupant of an important position in the custom house of that State, and died in his native land in 1854. He was of the aristocratic class, as the "von" before his name plainly shows.

Albert, at the age of thirteen, was sent to the military school at Berlin, where he re-

mained some three years, and at the age of sixteen received a commission as lieutenant in the Second Pomeranian Lancers, and served in the army for four years. In 1865 he left the fatherland and came to America, where he traveled for a couple of years, most of the time on the Pacific slope. In 1878 he came to Litchfield, and for two years was in the employ of John Rodange, and at the expiration of that time entered into partnership with the same gentleman in the saloon business. In 1882 the subject of this memoir opened his present place of business on Sibley avenue.

Albert V. von Eckstaedt has always taken great interest in military affairs, especially in the militia, and was largely instrumental in the organization of Company H, First Regiment M. N. G., of this place, and also helped organize the bucket brigade of the fire department. He is a valued citizen and much respected member of the community.

Our subject was married November 11, 1881, to Miss Lizzie Mittwer, a native of Prussia, Germany, and daughter of Martin and Busche (Radise) Mittwer. By this union there have been born two children—Adelia and Theresa.

PROMINENT among the farmers of Swede Grove township, is N. L. NELSON, who has a good farm and comfortable home on section 33. He was born in Sweden on the 25th of February, 1845, his parents being Lewis and Johanna Nelson. N. L. Nelson came to the United States with his father in 1871. He came direct to Swede Grove township, and worked for several farmers in that part of the county for seven years, when he bought a farm on section 22 and lived there for nine years. He then sold that and bought his present place on section 33.

Mr. Nelson was married on the 24th of March, 1868, to Emily Anderson, and they have had the following children—Ole, who was born January 28, 1869; Albert, born May 24, 1874; and Lewis, born May 16, 1877. When Mr. Nelson came to this country he was a poor man, but by industry and economy he has acquired a competency and a comfortable home. He now has 155 acres of land and has a good lot of stock gathered about him. He is a republican in political matters and ranks as one of the leading farmers of his township.

MADISON DELONG, a prominent member of the farming community of Collinwood township, has his home upon section 4, where he owns and cultivates nearly his entire farm of 163 acres. His house, which is a neat and tasty cottage, is surrounded with all the necessary conveniences and comforts for carrying on his business, and is a home in the true sense of the word. Mr. Delong was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, June 1, 1836, and is the son of Francis and Nancy (Gillilan) Delong, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. He remained beneath the parental roof until his marriage, March 5, 1857, on which date he led to the nuptial altar Miss Elizabeth Lunsford, a native of Augusta county, Va., and daughter of Reuben and Nancy Lunsford. He then commenced work at a smelting furnace where he was engaged until 1866, when he came to Carver county, Minn., but one year later removed to Scott county. While variously engaged there he came to this county and took up a claim on section 34, Dassel, on the site of the present village of that name, where he resided, keeping "bach" that winter. He returned to Scott county where his family were, and in coming back to his claim found that it had jumped by Parker Simons,

a railroad man. A law-suit ensued, which was carried up to the Secretary of the Interior, and finally Mr. Delong's title to the claim was canceled. The claimant then compromised with our subject, who removed to Collinwood township, and settled where he now lives. He was a poor man when he came to this country, and his law-suit and loss of his claim still further set him back, but by his energy and industry he has been the architect of his present excellent financial condition. Mr. Delong has held the office of town supervisor for some eight years, and that of assessor for four, and holds the latter position now.

Mr. and Mrs. Delong have a family of eight children, as follows—Martha, born March 10, 1858, married Alexander S. Gordon, March 21, 1877; Nancy C., born August 7, 1859, married William Compton, July 31, 1887; Rachel, born July 17, 1861, married Lemuel L. Sison, December 25, 1878; Edmund, born May 13, 1863; Lewis, born March 19, 1866; Napoleon, born August 16, 1869; Francis, born April 10, 1873; and William, whose birth took place April 23, 1876.

VIRGIL H. HARRIS, the popular druggist of Litchfield, is the descendant of one of the colonial families of Virginia, and was born in Hanover, Licking county, Ohio, May 14, 1840.

John Harris, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a native of Hanover county, Va., where he remained until his death. His sons drifted to North Carolina, where they became prominent men, and were prime movers in the movement for Independence passed at Charlotte, Mecklenburgh county, N. C., May 20, 1775, antedating the Declaration of Independence of the Continental Congress over one year, and furnishing many of the ideas for that celebrated document. Subsequently they removed to South Carolina, and settled on the Santee river, from which place Ephraim Harris, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, in company with Daniel Boone, who was a warm friend of his, made a trip into the wilderness that is now the State of Ohio. After prospecting over that territory, Mr. Harris, about 1820, took up a homestead on the Licking river, in what is now Licking county, and there made a settlement. The old homestead now forms a part of the site of the busy city of Newark. Ephraim Harris remained upon this place for about twenty years, when he removed to the town of Hanover, in the same county, near his son Daniel's farm, and there made his home until he was killed in breaking a pair of colts, in his ninety-eighth year.

Daniel Harris, the father of the subject of this memoir, who was a tanner as well as a farmer, remained upon the farm which he had purchased in Licking county until about 1848, when he sold out and removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he followed his trade for about a year, when he died, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their loss. The children bore the names of Virgil H., Emma E., Cynthia A., Louis E., and David M.

The mother of Virgil was formerly Miss Martha Dowling. Her father was a native of Ireland, who had left the land of his birth on account of some trouble with a landlord, which culminated in Mr. Dowling pulling him off of his horse and beating him. This, in that oppressed land, was a terrible offense, so he emigrated to this country, and settled in Juniata county, Penn., where the future Mrs. Harris was born. When her brothers moved to Ohio, she went with them, walking the whole distance, some 700 miles, driving their cattle all the way. Later she married Mr. Harris, and after his death returned to Licking county, from whence, two years later, she removed to Marion county, in the

same State, where her people had settled. Subsequently she married John Baker, and made her home in Ohio until 1883, when they removed to Indiana, where she died in 1887.

Virgil remained with his mother after his father's death until about 1852, when, being but twelve years of age, he went to Macon county, Ill., where for four years he was engaged in herding some 4,000 head of sheep. In the fall of 1859 he returned to Ohio, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1860. In May, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He participated, with his gallant regiment, in some twenty-eight engagements, the principal of which were Perryville, Green River Bridge, Bowling Green, Crab Orchard, Loudonville, Knoxville, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Allatoona, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville, Fort Fisher and others. He received his discharge as orderly sergeant, June 28, 1865, and on returning home attended college for a year and a half at Indianapolis, Ind., and Ashland, Ohio. He was married, December 25, 1868, to Miss Lizzie Hill, a native of Marion county, Ohio, and daughter of John and Catherine Hill, who were among the pioneer families of the Buckeye State. For two years after that Mr. Harris followed farming in Marion county, Ohio, whither he had moved. In December, 1870, in company with George Lyon, he came to this part of the State, and, determining to settle at Litchfield, brought his family here in January, 1871, when the place was but in embryo. In company with S. Y. Gordon he started a meat market and remained in that two years, and then opened a drug store, which business he has followed ever since.

In politics Mr. Harris is a republican and has filled many offices in village and county. He was one of the first justices of the peace of the village of Litchfield, and has, since then, been alderman, recorder, mayor and county commissioner, and is now serving as chairman of that board, having been a member of it for five years. He is a member of Frank Daggett Post, G. A. R., holding the third rank in the department of Minnesota, and belongs to the A. O. U. W.

LEWIS OSTERLUND, of the mercantile firm of Osterlund & Leighton, prominent dealers in general merchandise, in Dassel village, came to Meeker county in the year 1881. In March, 1882, he entered the postoffice in this place as clerk, under Louis Rudberg, postmaster, with whom he remained until January 1, 1883, when he was himself appointed postmaster. He occupied this official position until May 1, 1887, after which the present firm was formed and the store opened under their auspices. He is a native of Sweden, born October 17, 1853, and remained a resident of his native land until he had attained the age of twenty-seven years, but on the 23d of May, 1881, embarked for the promised land, the home of the poor man beneath the folds of our starry banner, and upon setting foot upon the free soil of America, came to Meeker county as mentioned above. After a short time he went to Minneapolis, but five months later returned to Dassel where he now lives.

ERIC P. EKLUND, one of the blacksmiths of the village of Grove City, is a native of Sweden, born July 3, 1836, and is the son of Peter and Lisa Kranz. Having acquired the blacksmith's trade in his youth and early manhood, he worked at that calling in his native land until he was about twenty-five years of age, when he went to Russia and purchased a smithy, and for

three years labored among the Muscovites at his calling. While there Mr. Eklund was united in marriage with Miss Julia Paulina Elizabeth Kruger, the ceremony taking place October 13, 1863. The lady, a daughter of Henry and Louisa Kruger, was born in Russia, July 25, 1843. The same year Mr. Eklund returned to Sweden, where he worked at his trade for two years more and then emigrated to the United States in search of a fortune more consonant with his ideas than was to be found in the Old World. He remained in New York for some ten months, where he found ample employment at the forge, but at the end of that time came west and located at St. Paul, where he remained employed as usual until 1868, in which year he came to Meeker county and took a homestead in section 14, Swede Grove township, on which he made his home for five years. During this time he erected a blacksmith shop in the village of Grove City, where he now carries on his trade. Three years later he built his fine residence in the same block as his smithy, where he now lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Eklund have been the parents of thirteen children, as follows—Leontina Louisa, born November 7, 1864, died January 8, 1877; Engelbert, born September 27, 1866; Amanda Julia, born April 8, 1868; Alga Matilda, born December 4, 1869; Gottlieb Waldimar, born September 22, 1871; Otilia Valeria, born September 3, 1873; Ida Almira, born August 15, 1875, died December 29, 1880; Elida Paulina, born September 25, 1876, died January 16, 1881; Lebnhard Eric and Leontina Elizabeth, twins, born October 27, 1879; the first of whom died February 22, 1881; Arthur Eric, born June 20, 1881; Hilger Conrad Anton, born June 11, 1883; and Henry Oscar Edwin, whose birth took place October 26, 1885. Amanda J. is married, and with her husband, Nels S. Strand, is engaged in running a boarding-house and dining-room at Helena, Mont.

ALBERT H. DELONG. The subject of this sketch is a resident of section 25, Greenleaf township, and is one of the most prominent and respected old settlers in Meeker county. He is a native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., born April 12, 1842, and his parents, Hiram and Maria Delong, were natives of Grand Isle, Lake Champlain. The mother died in the village of Greenleaf in 1870, while the father, who was born in 1799, is still living, making his home with Albert H. The family emigrated from New York to Wisconsin when Albert was seven years of age. His time was divided between school and work on his father's farm, and at the age of seventeen he came to Meeker county, Minn. After entering and paying for a claim in what is now Ellsworth township, he leased the flouring mill on the outlet of Cedar Lake, known as Cedar Mill, and there he was engaged when the Indian outbreak began. A few days previous to the massacre at Acton, Mr. Delong, while at the agency, met an old Indian known as Charley Minnetonka, whose friendship he had gained by various acts of kindness. He had always worn citizen's clothes but was then robed in a bright red blanket. He acted strangely and took occasion to inform Mr. Delong, *sub rosa*, that there was going to be "a big fight." Little or no attention was paid to the old fellow's warning, for it was thought he had reference to some fight in project between the Indians. When the news of the massacre reached the mills, on the morning of August 18, 1862, Mr. Delong and Vincent Coombs started out to learn whether or not there was any truth in the reports. Learning nothing definite, they went on to Acton and found the people assembled there preparing to bury the bodies of the five who were slain. When the Indians came upon the scene, Albert joined the party which chased them to the Kandiyohi woods. Having a keen sense of the duties of a scout, he was made

useful in that capacity many times during the terrible weeks and months that followed. At Hutchinson he was enrolled with a company of volunteers as a scout, and for six weeks never missed a day in the saddle, riding sometimes as much as forty miles a day. When the detail of the Ninth Minnesota Regiment was sent to Forest City he joined them as a scout, and was riding in advance, and was first to discover the redskins in ambush at the time of the battle near Acton. The Indians were crawling in a wheat field and the glimmer of a bright gun was discovered by Mr. Delong, who rode back and informed the captain. When the Indians saw they were discovered they rose and fired a volley at the whites, and then commenced surrounding them. In this battle three men were killed and twenty-one wounded out of a total of forty-nine in the command. Although left behind by the command, and once almost completely surrounded by Indians, he escaped unhurt. In the summer of 1863 he was with the Sibley expedition as a scout, and in the fall of the same year again put his mill in operation. Two years later he bought an interest in the Greenleaf sawmill, which he retained about three years, and then purchased an interest in the Greenleaf flouring mill, he and his partner subsequently buying the old Cedar Mill. Matters became seriously complicated with the firm, and the outcome was a complete collapse. Albert then went to the Black Hills and spent the summer; and the following year went out and remained nearly two years, when he returned to Meeker county and purchased the fine farm where he at present makes his home, on section 25, Greenleaf township.

He has been twice married, his first wife, Cecilia Nichols Delong, to whom he was married in 1863, bore him one child, Francis, born September 21, 1867. His first wife died in 1869, and in 1871 Mr. Delong was married to Mary Post, daughter of Abram and Sarah Post, of Greenleaf. She was born September 10, 1852, in the State of New York.

Mr. Delong has taken an active interest in the affairs calculated to benefit either his town or county, and is rated as one of the most prominent citizens in the south half of Meeker county. He is a member of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 89, A. F. and A. M.

CHARLES SMITH. Among the influential citizens of Cosmos township, is the gentleman whose name heads this article. He has been prominently identified with the growth and development of Minnesota since 1855, although he did not come to Meeker county until 1879. He is the son of Alexander and Henrietta (Sutphin) Smith, and was born in Upper Stillwater, Maine, on the 19th of July, 1835. When he was only two years of age his parents removed to the State of New York, and settled at Plattsburgh, Clinton county, where they remained until taken from this world by death.

The subject of this memoir resided beneath the parental roof until attaining his nineteenth year, when he came to Minnesota, coming from Chicago with a team. In that year, 1854, there was but one building in either St. Anthony or Minneapolis, except the public edifices. He remained in St. Paul some six months, and then returned to New York, but in the following fall returned to this State. He made his home in Minneapolis until the year 1860, when he removed to Aitkin county, where he engaged in lumbering. He was a resident of that county when it was organized, and was appointed by Governor Pillsbury as one of the organizing commissioners, and filled that office by election for some thirteen years.

In the spring of 1861, when traitorous hands essayed to rend the Union in twain, Mr. Smith enlisted in Company D, First

Minnesota, and with that noble regiment, whose name brings up so many gallant deeds, participated in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was there wounded by a ball in the right shoulder, and was laid up for some seven months, but on recovery re-enlisted in his old regiment, and stood with them in the awful flood of fire, that so nearly annihilated them, at Antietam, and in the battle of Mill Spring.

After his discharge Mr. Smith came back to Minnesota, and in 1879 removed to this county and purchased a farm on section 22, where he now lives, in Cosmos township. Of his fine place of 200 acres, some 125 are under cultivation.

DOCTOR WILL E. CHAPMAN, while not among the old practitioners of the county, has, by close attention to the duties of his profession and a remarkable success in grappling with the dread destroyer, death, taken a prominent position among the medical fraternity of this county, and ranks high in the estimation of the community.

Dr. Chapman is a native of Hill, Merrimack county, N. H., born February 9, 1857, and is the son of John W. and Charlotte (Taplin) Chapman, natives of New Hampshire and New York respectively. Our subject received his primary education and was reared among the hills and valleys of the "Granite State," upon the paternal acres. At the age of fifteen years he entered a drug store, where he remained about two years. Having then attained a sufficient age, he matriculated at the medical department of the Vermont State University, at Burlington, Vt., and after a rigid course of study was graduated from that celebrated institution of learning, in July, 1879. The next year he located at North Branch, Chisago county, Minn., where he was engaged in the practice of his chosen profession for about two years. In 1882 he came to Meeker county, and opened an office in Forest City, but, after two years' labor in that field removed to Litchfield, and, commencing practice here, has rapidly grown into favor with the people of the city and the surrounding country. His pleasant manners in the sick-room, his love for his calling and his rare judgment in diagnosis are fast gaining him friends and patrons, and by careful study to keep abreast of the times he merits the warmest encomiums.

The Doctor assumed the duties of matrimony December 24, 1883, while a resident of Forest City, on which day he led to the hymeneal altar Miss Georgie Kimball, a native of New Hampshire and a daughter of Edwin and Phœbe (Manwell) Kimball.

PHILIP DECK, deceased, who fell by the deadly rifle of the ruthless Sioux during the tragic days of the Indian massacre in 1862, was born in France May 24, 1825. He learned the trade of baker in his native land, and there made his home until his twenty-first year, when he came to America and settled at Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y. He remained there until 1854, at which date he removed to Sault Ste. Marie, and was the foreman on the ship canal then in course of construction there. He staid there until that work was finished and then went to New York, but in the spring of 1856 came West, to Milwaukee, Wis., where he made his home until July, 1860, when he came to Meeker county, arriving here the 5th of that month. He purchased 160 acres of land, which was partially improved, on section 29, Manannah township, of William Wilcox, taking everything on the place, house, furniture, stock, crop in the field, etc. He then returned to Milwaukee for his family, who arrived at St. Paul after numerous mishaps and troubles, and

there made a stay of a day, and from there to their place, where they located the same fall.

Mr. Deck remained upon this farm until the time of the Indian outbreak. The news of the murders in Acton reached the house about 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, August 18th. Mrs. Deck was sick in bed, and Mr. Deck was away from home helping a neighbor harvest. Mrs. Ryckman brought the news, and took Mrs. Deck and her family to Silas Maybee's, where they were left while the men were sent for. The women soon saw some Indians approaching, and were terribly scared, but the savages did not come to the house. Mr. Deck rejoined his family that night, and remained there until morning. The next night they spent at the house of N. C. Caswell, but learning that the outbreak was general, the entire body of settlers removed to Forest City. Friday Mr. Deck took his family to Kingston, where he remained until the following Monday, when, provisions running short, he returned to Forest City, with the intention of trying to get to his farm for clothing, provisions, etc. In company with Wilmot Maybee and others, they started, and met with the fate told in the history of the Indian massacre in this volume. Shot in the very dooryard of Carlos Caswell's house, Mr. Deck was found some ten or twelve rods from where his wagon had stood, lying on his face, with eight bullet holes in his back, and it is supposed that, not being hit at the first fire, he jumped to the ground and ran that distance before he was shot. The home guard turned out the second day after and buried the dead, all except Wilmot Maybee, whose body was not found until three months after. Deck, Howe and Page were buried in one grave in Manannah cemetery, where, owing to the exertions and liberality of Mrs. Deck, there is erected a fine and appropriate monument to mark the place where rests the remains of her murdered husband and his companions.

Mrs. Deck remained at Forest City until the following fall and then returned to Wayne county, N. Y., with her family of five children, where she remained until April 22, 1879. On that date she returned to this county, having all these years had a hard struggle to keep her little family and pay the taxes on her farm. Almost everything upon the latter was destroyed by the savage marauders, the loss amounting to some $1,100, which Mrs. Deck did not receive from the State until nearly twelve years after, owing to the carelessness of those intrusted with her business.

Mr. and Mrs. Deck were united in marriage April 23, 1849, at Lyons, N. Y. The lady, whose maiden name was Miss Salome Shimpf, was born at Salza, France, November 21, 1830, and came to the United States in 1840. They were the parents of five children, as follows—Philopena, born December 4, 1850, now married and living in New York; Magdalena, born May 18, 1852, also married and living in the same place; Josephine, born March 11, 1856, married, making her home in the Empire State; Franklin, in this county; and Marie Louise, born December 22, 1860, died December 9, 1862.

Franklin Deck, who was born August 2, 1858, in Humboldt, Milwaukee, Wis., came back to Meeker county with his mother in 1879, and purchasing eighty acres on section 28, Manannah, carries on agricultural pursuits on it and upon the family homestead, and with him the widowed mother makes her home.

PETER D. RINGSTROM, the landlord of the Grove City House, is a native of Sweden, born March 17, 1844, and is the son of Nels and Ingra Ringstrom. His parents were farmers in that country, and he was reared to agricultural pursuits and re-

ceived the elements of a fair education. He remained at home until some twenty-seven years old, when, bidding adieu to the parental roof and all whom it sheltered, he crossed the ocean to a home in America. On landing, he came direct to Atwater, this State, arriving at that place May 24, 1871. Entering the employ of Pahrs Pahrson he was engaged in farm work that summer and on the railroad during the fall and winter. Going to Breckenridge he was employed as hotel clerk and bartender for about six months, after which he worked on the railroad in the neighborhood of Alexandria, where he remained until October 3, 1872. He then made his home for a short time with Peter Christoferson, with whom he always remained when out of employment, while waiting for money due him from his Breckenridge employer, intending to go back to Sweden, but falling in love with Mr. Christoferson's daughter Joanna, he gave up the prospective trip and married the young lady. The young couple moved on her homestead claim and Mr. Ringstrom commenced farming and continued to follow this avocation until 1885, when he rented the farm and sold agricultural machinery. They made their home upon their place, however, until March 28, 1888, when, renting the Grove City House, he removed with his family to the village, and is now running the hotel. March 31, 1888, he was elected chief of the police of the village and fills that position.

Mrs. Ringstrom is a native of Sweden, born April 8, 1844, and came to the United States with her parents in 1864. She was at the time of her marriage with the subject of this sketch, the widow of Charles Johnson, who died in Illinois on their road to Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Ringstrom are the parents of four children—Nels Peter, born April 8, 1876; Carl Oscar, born October 17, 1878; Alice, born April 10, 1883; and Sarah, born April 20, 1887.

MICHAEL FINNEGAN, one of the most prominent and successful farmers and stock-raisers in Meeker county, is a resident of section 28, Harvey township. He has one of the most valuable farms in the county, and his building and other improvements are a credit to the township in which he lives.

Mr. Finnegan was born in Ireland, on the 2d of December, 1852. When he was less than two years of age, his parents came to the United States, and for several years they moved about considerably, the father following the trade of blacksmithing. In 1857, the father, Patrick Finnegan, came to Meeker county, Minn., and purchased a farm in Harvey township, and lived on the farm carrying on his farming operations, and at the same time working at his trade. He was living on the farm with the family at the time of the Indian outbreak. The same day as the massacre at Acton, a neighbor brought them the news of the killing, and they went to Forest City with the rest to decide what course to pursue, returning to the farm the next day. The following day they went to Clearwater, where they remained until the fall of 1862. During the winter they lived at Elk River, and then settled at Minneapolis, where they remained until the ensuing fall. During that winter the father worked on the Omaha railroad, and the family lived at Fort Snelling, and in the spring they returned to Minneapolis. In July, 1865, they returned to their farm in Harvey township, where the family have since lived. The father died in Harvey May 23, 1885, and was buried at Litchfield. In his death the county lost a worthy and substantial citizen, and a respected old settler. His widow still lives in Harvey.

Michael Finnegan, the subject of this sketch, is an active member of the Catholic Church. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party. He has been very successful in his farming operations, and

has the reputation of being one of the best business men in the township. In connection with diversified farming, he carries on stock-raising extensively, for which the farm is conveniently arranged.

HARRY H. HINES, an intelligent and trusted citizen of the village of Dassel, the superintendent and manager of the Minnesota and Dakota elevator, is a native of Colchester, Chittenden county, Vt., born in August, 1848, and is the son of Benjamin and Emily (Rolfe) Hines. His paternal grandfather, William Hines, was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Colchester, as was the maternal grandfather of our subject, Jacob Rolfe, and these two gentlemen and one other owned, at one time, nearly the entire town. William Hines lived and died among the verdant hills of the "Green Mountain State," where he settled, and on his death the homestead descended to his son Benjamin, the father of our subject, who, besides managing three good farms in that portion of the country, was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Jacob Rolfe, the grandfather of Harry, mentioned above, was a colonel in command of the "Green Mountain Boys" during the last conflict with Great Britain, 1812-15, and was a gallant and able soldier, and our subject recollects his telling of war experiences, in his younger days.

Harry H. Hines came to Meeker county in 1868, and settled in what is now Litchfield township, on section 31, where he followed agricultural pursuits for some ten years, after which he removed, after selling his property, to the village of Darwin, where he purchased wheat and other grain for the Davidson Elevator Company. In August, 1886, he came to Dassel and assumed charge of the elevator where he is now located. He has, since first coming here, taken a lively interest in all educational and political affairs, and is now serving as one of the school directors of the the village. In his political affiliations he is in thorough accord with the republican party, and supports the candidates of that organization. He is a member of the Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 89, A. F. & A. M., having been made a Mason at Litchfield in 1882. Mr. Hines was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Harding, October 10, 1870. His life companion is a native of Jennings county, Ind., and a daughter of Mitchell and Mary Ann (Reeves) Harding. By this marriage there have been six children—Maud, Grace, Bessie, Benjamin, Blanche and the baby.

THE PRESENT county treasurer of Meeker county, N. W. HAWKINSON, an old settler of the village of Litchfield, is a native of Skone, Sweden, and was born in 1837. He remained in his native country until he was thirty-two years of age. His father died when he was about fourteen years of age, and shortly after this he began learning the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he spent an apprenticeship of three years and then followed as a trade for four years. He then learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that until he was twenty-eight, when he entered the mercantile business and remained in that until 1869, when he sold out and came to Minnesota, coming direct to Meeker county. For a time he stayed at Forest City, following the carpenter's trade, but in November of the same year he went to California, and followed his trade there for about one year, working up and down the Pacific coast. At the end of that time he returned to Sweden, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York. He remained in his native land until the following June, 1871, and then came again to Meeker county, Minn., locating at Litchfield, where he has

since lived. For a number of years he followed his trade, but in the fall of 1883 he was elected to the office of county treasurer, and, being re-elected in the fall of 1886, he is the present incumbent of that office. He is a careful and painstaking official, and has filled the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. Mr. Hawkinson is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 89; Rabboni Chapter, No. 37; and Melita Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templar, and has held various offices in these organizations. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was one of the charter members of the organization at Litchfield, of which he is the present financier.

Mr. Hawkinson was married in 1862 to Miss Nellie Hanson, of Sweden, and they were blessed with three children—Andrew, Ellen and Annie. The wife and mother died shortly after their removal to the United States. Mr. Hawkinson was again married, in 1873, to Annie Katharena Anderson. They have one child—Harry. All of the children are still at home, except Andrew and Ellen, who are now residents of Minneapolis.

GEORGE PAULSON, a farmer of Acton township, has probably the most famous and historic piece of land in Minnesota. He owns the place where the Jones and Baker families were killed by the Indians on the 17th of August, 1862—the spot where the first blood was shed in the memorable Indian massacre of 1862. Mr. Paulson is a native of Norway, and was born on the 3d of March, 1855, his parents being George and Anna Paulson. The family came to the United States in 1868, and after stopping for one year in Iowa, they came to Meeker county, Minn., and took a homestead on section 33, in Acton township. In 1877 they went to Dakota, where George Paulson, Jr., took a homestead, and remained until 1886, when he sold out and returned to Minnesota, and purchased the farm in Acton township, where he still lives. He has a valuable farm and devotes his attention to general farming and stock raising. The farm is often visited by sight-seers, who wish to look upon the old cabin and the site which has become famous in Minnesota's history. The subject of this sketch was married at Litchfield, January 25, 1875, to Miss Christina Kittelson, who was born in Wisconsin March 3, 1854, and their union has been blessed with the following-named children — Clara Josephine, who was born April 28, 1877, died a few months later; Carl Johan, born June 29, 1878; Ella, born September 27, 1880; James Christan, born October 18, 1883; Anna Josephine, born March 13, 1884; and Cora, born December 30, 1887. Mr. Paulson's parents still reside in Dakota.

CHARLES H. DUCKERING, one of the most prosperous farmers and stock raisers of Cosmos township, resides upon section 30, where he cultivates about 150 acres of his magnificent 400-acre tract. He is a native of Beaver Dam, Wis., born on the 25th of September, 1849, and is the son of John and Maria (Bean) Duckering, who were natives of England and New York, respectively. In 1863, when our subject was about sixteen years of age, he came with his parents to Meeker county and settled with them in Ellsworth township. He remained beneath the parental roof until 1871, when he came to Cosmos and took up a homestead on section 30, and breaking some twenty-five acres and putting up a house, made a permanent settlement. In 1877 he leased his farm and made a trip to Washington Territory,

and prolonged his stay there until the beginning of 1880, at which time he returned to this county and has lived on his farm ever since. He is largely engaged in stock-raising, but still has some 1,500 bushels of grain as the result of his labors each year. In 1876 and 1877, he lost about all his crop through the incursions of the grasshoppers, and the outlook being poor he went to the West, as before mentioned.

Mr. Duckering has been called upon several times to fill the responsible office of town supervisor, and has been chairman of that board for four consecutive years. He has filled several of the minor offices, as well as been director of district No. 53. He still holds the last-named position.

July 18, 1880, Mr. Duckering was united in marriage with Miss Sarah I. Dean, a native of Bartholomew county, Ind., and daughter of John and Eliza (Roberts) Dean, residents of Hutchinson, McLeod county. By this union there have been three children—John S., born May 27, 1881; Daisy, born May 9, 1883; and Edna, born May 15, 1885.

ANDREW J. ANDERSON, the senior partner in the firm of Anderson & Hanson, hardware dealers in the village of Litchfield, is a native of Norway, born in 1843. When he was about a year old he was brought by his parents to the United States, they settling in Waukesha county, Wis., where they were among the very earliest settlers. They remained in that place until 1850, when they removed to Winnebago county in the same State, and in 1866 to this county.

Andrew remained at home with his parents until 1864, when he enlisted in Company H, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, and served in that noble regiment until the close of the war. He participated in several of the engagements of the bloody campaign that closed the war, particularly in the immortal charge on the lines at Petersburg, Va., April 1 and 2, 1865. After receiving his discharge Mr. Anderson returned to Wisconsin, but in 1866 came to Meeker county, where he took up a homestead in the town of Harvey. He was engaged in farming until 1876, at which time he removed to Litchfield and entered into the sale of farm machinery and implements. He made quite a success in this business, and in May, 1886, in copartnership with Nels C. G. Hanson, he opened the hardware establishment where he now carries on business, and in conjunction with which they still make a specialty of the sale of agricultural machinery. Mr. Anderson is a prominent member of Frank Daggett Post, No. 35, G. A. R., of Litchfield, and takes great interest in the order.

FRANK J. CHEVRE, the owner and manager of the pioneer elevator at the village of Darwin, is a native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., born November 6, 1859, and is the son of Henry J. and Jeannette (Fievre) Chevre, who are of French ancestry. His father came to Minnesota in 1867, and died in August, 1874, and his remains lie buried in Scott county, this State.

The subject of this sketch left the Empire State with his parents in 1867, and settled with them at Chaska, Carver county, where he received his primary education. At the age of thirteen he removed to Minneapolis to attend school and remained until in his nineteenth year, in study and the pursuits of knowledge. For a year thereafter he was engaged in keeping books, but at the end of that time he came to Dassel and commenced to learn the miller's trade, and finally took charge of the Washington flour mill of that

place which he ran successfully until the spring of 1887, at which time he removed to the village of Darwin and erected the elevator where he now carries on business. He is an unmarried man, his mother living with him, and one of the most reliable, trustworthy citizens of town, and, for so young a man, possesses a large share of the respect and esteem of the whole community. In his political views he is in accord with the principles formulated by the republican party, and supports, with energy, the candidates and platforms of that organization. As a business man, he is active, enterprising and upright, and socially, genial and companionable, and bids fair to achieve a high position in life.

HENRY CLAY, the popular postmaster of the village of Dassel, is the son of Caleb and Zilpah (Akers) Clay, and first saw the light January 4, 1842, in Lawrence county, Ky. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Tennessee, who had married in Pike county, Ky., and later moved northward to Lawrence county. Some time after the birth of our subject they removed to Wayne county, W. Va., where they made their home until the spring of 1866, at which time they came to Minnesota and settled in McLeod county. A year later they made their appearance in Collinwood township, this county, but in the spring of 1868 settled on section 28, in what is now Dassel township, where they resided until called to "cross the dark river, Death," the mother in 1875, the father in 1877.

Henry remained beneath the paternal roof until September 5, 1861, when he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Bartrum, a native of Boyd county, Ky., after which he with his young wife settled on a farm in Wayne county, W. Va. On the 24th of June, 1863, Henry enlisted in Company B, Forty-fifth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, and served in the Union army. They were employed in the pursuit of Morgan when on his famous raid, and Mr. Clay, with the balance of the command, was in the saddle for twenty-six days and nights, only stopping long enough to feed their horses and cook their coffee. The little sleep they got was found in the saddle. They were in two engagements, Mt. Sterling and Cynthiana, at the last named totally scattering and demoralizing the rebels, and the command for several days were engaged in picking up stragglers. Among them were a cousin and an old school mate, the former with his arm broken. Out of Mr. Clay's family he was the only loyal one, all his brothers except one being in the Confederate army. He received his discharge December 24, 1864, and the next spring came to Minnesota, and after remaining in Glencoe some eighteen months removed to Meeker county and took up a claim on section 32, in what is now Dassel township. This being all timber his crops for a year or so were quite limited, but as the land was cleared they grew more extensive. He remained upon the farm until 1870 or 1871, and then entered the employ of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company, building snow fences, although his family resided on the farm. In December, 1887, he removed his family to the village of Dassel, and on the 1st of May, 1887, took possession of the post-office, he having been appointed to that position.

Mr. Clay is an active and influential member of Colfax Post, No. 133, G. A. R., and was one of the signers for a charter for that society. Mr. and Mrs. Clay are the parents of seven children, whose names are as follows — Rufus E., Ida M., John F., Emily E., Walter Scott and Walter McClellan, twins, and Clifford H.

TAYLOR JOHNSON, a leading Scandinavian farmer of Collinwood township, living on section 9, was born in Sweden June 10, 1832, and is the son of John and Christina Johnson. At the age of eleven years he commenced to learn the tailor's trade, and followed that line of business in his native land until 1858, when, with a natural desire to better his condition in life, he crossed the ocean to America. He settled in Carver county, this State, putting in his time on a twenty-acre tract that he purchased there, and in working for his neighbors, until August 20, 1862, when he enlisted in Company H, Ninth Minnesota Infantry. The next day he heard of the Indian outbreak, and took his family to an island in Clearwater Lake, where many others had fled for safety, where they camped without shelter from the rain. Three days later Mrs. Johnson went home to their little cabin in the brush, with her four children, her husband going with his regiment to Glencoe. He remained in that locality until spring, and then participated in the Sibley expedition, and was present at the hanging of the thirty-eight Indians at Mankato. In October, 1863, he, with the regiment, was ordered South, and met the enemy at Guntown, Miss. They also were engaged in the siege and capture of Mobile. Our subject was mustered out of service in October, 1865, and returned to his home. While he was absent in the army, his wife was laid up by sickness brought on by exposure, and for the last week of her illness she and her little ones were without food or fire, although it was cold winter weather. An old man hobbled over on crutches, finally, to find what had become of them, and helped them out of their distress by sawing up some wood and sending in some provisions.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Johnson removed to Minneapolis, where he was employed in lumber yards, etc., until the spring of 1869, when he came to Collinwood township and settled where he now lives. He was married November 1, 1855, to Christina Louisa Anderson, a native of Sweden, born June 12, 1835, and daughter of Andrew and Katrina Anderson. They have had eleven children, namely—Hulda, born December 14, 1856, died January 11, 1873; Frank Victor, born January 1, 1859; Abbie, born October 9, 1860; Clara, born August 3, 1862; Godfrey, born April 30, 1866, and died September 10, 1866; August, born July 24, 1867; Josephine, born October 22, 1869; Ida, born December 25, 1871, and died September 16, 1878; Alice, born April 14, 1874; Hulda, born July 9, 1876, and died April 24, 1880; and Nathaniel, born March 26, 1878.

Mr. Johnson is a zealous member of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a republican of the strict type, and is an influential citizen. His estimable wife is beloved by all with whom she comes in contact, and her home-loving tastes are abundantly testified to by the multitude of choice plants and flowering shrubs that adorn and beautify her home, and make winter lovely with summer's perfumes and verdure.

DAVID ANDERSON. The subject of this sketch is one of the leading and well-to-do farmers of Acton township, being a resident of section 7 in that subdivision of Meeker county. He is a native of Sweden, born February 14, 1829, and a son of Andreas and Christina Anderson. In 1861 he came to the United States, and for one summer he worked in Illinois; then he settled at Clearwater, Wright county, Minn., where he rented a farm and remained for three years. At the expiration of that time he went to Idaho to seek his fortune in the gold fields, and, being very successful there, he remained three years. In 1868 he came to Meeker

county, Minn., and bought 240 acres of railroad land in Acton township, where he now lives. Three years later he returned to the gold fields of Idaho, and engaged in mining and the hotel business, in company with his brother, Solomon, and, while in the midst of their prosperity, making money very rapidly, their mining camp broke up, many of their boarders being left penniless, and from these and kindred causes they lost about $13,000. David, thereupon, sold his property there, returned to his farm in Acton, and engaged in farming and stock-raising, which business he has since continued. He has a valuable farm, good improvements, and a good deal of stock. He has met with some slight reverses, especially during the grasshopper raids, but, withal, has been very successful, and his enterprise and good management have earned for him a competency. In political matters, he is republican, and in religion, he is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

Mr. Anderson was married in Sweden, in 1852, to Miss Petronella Samuelsdatter, a native of the same land. The fruits of their union have been one child, Solomon, who was born on the 24th of December, 1853. Solomon is unmarried and still lives with his parents.

NELS CHARLES G. HANSON was born May 14, 1857, at Hamburg, Germany while his parents, Bengt and Elna Hanson, were on their way from their native land, Sweden, to America, and is a twin brother of C. J. G. Hanson. His parents settled on a farm in what is now Litchfield township, in 1857, where our subject grew to manhood.

Charles remained with his parents until 1879, at which time he entered the employ of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company, with whom he remained but one winter, and then worked for a time for the St. Paul Harvester Works, traveling through the country as an expert in their business. One year later he transferred his services to the McCormick Harvester Company, and traveled through the Southern States, and followed the harvest season north again. In 1886 he was engaged in farming on section 27, Litchfield township. In the spring of 1887, in company with A. J. Anderson, he opened their present hardware and agricultural depot at Litchfield.

Mr. Hanson and Miss Clara L. Ahlstrom were united in marriage June 30, 1887. The lady is the daughter of A. M. and Christine Ahlstrom, who were among the earliest pioneers that broke the way for civilization into the wilds of Chisago county, Minn.

CORNELIUS McGRAW, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 33, Greenleaf township, is one of the oldest settlers residing in that portion of the county. He came to Meeker county in 1860 with his parents, who were Michael and Winnefred McGraw, and the father selected 160 acres of land on section 26, in Greenleaf township. At that time the family consisted of the parents, six boys and two girls, and four of the boys are still living here. Accompanying the party were Patrick Manley and family, M. Hanley and family, M. Ryan and family, Lewis Maher and family, and a Mr. Carrigan and family, all of whom settled in Greenleaf. The party arrived in July, and Michael McGraw at once put up a cabin and began improvements. He remained on the farm, except during the Indian troubles, until the time of his death, which occurred in March, 1878. His widow is still living on the old farm.

Cornelius McGraw, the subject of this biography, remained with his parents until

the time of the Indian outbreak. After they heard of the killing of Jones and Baker, he went to G. C. Whitcomb's to learn the particulars, and returned that night. The following day the whole settlement gathered at Whitcomb's, and remained there for two days, when all hands started for Forest City, driving their stock with them. The following day Cornelius returned to his father's house and found that the Indians had been there, but had not burned it. After Whitcomb had returned from St. Paul with guns and ammunition, Cornelius enlisted in the company which was organized, and served in it until it was disbanded. In the spring of 1863 he joined the Independent Battalion Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and served on the frontier until the war closed. He then returned to Greenleaf and worked at various things until 1869 when he purchased 160 acres of wild land on section 27, and at once began improvements. He lived upon that for about ten years, when he sold it and bought his present place on section 33, where he now has 235 acres, well improved with excellent buildings. He devotes his attention largely to stock-raising, and his able management has placed him among the most prominent stock-raisers and general farmers of the county.

He has taken an active interest in educational matters, and has held various offices in his district. In political matters he does not hold himself bound to any party, but acts independently.

Mr. McGraw made a gallant and creditable record during Indian times. When the Indians made the attack on Forest City, he was asleep, and, not until the bullets were flying thick and Indians yelling all around was he aroused. He started up to find that he was left alone with a single companion. They each grasped a box of ammunition and fire arms, a heavy load, and started for the stockade, arriving in safety amidst the yells and bullets of the foe. For three years and a half he was in service, fighting the redskins whenever an opportunity presented, and never flinched when duty called. He began fighting Indians when only sixteen, and his bravery equaled that of the hardiest of men. He was one of the nine who remained in Forest City in those trying times, when there was scarcely a white man in the county beside themselves.

GEORGE MAYNARD. The subject of this sketch is one of the residents of Kingston township at present, although one of the first settlers in the town of Dassel, where he located in May, 1866. He made his home in that part of the county for about twenty years and then removed to his present place, which is located upon section 32. He is one of the "woods" farmers and stock-raisers of the town, and one of its representative citizens.

Mr. Maynard was born in Floyd county, Ky., on the 27th of August, 1852, and is the son of Rev. William and Sarah (Parsons) Maynard. His father was, also, born upon "the dark and bloody ground," and was ordained a minister in 1860, and first preached the gospel in Floyd county, in his native State. He came to Meeker county in 1866, settling in Dassel, where he cast the first vote after its organization, and where he has continued to fulfill his duties as watchman upon the walls of Zion, since coming here. He is still a resident of Dassel.

George Maynard was but thirteen years of age when his parents came here, and was reared the balance of his days in this county, together with his brothers and sisters. These latter were Susan, Nancy, Oma, Charity, Maggie, James N. and Robert G. Finishing the education began in Kentucky, after coming here, Mr. Maynard grew to manhood upon his father's farm.

March 5, 1875, George Maynard and Miss Margaret Sanson were united in marriage. The lady is a native of West Virginia, born in 1859, and daughter of Riley and Sarah Sanson, who were natives of the same State, but residents of this county now. By this union there have been born a family of five children — Sarah, William R., Minerva J., Margaret A. and James M. Mr. Maynard is a member of the Seventh Day Advent Church. In his politics he affiliates with the republican party.

JOHN OGREN, a wealthy, successful and prominent farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 20, Danielson township, comes of the same thrifty and enterprising nationality which forms such a large element in the best class of citizens in Minnesota's population. Industrious, economical and enterprising, his characteristics are the natural result of the general training given to the youth of his nationality, Having come here a poor man and accumulated a comfortable property he is a self-made man, and his present easy circumstances is entirely due to his own industry and efforts.

Mr. Ogren is a son of Andrew and Hannah Anderson, and was born in Sweden on the 17th March, 1838. His early life was spent in his native land, where he remained until 1869, when he came to the United States and proceeded to Stillwater, Minn., where he remained for four months, being employed for two weeks on the river, and the balance of the time working for farmers. At the expiration of that time, October 1, 1869, he came to Meeker county, Minn., and took a homestead on section 20, in Danielson township, where he still lives. He now owns 520 acres of land upon which he has placed excellent building improvements. The farm is among the most valuable in the township, as a good share of it is under cultivation. He has it well stocked. When Mr. Ogren took his homestead he had only $10 left after buying one cow and a yoke of oxen.

Mr. Ogren was married on the 4th of January, 1868, to Carrie Larson, a daughter of Lewis and Bertha Larson, who was born February 13, 1837. Their marriage has been blessed with six children, as follows—Andrew, born December 1, 1868, died March 17, 1870; Josephine, born July 19, 1870; Hilda Christine, born November 1, 1872; William, born April 11, 1874; Anna Carolina, born March 31, 1876; and Alfred, born July 8, 1879. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In political matters Mr. Ogren is a republican, and he has taken an active interest in matters affecting the welfare of his township as an organization. He has held various local offices, including those of school treasurer one year, and road overseer three years.

ADOLPH MAASS, an enterprising, intelligent and successful farmer residing on section 3, Litchfield township, was born in Brandenburg, Germany, on the 14th of July, 1840, and is a son of John and Maria (Evert) Maas. The parents are both dead, having died in their native land. Adolph grew to manhood in his native land, receiving a common-school education, and working most of the time on a farm. He acquired the same habits of frugality and industry that characterizes his race and makes them the most desirable citizens which Minnesota has received from the Old World. In 1869 Adolph came to the United States and settled in St. Louis county, Mo., where he remained for two years and then went to Tennessee. A year later he went back to Missouri, and after a year's residence there he

came to Minnesota, and after remaining for a few months in Goodhue county, returned to Missouri. The following summer of 1875, he again came to Minnesota, and after remaining for two winters in Scott county, in 1878 he came to Meeker county, and settled in Litchfield township, where he has since lived. He has a valuable farm within easy reach of the county seat, and there devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Maass was married on the 17th of November, 1877, to Miss Augusta Arndt, and their union has been blessed with two children, Frederick and Adolph, both of whom are still living and at home. Mrs. Maass is also a native of Germany. She came to the United States in 1868 with her parents and they settled in Scott county, Minn., where the father and mother are still living. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Maass took place in that county.

In political matters Mr. Maass does not follow the dictates of any party, but acts independently and votes for the man rather than creed. Both Mr. and Mrs. Maass are active members of the Lutheran Church, and are exemplary Christian people.

LUKE RAILS, one of the industrious, energetic and able farmers of Manannah township, came to Meeker county in the fall of 1866, with two other men, Silas and John Cossairt, and took up a homestead claim in the spring of 1867. As an instance of his foresight he said to his companions, although they had no neighbors for miles, nothing between them and Manannah or Forest City, that inside of twenty years there would be a railroad through here, meaning by their farms or near them, and that he would buy a railroad "forty," on section 3, whether he took up a homestead or not, which he accordingly did, and in 1886 the Minneapolis and Pacific Railroad came to the neighborhood. Soon after neighbors became more plentiful and the vicinity settled up.

Mr. Rails is a native of Vermillion county, Ill., born April 27, 1840, and is the son of James and Sarah (Wiles) Rails. He was reared in that portion of the great "Prairie State," and early in life was initiated into the mysteries of agriculture and hard work. Attaining the years of manhood, with a natural desire for a home of his own and the joys of the family hearth, he was united in marriage, March 10, 1864, with Miss Eliza A. Cossairt, a native, also, of Vermillion county, and the daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Venible) Cossairt. Shortly after this happy event he removed to Ford county, Ill., but in September, 1866, started from there with teams, for Stearns county, Minn. In their party were Samuel Cossairt and family, Mr. Rails and wife, and two young men. On their arrival they settled here, as mentioned above. Mr. Rails has now a farm of 200 acres of land, and has made good improvements on the place. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church at Eden Valley and zealous workers in the vineyard of our Lord.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Rails consists of four children—William H., born April 26, 1865; Samuel F., born April 1, 1871; Leslie E., born July 28, 1874; Edith V., born July 23, 1879.

MRS. MARY BELFOY (*née* McGannon), a resident of Litchfield, is a native of Jennings county, Ind., born July 8, 1843, and is the daughter of John and Mary (Carney) McGannon, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. She was united in marriage, June 11, 1862, with John Blackwell.

John Blackwell was born in Gloucestershire, England, January 4, 1832, and came to Meeker county April 15, 1857, and settled in Acton, where he was one of the pioneers. He was a mason by trade, but found but little to do at that calling in the new country, so worked on his farm in summer and taught school in the winter seasons, being the first to teach in Litchfield township. After his marriage he went onto his farm to live, and while there was interrupted by the news of the Indian outbreak. On the eventful night of August 17, 1862, he organized a posse to go to the houses of Jones and Baker to assist the wounded, if any, and was the first to enter the Baker cabin, where with a steady hand he struck a light, a perilous proceeding under the circumstances, as he made himself a mark for any lurking foe. He it was that found the little child at Jones' house and gave him into the hands of one of the men who accompanied him. Some time after this he went to Anoka with his young wife and there remained until 1865, when he returned to this county and opened a store in the township of Ripley, now Litchfield. In the fall of that year he was elected to the office of register of deeds and removed to Forest City. Shortly after assuming the duties of that position, James M. Harvey, the clerk of the district court, died, and that office was also conferred upon Mr. Blackwell, and a short time after he was also made school examiner, thus holding three offices at one and the same time. From this time on he was an occupant of some of the county offices until his death, which took place May 24, 1875, while he was judge of probate. He left five children — Minnie, wife of F. P. Olney, of Litchfield; Mary J., Mrs. Charles Downey, of Minneapolis; Addie, George, and John at home, and Mattie, deceased. On the 7th day of January, 1881, Mrs. Blackwell was again married, this time to Frank Belfoy.

Frank Belfoy was a lawyer by profession, and a native of Prescott, Province of Ontario, Canada, born November 1, 1827. He came to Forest City in 1868 and there established the pioneer journal of Meeker county, *The News*, which he edited in connection with his legal practice. In 1869 he removed to Litchfield and in 1874 he sold the subscription books and good-will of *The News* to Daggett & Joubert, who consolidated with *The Ledger*, and Mr. Belfoy devoted his sole attention to his profession. In 1876 Mr. Belfoy purchased an interest in the *News-Ledger* with Mr. Joubert, and assumed the greater share of the editorial labor, which he continued until July 16, 1881, when he was called to "that land elysian, whose portals we call death." His widow is still a resident of the village of Litchfield. By her last union there was born one child, Frank, living at home with his surviving parent.

GUSTOF BERGQUIST, an energetic and thrifty Swedish farmer of Collinwood township, resides upon section 10, where he owns some eighty acres of land. His home is pleasantly located, and is surrounded by his excellent outbuildings. His stock, to which he gives considerable attention, is of good strains, and the place evinces the prosperity and care of the proprietor. He was born in Sweden August 2, 1831, and is the son of John and Eva Katrina Magason. He made his home in his native land until he was about forty years of age, when, realizing the fact that it was almost impossible in that section of the world for a man to achieve a competence, determined to seek in America a new home. Accordingly, in 1871, he sailed from there, and on landing in the United States, went at once to Duluth, where he was employed three years in a saw-mill. From there he removed to Thomson, this State, where he ran a lath mill in summer

and worked in the pineries during the winter, for two years. In 1876 he came to Collinwood township, this county, where he purchased the farm where he now lives, and settled down to an agricultural life. He has prospered according to his merits since coming here, and richly deserves the esteem and respect in which he is held by the people of the community. He has held the office of town treasurer for some three or four years, and being a strict member of the Lutheran Church, has acted as deacon and treasurer of that organization for some time.

Mr. Bergquist was married May 5, 1860, to Miss Anna Louisa Peterson, also a native of Sweden, and daughter of Peter and Katrine Carlson. By this union there has been born a family of eight children, of whom the following is a record—Axel Edward was born December 25, 1861; John Siegfried was born November 2, 1864; Jennie Augusta's birth took place November 4, 1867; France Augustus was born March 19, 1871, and died August 19, 1872; Anna Olize was born July 1, 1873, and died April 19, 1885; Walter Emanuel was born April 23, 1879; Carl Otto, born July 10, 1882; and August William was born March 24, 1885. Axel E. married Miss Hulda Swanson, and lives on section 15, Collinwood; and Jennie A., now Mrs. Theodore Premous, and is a resident of Dassel.

OLE JOHNSON RENOS, is a respected and thrifty farmer of Acton township, Meeker county, Minn. He is a son of John and Betsy Renos, and was born in Norway in 1825. The greater part of his life was spent in his native land, and he was married there, in October, 1860, to Miss Mary Gunderson. They came to the United States in 1872, and for two years after their arrival they lived in Minneapolis. At the expiration of that time they came to Acton township and purchased 120 acres of railroad land on section 19, where they still live, and where they now have a comfortable home in which to spend their declining years. Mr. and Mrs. Renos have but one child, a daughter, Betsy, who was born on the 27th of November, 1865.

Betsy Renos was married on the 13th of March, 1882, to John Jacob Oestadt, and they are living with her parents. They have been blessed with one child, Mina Helen, who was born on the 27th of November, 1885. The family are all members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

HENRY McCANN. The subject of this biographical sketch is a successful and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, who resides on section 9, Harvey township. He is a native of Lowell, Mass., and was born on the 1st of April, 1859. His parents, who were natives of Ireland, were Thomas and Alice (McLaughlin) McCann.

On the 1st of May, 1867, quite a party of settlers left Lowell, Mass., bent upon finding homes in Minnesota, the McCann family being among the number. They finally arrived at Clearwater, and from there, with teams, they made their way across the country to Forest City. Thomas McCann, the father of our subject, located on section 10, in Harvey township, where he remained for seven years, and then removed to Manannah township, where he still resides.

Henry McCann remained at home until he had arrived at the age of twenty-one years, when he began making his own way in the world. With the exception of one winter spent in the pineries, his home has been in Harvey township, constantly, since that time. He now has a valuable farm of 120 acres, and a comfortable home. A good share of his place is under a high state of

cultivation, and, in connection with his general farming operations, he carries on stock-raising to a considerable extent. In political matters he votes the democratic ticket, and is regarded as one of the leading citizens of the township in which he resides.

Our subject was married on the 24th of November, 1884, to Miss Katie A. Mitchell, and they have been the parents of two children, as follows—Miss Allice, born March 1, 1886; and Harry, born March 15, 1888. Both Mr. and Mrs. McCann are devout and active members of the Catholic Church. The marriage of our subject and his lady took place at East Minneapolis, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father O'Reilly, of St. Anthony church.

DANIEL McLANE. The subject of the following biography is one of the finest representatives of a class of foreign-born citizens, who have brought the thrift and energy, which was their only heritage in their native land, to this country, with its great possibilities, and are accomplishing the best results in their application under the influence of American institutions.

Mr. McLane is a native of County Antrim, Ireland, born October 9, 1854, and is the son of Patrick and Marian (Close) McLane. He was reared in the Emerald Isle and remained in the land of his birth until 1879, when, with a natural wish to better his fortune, he crossed the stormy bosom of the Atlantic, landing at New York City. From there he proceeded to Chicago, but, a few months later, in 1880, came to Litchfield and opened the wholesale and retail grocery store now under the proprietorship of W. H. Dart, building the store building in the summer of 1881. He remained in this line of trade until 1887, when, being desirous of a change in his business, he sold out to Mr. Dart, as he had the previous year entered into a copartnership with L. D. Crowe, in the agricultural implement business. Devoting his abundant energies to this line of trade Mr. McLane is rapidly and surely acquiring a prominent place among the business men of this section of the State, and has the warmest respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

PETER J. LUND, one of the pioneers of Meeker county, and the first settler in Acton township, still has his residence on the southeast quarter of section 4, where he first located in 1857.

Mr. Lund is a native of Skone, Sweden, born October 2, 1821, and came to this country in 1852. After short stays in Knoxville and Moline, Ill., he located in Chisago county, this State, where he remained until coming here. During the Indian troubles he suffered much loss of property, the savages burning his houses, stealing his horses and running off his stock. He heard of the outrage and left his house in a hurry with his family to Forest City, and leaving them in safety returned to his place with six or seven neighbors, for he had considerable provisions, etc., in his house, which he had accumulated to sell to such of his neighbors as needed them. They approached the house cautiously, seeing everywhere the evidences of the Indians having been about, and did not dare to light a candle or even a match. The house had been broken open and Mr. Lund, entering, could see by the dim light that the drawers and trunks had been forced and their clothing stolen. He went up stairs and dropped two sacks of flour to the friends below, and, taking a trunk that was still intact, left. These depredations he lays to the Home Guards, as the Indians had not been there yet, but at the time he did not know it. After loading these things on a

sled, they got a yoke of the neighbors' oxen which they hitched to it, and drove out on the prairie, where the others had congregated with their teams. All being afraid, he volunteered to lead, but confesses that he lay pretty close to the sled and kept his eyes wide open for Indians. They got through safely to Forest City, although the savages shortly afterwards burned his house and destroyed all the property they could. During the attack on the stockade at Forest City, on the morning of the 4th of September, Mr. Lund says that an opening existed in the line of fortification on the north side, and that while he and another man held poles and planks across the opening, Hamlet Stevens, now the banker at Litchfield, calmly nailed them fast, although the bullets were singing round their heads pretty freely, and also says that Mr. Stevens built the first house in Grove City, while he boarded with Mr. Lund.

Mr. Lund has now a fine farm of 350 acres of land, although he was a poor man when he came here. He was married, in May, 1850, in Sweden, to Miss Ellen Nelson, who is the mother of seven children—Anna, deceased; Ingra, Sarah, Joanna, Amy, and Nels, deceased.

LOUIS MARTENSON, a respected farmer, residing on section 25, Litchfield township, is a son of Marten and Pernella Larsen, and was born in Sweden on the 6th of September, 1844. He lived with his parents in the old country until 1872, when he came to the United States with Peter Martenson and Peter Olson, and the party settled in Meeker county, Minn.

In 1879 Louis Martenson was married to Anna Johnson. She was born in Sweden February 10, 1859, and came to America with her parents, Jonas and Lovisa Johnson, in 1869. Her father died in 1870, and her mother lives with Louis and his wife. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Martenson, as follows—Emma Lovise, born May 28, 1880; Axel Albert, born October 15, 1882; Oscar Louander, born February 14, 1885; and Marten Edward, born August 14, 1887. Mr. Martenson devotes his entire time to farming and stock-raising and is very successful. His good management, economy and enterprise have not been without their reward, and he is now in comfortable circumstances and has a pleasant home. He has also met with some serious reverses in the way of loss of crops. In 1887 his crops were almost wholly destroyed by the terrific hail-storm which swept over this portion of the county.

REV. HUGH McDEVITT, resident priest of the Catholic Church at Manannah, is a native of County Donegal, Ireland, born on the 3d of February, 1843, and is the son of Winifrede O'Flaherty and William McDevitt. He received his education in the Missionary College of All Hallows, Dublin; promoted to the order of priesthood on the 27th of June, 1865, and served for some years as a missionary in the diocese of Sydney, N. S. W. Returning to Ireland, with the permission of his superiors he came to America, and became affiliated with the Diocese of St. Paul many years ago. He is now under the jurisdiction of Bishop Ireland. Prior to his coming to Manannah, he served in the missions of Chatfield, Pine Island and Bell Creek, with excellent results. On the removal of Father King to St. Stephen's church, he was requested by the bishop to succeed Father King, and came to Litchfield on the 1st of May, 1885. Manannah was then united to Litchfield, services being held every alternate Sunday. Seeing the neces-

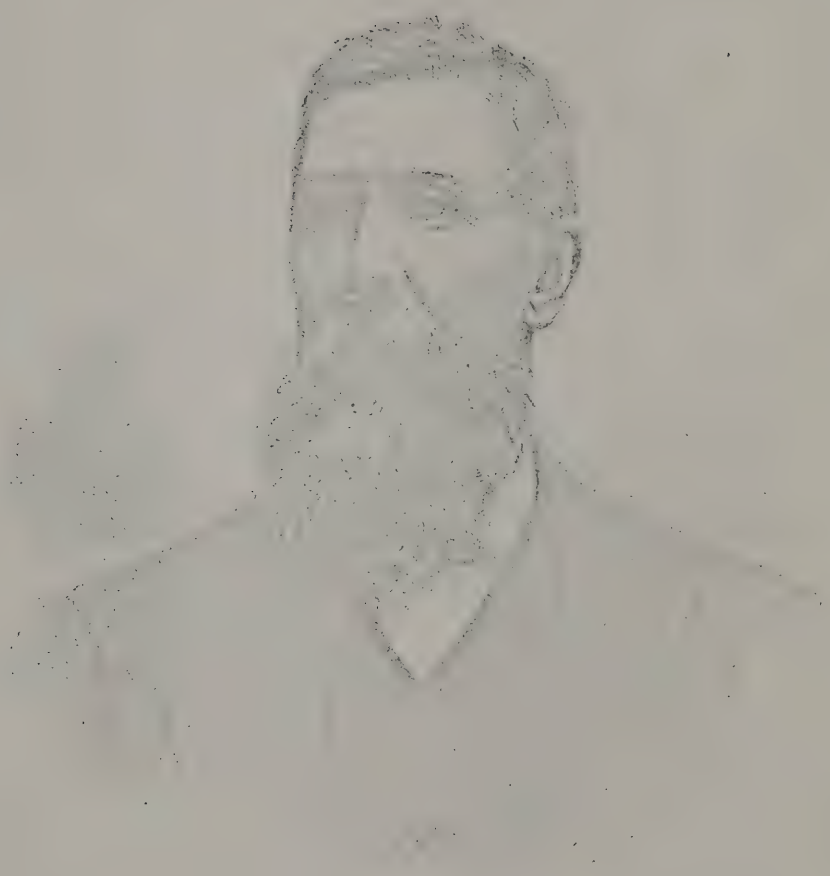
sity of Manannah having a resident priest, he mentioned the matter to the bishop, who gave him every encouragement in his undertaking. He immediately began the erection of the pastoral residence, at a cost of $2,000. The congregation was rejoiced that a priest was to reside with them; all subscribed nobly, and coöperated with their priest in providing every requisite. He is a priest strict in all church matters, kind, but firm in what he considers his duty both to church and people. We wish him God-speed in all his undertakings and best endeavors for the welfare and good of his congregation, and to cultivate the portion of his Master's vineyard entrusted to his care with Heaven's choicest flowers.

JOHN W. KNIGHT, dealer in tubular well machinery, wood pumps, rubber goods and engine extras, and one of the prominent business men of Litchfield, is an old settler in Meeker county. Mr. Knight is a native of Burrilville, R. I., born on the 18th of August, 1841. His parents were William and Abigail (Olney) Knight, both natives of Massachusetts, whose forefathers on both sides were among the first settlers of that region, and the mother's brother, Wilson Olney, was an Indian agent in Massachusetts many years ago.

The subject of this sketch was one of a family of six children, as follows — William Henry, of Swanzey, N. H., where he has been steadily employed in a bucket factory for thirty years; Abigail, now Mrs. C. C. Carpenter, of Graceville, Minn.; John W.; Lizzie G., now Mrs. Fitch, of Swanzey, N. H.; Mary, now Mrs. White, of Keene, N. H.; Dutte S., of Hinsdale, N. H., an overseer in a large blanket factory; and Hattie N., now a Mrs. White, of Keene, N. H.

John W. Knight remained with his parents working on a farm and attending school when opportunity offered until he was eighteen years of age, when he purchased his "time" of his father and began life on his own account. He worked in factories and at whatever he found profitable until March 3, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Second New Hampshire Infantry for three years service. He was mustered in at Concord, N. H., on the 4th of April and his regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. The first actual service was at the siege of Yorktown, Va., under Gen. G. B. McClellan. From there they went to Williamsburg with the division under General Hooker, and there Mr. Knight was seriously wounded by the concussion of a shell; a comrade to his right having his head taken off, and one to his left having a leg amputated by the same shell. Mr. Knight was taken to the Williamsburg hospital and a short time later to the Yorktown hospital, and there remained until the latter place was evacuated. He was finally mustered out and discharged for disability July 31, 1863, at Concord, N. H.

On the 27th of August, 1863, he was married by Rev. S. S. Dudley to Miss Abbie P. Fletcher, a native of Acworth, N. H., born March 18, 1845. A short time later they went to Winchendon, Mass., where Mr. Knight was engaged in the sewing machine factory of Goodspeed & Weyman, for about one year, when he went to Marlborough, N. H. A short time later he went to Bellows Falls, Vt., and remained there until May, 1866, when he came to Meeker county, Minn. He selected a homestead on section 28, in Forest City township, and commenced improving his land, erecting the kind of a cabin customary with the early settlers. His family arrived in October of the same year. Mr. Knight remained on his farm for seven years, when he sold out and removed to Litchfield, where for a year he followed carpentering and draying. In 1873 he went



K. D. Grinnell

into the pump business which he has followed constantly since. In 1886, in company with his son, Wilmer W., he opened a shop in Paynesville, Stearns county, which his son now conducts. Mr. and Mrs. Knight are the parents of five living children—Wilmer W., born in New Hampshire, November 28, 1864, now in Paynesville, Minn.; Almon E. and Almina E., born in Forest City, April 21, 1869; Elsie V., born in Forest City, October 23, 1873; Ernest A., died at the age of fourteen months; and Inez O., born at Litchfield, May 31, 1879. The family are members of the Christian Church.

ADAM BROWER, an enterprising and progressive farmer of Kingston township, living on section 16, is a native of Jennings county, Ind., born June 29, 1840, and is the son of Adam and Jeannette (McMurchey) Brower. His father, who was the son of Peter Brower, a native of Holland, who had settled in this country some time before, was born in Gloucester county, N. J., April 13, 1802, and moved with his parents to Claremont county, Ohio, in 1816, where he was married October 12, 1824, and there carried on brickmaking and farming. He was one of the representative men of that portion of the State, and on moving, in 1838, to Jennings county, Ind., carried his popularity with him. He was soon elected to the magistrate's bench, upon which he served some thirteen years, and his decisions were such that but one was ever appealed from.

"Ripe in wisdom was he, but patient and simple and childlike." He connected himself with the Methodist Church in 1825, and was licensed to preach in 1845. His voice was ever heard against slavery and intemperance, and his walk and conversation were in consonance with his teaching. He is still living in his Indiana home, having raised a family of thirteen children, of whom the following is the record—James, moved to Harrison county, Mo., in 1853, and represented his district twice in the legislature; Sarah, living in Rush county, Ind.; Almeda, whose home is still in Jennings county; George and Adam, living in Minnesota; Margaret, in Jefferson county, Ind.; Jennette, in Marion county; Lemuel, in Hendricks county; and John. The latter, a brave and gallant soldier, died of starvation and exposure in one of the loathsome prison pens of the rebels during the late war.

The subject of this sketch enlisted, also, in April, 1861, in the Sixth Indiana Infantry, and, after serving his three months with that regiment, re-enlisted, September 14, in Company H, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Infantry, and with that famous band of heroes participated in many of the bloodiest battles of the war, among which were Winchester, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, in the east, and, after they were transferred to the Cumberland, Resaca and Altoona. He was wounded in the latter conflict, and was laid up in the hospital for a few weeks. He was mustered out, at Indianapolis, September 14, 1865. He was taken prisoner by the rebels at the battle of Winchester, May 25, 1862, and kept by them until September 20th, following, when he was exchanged and resumed duty.

In February, 1867, our subject came to Meeker county, and purchased the place where he now lives. For the first three years of his residence here he was engaged in brickmaking in the village, but at the expiration of that time took up farming. Two seasons since that he has been in the same business, and a part of the time in the sawmill at Dassel.

Mr. Brower was married, October 4, 1869, to Miss Flora E. DeCoster, a native of Massachusetts, and daughter of Albert DeCoster, of Massachusetts. By this union there have been born four children, namely—Adam M.,

whose birth took place August 3, 1870; Claude D., born September 28, 1871; Daisy, born December 12, 1874; and Frederick G., born January 6, 1883.

Mr. Brower is a republican in politics, and is the clerk of the school district in which he lives.

JOHN RALSTON, one of the most successful, prominent and leading farmers and stock-raisers in Meeker county, is a resident of section 25, Harvey township. He was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, of Scotch parents, on the 2d of March, 1837, and his early days were spent in his native Province, where he received the education afforded by the facilities of those days and he received the same training as to industry and frugality that is characteristic of the people of that nationality.

In March, 1858, he came to Meeker county, Minn., and spent one month in what is now Harvey township. At the expiration of that time he went to Minneapolis and spent the summer, returning to Meeker county in the winter, working at stone masonry most of the time during this period. Five years later he again returned to Minneapolis, where he remained three years, and since that time he has made his home in Harvey township. He has one of the most valuable and best improved farms in the county, and his successful and able business management is abundantly evidenced by his present standing, as he is rated as one of the most solid and substantial citizens in the northern part of Meeker county. He carries on diversified farming, together with stock-raising, extensively, and his place is well arranged for his work.

Mr. Ralston was married, on March 18, 1869, to Miss Sarah L. Wilkinson, of the Province of Quebec, and they have been parents of two children—John E., deceased, and Jane E., who is still at home. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ralston does not take an active part in political matters, at least so far as office seeking is concerned, and in those matters he does not follow the arbitrary dictation of party, but acts in an independent manner.

HONORABLE LOUIS RUDBERG, one of Dassel's respected and honored deceased citizens, who was identified with its early development, was a native of Sweden, and came to Meeker county in 1866 and took a homestead. He was at that time a young unmarried man, and did not remain upon the farms steadily, but when the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad was being built through the county in 1869, he entered their employ as carpenter, he having learned that trade. He remained with them until 1872, at which date he came to Dassel village and entered into the mercantile business, and remained in that line until his death, which occurred in January, 1884. While a resident here, in 1876, he was elected a member of the Minnesota State Legislature, and served one term with credit.

PETER PETERSON, a farmer of Acton township, belongs to a family that has a number of representatives scattered through the Northwest. A sister is now Mrs. Laurits Frogner, of Atwater; one of his brothers, Frederick Peterson, also lives in Atwater, where he works in an elevator; and another brother, Nels, is inspector in an elevator at Fisher's Landing, Dak.

Peter Peterson, the subject of this biography, was born in Denmark on the 21st of August, 1839, and is a son of Peter and Anna Peterson. He came to the United States in 1873, and at once settled in Acton township.

Meeker county, Minn. He then purchased eighty acres on section 31, but has since bought an additional eighty, so that his farm now consists of 160 acres, a large share of which is under a high state of cultivation. His place is improved with substantial and comfortable farm buildings, and he has it well stocked with horses and cattle. In addition to his farming operations he has a feed mill on his place, which he operates for the convenience of himself and neighbors.

Mr. Peterson was married, in 1863, to Anna, a daughter of Peter and Anna Christina Peterson. The following is a record of the births and deaths of the children that have been born to them—Mary, born December 21, 1863, died June 15, 1866; Mary Christina, born September 6, 1866, died in June, 1871; Peter, born August 1, 1868, died in October, 1869; Rasmus, born November 16, 1872, died in May, 1874; Mary, born August 10, 1875, died in August 1878; Anna P., born December 16, 1876; Marius, born January 27, 1878, died in August, 1878; Peter and Gogen (twins), born March 11, 1881, both died early in 1882. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Mr. Peterson is a republican in political matters, and has taken an active interest in all matters which affect the township's welfare. It is well worthy of notice in this connection that Mr. Peterson is an old soldier, having served ten months in the regular army before leaving Denmark.

OLE KITTLESON, a prominent old settler who resides on section 31, Litchfield township, is a native of Norway, born in 1844, and a son of Kittle and Carrie Haroldson. In 1846 he came to the United States with his parents and they settled in Rock county, Wis., where they remained until 1857, and then removed to Meeker county, Minn., and the family settled on section 30, Litchfield township. Ole Kittleson was only a boy of eighteen years of age at the time the outbreak of the Indians began, but the duties of a man devolved upon him. He assisted in the burial of the first five victims, and was one of the pursuing party that chased the redskins who came upon the ground while the inquest was being held. When the danger seemed to have passed, he and his father and brothers returned to their unfinished harvesting, but the news of the bloody massacres and murders that followed, drove them to Forest City for refuge. The family spent the following winter of 1862–63, on the old Gitchell place, near Kingston, but Ole stayed a portion of the time on the old claim, sleeping in the house alone. In 1863 they gathered together what stock there was left and did a little farming.

Ole Kittleson finally purchased a farm adjoining that of his father's and went to farming on his own account. He has been very successful and now has a valuable farm, upon which he devotes his time, carrying on diversified farming and stock-raising. In 1869 he was married to Sarah Halverson Ness, a daughter of Ole Halverson Ness. Their marriage has been blessed with eight children, seven of whom are living—Carrie, Christian, Olavus, Mary, Henry, George and Ida. At the time of the grasshopper plague in 1877, Mr. Kittleson lost about all his crops, having sown seventy bushels and only raised five.

Mr. Kittleson has taken an active interest in all matters affecting the welfare of his township, and is justly regarded as one of the solid and substantial citizens of the county. He has held various township offices and has been school director of his district for over twenty years. The family are members of the Ness Norwegian Lutheran Church.

HENDERSON M. ANGIER, of Litchfield, is a native of Chenango county, N. Y., born October 24, 1835, and is the son of Roland and Mary (Marsh) Angier. Both of his parents were natives of Massachusetts who had come to the Empire State in youth, and were married there. Shortly after the birth of H. M. the couple removed to Porter county, Ind., where they resided until 1859, when they came to Meeker county, and settled in Greenleaf township, where they died, the father in 1867, the mother in 1873.

Henderson M. remained with his parents until August, 1855, when he was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Crosby, a native of Schenectady county, N. Y., and the young people remained in Indiana until the spring of 1859, when they came to Meeker county, arriving here June 19th, of that year. The next year they settled upon section 10, Greenleaf, on which they lived until June, 1862, when they removed to Litchfield township, Mr. Angier taking up a homestead on section 12, and commencing to get out the timber for a house, when his operations were interrupted by the Indian outbreak. The night before that event he was at Forest City, attending a war meeting, but, on hearing the news, decided to remain and help defend this portion of the country against the savages, and accordingly went to Forest City and took charge of the crew who were getting out the timbers for the stockade. He was on many of the expeditions, which issued forth from that place to look up the missing and bury the dead settlers, and did valiant service at the fort during the night of the attack on Forest City. He was one of the volunteers who went out to rescue the party in the old house in the timber, and collect the loose stock the next morning, and stood next to Olson when the latter was wounded, and helped assist him and William Branham, who was also wounded, back to the stockade.

Mr. Angier remained in Forest City until the spring of 1863, when he went to Illinois for his family, whither he had sent them for safety, and returned to Forest City in 1865, stopping for some time in Clearwater on his return. In 1866 he returned to his farm and finished building his house, begun four years before. There he remained until 1873, when he removed to Union Grove, but one year later removed to the village of Litchfield, where he now lives. In the spring of 1878 he was elected city marshal, and has held that office and that of deputy sheriff, ever since. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the A. O. U. W., and was the Grand Representative to the State lodge of the latter for two years. He is also an active temperance man and worker.

CARL JOHN GOTTFRIED HANSON, is an enterprising farmer who is located on section 26, in Litchfield township. He is a son of Bengt and Elna Hanson, and was born in the city of Hamburg, Germany, while the family were *en route* from Sweden to the United States, and is a twin brother of Nels C. G. Hanson, a merchant in Litchfield. His father, Bengt Hanson, is one of the most prosperous farmers in this part of the county, and noticed at length elsewhere in this volume. Carl was reared on his father's farm, receiving good educational advantages in the Litchfield schools. During the summer of 1886 he erected a house on that portion of the original Hanson farm located on sections 26 and 27, and embarked in the business of farming on his own account. On the 4th of November of the same year, he was united in marriage with Emma C. Lindberg. She is a daughter of Hans and Carrie Lindberg, and was born in Sweden October 31, 1867. They have one child—Lily—a bright little babe, which was born to them on the 29th of July, 1887.

Mr. Hanson attends closely to his business of farming and stock raising, and justly ranks as one of the most substantial young farmers of the county. He is a member of Golden Fleece Lodge No. 89, A. F. & A. M., of Litchfield.

JAMES H. McKENNEY, one of the active, enterprising business men of the village of Dassel, is a native of Limerick, York county, Me., born March 26, 1843, and is the son of Henry and Nancy (Jack) McKinney, both of whom, as well as the grandparents of our subject, were natives of the same State.

When the subject of this memoir was some ten years of age the angel of death invaded the household and bore away the loving mother; and the family circle was broken. Young McKenney remained in his native town until his nineteenth year, receiving the elements of a good education, finishing the last three years at the academy, and laying the broad foundation upon which he has built his present fortune, and in 1862 removed to Charleston, Mass., where he was engaged as clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery store. On the 29th of September, 1865, he left that city by the sea for Minnesota, and for the next year or more, followed teaching at Anoka. In the spring of 1867 he removed to Anderson, Ind., at which point he entered into the saw-mill and lumber business and continued in that line until 1874, when the mill was burned down, involving a loss to him of some $7,000. The next spring he returned to Anoka and taught the same school which he had taught in 1865. He remained in that place until 1877, when he removed to Wright county, and one year later to Meeker county. He was engaged in school teaching near Spring Lake and at Beaver Dam until the fall of 1878, when he came to Dassel, and for two years filled the position of principal of the village schools. In the fall of 1880, Mr. McKenney bought an interest in the Dassel elevator, and took charge of the business, and since that time, has acquired by purchase almost all the shares in the same, and now has full control of it. The elevator has a capacity of 45,000 bushels, and his business reached the shipment of 65,000 bushels of wheat during the year 1887.

Mr. McKenney was united in marriage, in Anderson, Ind., December 26, 1868, with Miss Lydia J. Isley, who died December 17, 1870, leaving one child, which died in infancy December 25, 1881. Mr. McKenney again entered the married state, wedding Miss Emma E. Wolsey, a native of Stockbridge, Wis., who has become the mother of two children—Henry B., and Gertrude A.

LUKE D. CROWE, the junior partner in the firm of McLane & Crowe, agricultural implement dealers, Litchfield, is a fair specimen of the representative class of citizens of Meeker county, who, by their native ability, are fast taking rank among the best business men of this section of the State.

He is a native of County Galway, Ireland, born in 1853, and is the son of George J. and Jane Crowe, with whom he came to Meeker county in 1870. His father purchased a farm in the town of Litchfield, and settled down to the quiet pursuits of agriculture. Luke D., whose home training was under the tender influences of his mother's care, grew to manhood and helped his father in the manifold cares devolving upon the industrious farmer, until he attained the age of twenty-five years. About that time our subject removed to Traverse county, Minn., where he filed a homestead and tree claim, and made his residence there for six years. Re-

turning to his home, upon the farm of his father, in this county, he remained one season, and in 1886 came to the city of Litchfield, and, in company with Daniel McLane, opened a warehouse for the sale of agricultural implements, and is now in the full tide of the success that invariably awaits honest and unremitting attention to business and straightforward dealing.

LARS P. SORENSON, one of the most successful and enterprising stock-raisers and general farmers in Meeker county, resides on section 17, Danielson township, where he located in 1876. He is a son of Soren and Mary Christianson, and was born in Denmark on the 1st of May, 1852. His early life was one of toil and hardship, as he has relied upon his own exertions ever since he arrived at the age of fourteen years. As he grew to manhood he spent three years in the regular army of Denmark. His parents were also natives of Denmark, who remained in the land of their birth until their deaths. In 1876, Lars P., in company with his brother John, came to the United States, and made his way directly to Meeker county, Minn., and together they purchased 240 acres on section 17, in Danielson township. He has since purchased his brother's interest. He has erected farm buildings which are a credit to the township, and plainly evidence his thrift and enterprise. He has a substantial story-and-a-half house, 18 x 24 feet in size, with an addition 10 x 18 feet, and his barn is 32 x 72 feet in dimensions with twenty-foot posts, besides which he has a good granary, machinery sheds and other farm buildings. He devotes his time to diversified farming, and in company with A. Nelson, is raising pure-bred Holstein cattle. Mr. Sorenson has taken an interest in the affairs of his township, and has held the office of township treasurer for two years.

In 1879, Mr. Sorenson was married to Miss Johanna Dotha Jacobson, and their union has been blessed with three children—Soren Christen, born June 3, 1880; Andrew, born April 12, 1882; and Martin Jorgen, born April 13, 1888. Mrs. Sorenson is a daughter of Andrew and Sarah Jacobson. She was born on the 19th of December, 1852, and came to the United States with her parents in July, 1872.

RALPH D. GRINDALL, one of the most successful and prominent stock raisers and general farmers in the southern portion of Meeker county, is a resident of section 8, Cedar Mills township. He is a native of Hancock county, Me., and was born on the 20th of November, 1827. His parents were Elijah W. and Caroline B. (Higgins) Grindall, both of whom were natives of Maine. His grandfather, on his father's side, was a native of the Isle of Wight, who settled at the town of Penobscot at an early day; and when the English came to build their forts at Castine, he was pressed into the English service, and worked upon the fort during the summer of 1812 receiving compensation at the rate of eight cents per day. Ralph's grandfather Higgins, was a native of Nova Scotia, who at an early day settled on Bartlett's Island, where the mother of our subject, Caroline B. Higgins, was born February 21, 1806.

Elijah W. Grindall, the father of our subject, was born Sept. 2, 1804. He married Miss Higgins on the 4th of January, 1827, and remained in his native State—Maine—until 1854, when he came to Minnesota, and opened up a farm near St. Anthony. He remained there until the time of his death, June 28, 1872, and his widow still resides in Minneapolis.

Ralph D. Grindall remained with his parents until he was nineteen years of age.

and then bought "his time" of his father, and for the two years immediately following he was employed at whatever he could find to do, a portion of the time working for his father. He then followed teaming and in 1851 had the misfortune to lose by fire five horses, wagons, harness, etc. In August, 1852, he was married to Miss Sophrona L. Howard, a native of Maine. Mr. Grindall remained at Bangor, in his native State, until 1854, when he went to Kansas and spent a few months, helping to erect the first mill that was built on the present site of Lawrence. In the fall of the same year he came to St. Anthony, Minn., but only stayed a short time and then went to Chicago where, during the following winter (1854–55) he had general charge of transfer work and collecting bills for the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad. In the spring of 1855 he engaged in farming near Dubuque, Iowa, and the following fall again came to St. Anthony, Minn. He put up the first slaughter house in Minneapolis for Allan Hammond, after which he followed butchering at Fort Snelling for Pettijohn & Steele. In the spring of 1856 he engaged in the same business at St. Anthony and remained there until the spring of 1861. In 1856 he had purchased forty acres of land near Minneapolis. [It is now in the heart of the city.] In the spring of 1861 he put in a crop on this land, and then went to work with a government surveying party in the western part of the State, running township lines, and remained at this work until the following fall. He then returned to St. Anthony, and on the 6th of May, 1862, he had the misfortune to lose his house by fire, and with it the accumulations of ten years' hard labor. He built another house during the summer and also carried on his farm. When the Indian outbreak occurred in August, 1862, he enlisted in Northup's Cavalry, and spent some time at Fort Ridgely, and then he returned to St. Anthony and engaged in farming. During the winter of 1867–68 he followed teaming from Minneapolis to Meeker county, making nine trips, and during the following winter he followed the same business from Greenleaf to Clearwater and from Hutchinson to Carver. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Grindall came to his present farm in Cedar Mills township, having purchased 360 acres of his farm in 1862, and commenced to improve it. He has met with some reverses, especially during 1876 and 1877 when his crops were destroyed by the grasshoppers. Upon the whole, however, he has been very successful in his farming operations. He has a splendid farm of 440 acres of land and carries on general farming and stock-raising, devoting especial attention to breeding thorough-bred Short-horn stock. Among the fine animals which Mr. Grindall has recently added to his herd are the following: "Roan Duchess of Oxford 8th," from one of the oldest tribes on record; "Oxford Wild Eyes 2d," another animal of pure breeding; and a Short-horn bull, "Duke of Minneapolis." All of these magnificent animals are registered, pure bred and have splendid pedigrees.

Since his settlement here Mr. Grindall has taken an active interest in public affairs and figures prominently in the official history of the township. He has held about all the various township offices and is now township treasurer. He has taken a prominent part in educational matters and aided in securing the erection of the first school-house in the township.

Mr. and Mrs. Grindall are the parents of six living children, as follows—Wilbur F., born May 16, 1858; Emma M., born May 7, 1860; Fanny G., born September 19, 1862; Mortimer C., born January 29, 1865; Edwin W., born October 29, 1867; and Eva C., born August 16, 1869. The three following named children are deceased—George

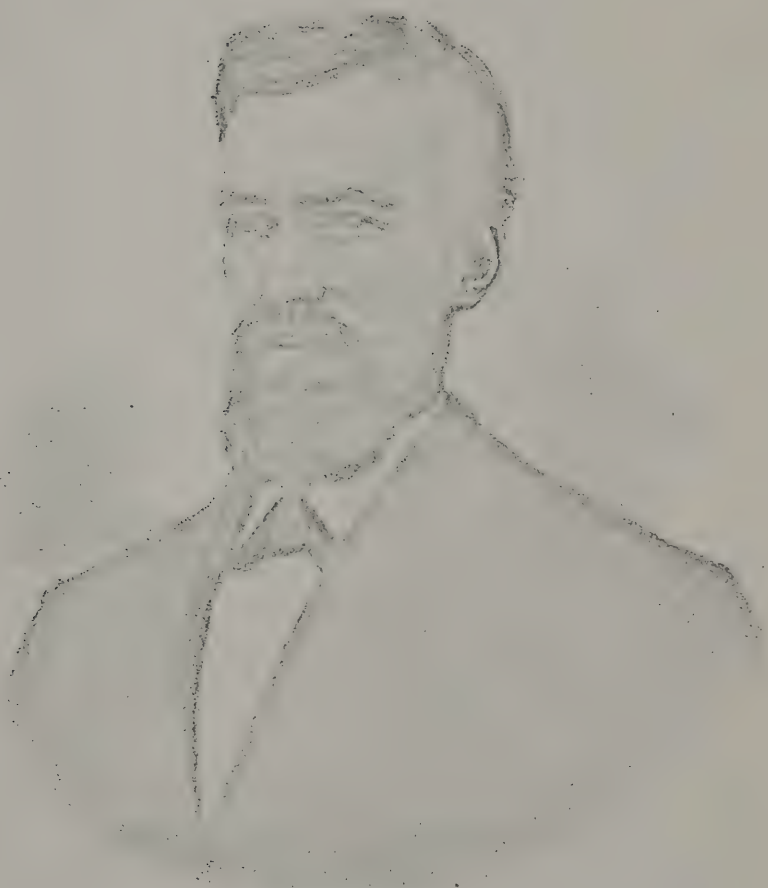
Edward, born October 8, 1853; Louisa, born May 4, 1856; and Ernest R., born September 19, 1862.

We take pleasure in presenting a portrait of Mr. Grindall in another department of this volume.

ROY M. CASE, one of the young and enterprising agriculturists of Collinwood township, makes his home upon his farm on section 21. He is a native of Waupun, Dodge county, Wis., born March 25, 1853, and is the son of Royal T. and Almira F. (Batcheller) Case, natives of the State of Vermont. His father was a farmer and upon the farm our subject was reared. When he was about eight years old his parents removed to this State and located at Plainview, where they purchased a farm, and there made their home until the spring of 1869. During that year they moved to the neighborhood of Hutchinson, where they lived until coming to this county in 1873. They settled in Collinwood on section 27, where the mother died October 29, 1877, and the father February 14, 1886.

The subject of our sketch was an inmate of his father's house until his marriage with Miss Catherine Ann Grant, on October 17, 1882. The lady is the daughter of James and Rebecca Grant, and was born in Jennings county, Ind., December 18, 1862, and is a most accomplished musician, as are most of the family. When Mr. Case was married he had but little of this world's goods, but purchasing a farm of fifty acres upon section 21, on time, and by diligence and industry has reclaimed it from its original state of wildness and cleared it of debt. He is a finished musician, and has traveled, giving lessons and selling instruments. His estimable wife has largely contributed toward their success in life by her industry and economy.

HONORABLE O. M. LINNELL, of Acton township, is one of the most prominent citizens of Meeker county. He was born near Wexiô, in Sweden, on the 21st of April, 1840, and is a son of Magnus Jonason and Lisa C. (Falk) Linnell. With his parents he came to the United States in 1852, and they settled on Lake Chisago, in Chisago county, Minn., the same year. O. M. Linnell, being the oldest in the family, had to work very hard in the summer time to help his father clear off a farm in the heavy timber and had to work out for others to earn money for clothing. Most of the year 1857 was put in at and around the city of Superior, Wis., when the noted hard times in Minnesota set in, of 1857, 1858 and 1859, when it was next to an impossibility to get a dollar in money. The winter of 1859 and 1860 our subject spent near St. Joe, La., cutting cordwood, where money was paid for labor. He was there offered the charge of a cordwood landing, with three large wood barges and twelve negroes, but could not stand it to hear the abuse of the Southerners toward the Northern men, nor see the abuse of the slaves; so in April he went back to his home in Minnesota, where he remained with his parents part of the time, and to earn money for the family worked on the St. Croix river during the summers, on the logs, driving, or on the booms. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Fort Snelling, just at the time the Sioux Indians' noted massacre broke out in the town of Acton, where Mr. Linnell now lives. Company C, of the Seventh Minnesota Infantry, was sent on foot, marching to Fort Ripley without having time to wait for uniforms. They received bright, shining Springfield rifles, but not a single cartridge. It looked, as the boys used to express it, "kind of funny to meet the savage Indians without powder or lead, meeting citizens by the hun-



O. W. Grinnell

dreds fleeing from their homes for their lives." From Fort Ripley the company was ordered to the Chippewa Agency to guard the government stores. There they were soon surrounded by 500 Indian warriors, and as the company had only a few rounds of ammunition the position for a time was a dangerous one. They were kept in this shape for four days, when the Indians learned that the Sioux were defeated at Wood Lake, and were then very glad to make a treaty. Had the Indians known the condition of the soldiers and made an attack, Company C would have been annihilated. After the treaty was perfected the company was sent back to Ripley, where they built large barracks, and with other companies expected to camp over winter, but in the latter part of November they received orders to report at Fort Snelling, to go South. The company got a few days' furlough to go home to visit friends, and during this time the governor of Minnesota got permission to keep what soldiers were in the State for fear of a new outbreak of the Indians in the spring, and Company C was sent to Mankato to guard the Indian prisoners. This company afterward carried out the final execution of the thirty-eight Indians who were hanged there. The last military duty Mr. Linnell did was on December 17, 1862, when he was detailed to help ferry the government teams across the Minnesota River, and was taken sick with a disease of the lungs. He was under the doctor's care for eleven months. He has never fully recovered from this sickness. He was honorably discharged from the service for disability, at Fort Snelling, on the 4th of August, 1863, and returned to his home, and from 1864 to 1876 was farming, lumbering and dealing in rafting materials. In 1876 he came to Meeker and settled in Acton township, where he now lives. He now has a good farm of 520 acres of land, with excellent machinery and a good stock of horses and cattle. All of his property has been accumulated since his army service.

Mr. Linnell has taken an active and prominent part in public matters ever since he attained his manhood, and he has held some town or county office each year since he has been old enough, with the exception of the first year in Meeker county. Since coming here he has held the offices of county commissioner, school treasurer for nine years, and is at the present time. He is the present town clerk. In 1880 he was elected to represent this district in the legislature, and was re-elected in 1882. The sessions in which he served were three of the most important ever held in the history of the State, particularly in settling at fifty cents on the dollar the "Eight-Million-Dollar State Railroad Bonds," which had been a stain on the glorious banner of our North Star State. Mr. Linnell had always advocated a settlement of the bonds to redeem the honor of the State. In 1883 he was chairman of the standing committee of agriculture and manufactures, and, as usual, a member of several different committees.

Mr. Linnell strongly supported temperance legislation, and a reduction of interest on money. He served with honor to himself and credit to the district.

Mr. Linnell was married on the 24th of June, 1884, to Carolina Sophia Anderson, a daughter of C. M. and Kaisa Anderson. She was a native of Smâland, Sweden, born November 11, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Linnell have been blessed with the following named children — Luther A., Medora E., Emely L., Herbert M., William Sabin, Mary A., Albert T. and Annette E. The daughter Medora is now a teacher in the graded schools at Grove City. Mr. Linnell has all his life been a worthy member of the Lutheran Evangelical Church, and is now one of its trustees and treasurer. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and his word is recognized as

being as good as his bond, wherever he is known. He is well read and well posted on all public topics and justly holds the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

JOHN WHALEN, one of the first pioneers that broke the way for progress and civilization into the wilds of Meeker county, came here with a party of his countrymen, and made a settlement upon section 24, of Forest City township, where he now lives.

He is a native of Ireland, born in County Waterford, in the year 1824. He made his home in the "Emerald Isle" until 1846, when he crossed the ocean in search of a home in America. He landed at Montreal, Canada, reaching that place by way of the St. Lawrence River, and from there by way of Montpelier, Vt., he drifted to Boston and Lowell, Mass. After some time spent in those places, he turned his steps toward New York and New Jersey, and finally to Philadelphia, seeking employment wherever it offered, for he was of an industrious disposition, and had his living to provide for. Making up his mind that in the great West there was a greater chance for him, he accordingly came to Indiana, where he passed some six years and a half in farming, having adopted that calling. In the spring of 1856, a party consisting of the Whalens, the Flynns, the Fitzgeralds and others left Crown Point, Ind., for California, but reaching Dubuque, Iowa, heard of this country, and determined to investigate it. John Whalen and John Flynn pushed on ahead of the others, and on reaching Meeker county, and being pleased with it, returned for the train containing their families and friends, meeting them at Rochester, this State. They at once headed for this country, and crossed the county line on the 9th of July, that year, and made their settlement. Mr. Whalen located upon the place where he now lives, the others elsewhere, as related in their memoirs. Mr. Whalen has added to his place from time to time, until he is now the owner of 714 acres, and is classed among the wealthiest farmers in the county. In 1856 he was married to Miss Mary Flynn, and they are the parents of five children—Thomas, James, Ellen, Mary and John.

Politically, Mr. Whalen is a democrat of the Andrew Jackson type, and religiously is a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church.

JOSEPH PLUMADORE, one of the active, thorough-going agriculturists of Kingston township, living upon section 15, came to Meeker county in 1870, and settled at the village of Litchfield, where he plied his craft of carpenter. A few years later he removed to Minneapolis, where he followed the same avocation for about two years, when he returned here and took up his present homestead, knowing that "here lands may be had for the asking, and forests of timber with a few blows of the axe are hewn and framed into houses." Although the place was covered with the primeval forest, still, by extreme energy and perseverance, he has succeeded in clearing it and developing a fine farm of eighty acres in extent.

The subject of this memoir is a native of New York, born May 11, 1836, and is the son of William and Mary (Laurie) Plumadore. His father was a native of *la belle France*, and was engaged in all kinds of speculating and barter and sale. After attending school, our subject took up his handicraft, in which he served a full apprenticeship, and followed regularly until settling down to agricultural pursuits. He was united in marriage, September 11, 1873, with Miss Mary Aplield, a

native of Germany, whose parents had crossed the ocean with her in her infancy, and settled in Scott county, where she was reared and educated. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Plumadore are the parents of an only daughter—Edith, born April 22, 1875.

In his political views Mr. Plumadore coincides with the principles formulated in the platforms of the republican party, and has always been an adherent of that organization. His sterling integrity and honorable dealing has won him hosts of friends in the community, and his name is synonymous with easy good nature and genial hospitality.

NILS MARTENSON, one of the most highly respected and prominent farmers in the western part of Meeker county, resides on section 4, Swede Grove township. He was born in Sweden on the 10th of November, 1848, and is a son of Marten and Alice (Olson) Anderson. Nils was reared in his native land, but in 1868, when twenty years old, he came alone to America, landing in Quebec, making his way on to St. Paul, Minn., and one day later came to Litchfield, in Meeker county. He worked two weeks for Ole Ingerman, four for Andrew Nelson, and then went to Cutt's Grove, where he was sick for six weeks. Upon his recovery he went to St. Paul, and one month later to Louisiana, where he remained six months. He then returned to Minnesota, working for six months at St. Paul and Cutts' Grove in Washington county. After this he worked for six months in Louisiana, and then went to St. Paul to meet his parents who had just arrived from Sweden, and together they came to Meeker county and settled on the land where Nils now resides. This was in 1871. He is now in comfortable circumstances, all of which is the result of his own enterprise, industry and good management. He owns one of the most valuable farms in the township, comprising 320 acres, a good share of which is under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Martenson was married on the 11th of August, 1873, to Ellen Trulson, whose parents still reside in Meeker county. Mr. and Mrs. Martenson have been the parents of eight children, the three oldest of whom are dead. The names of those living are Judet M., Ruth, Samuel, Rhoda, and Lydia. The family are members of the Baptist Church and are exemplary Christian people. In political matters Mr. Martenson affiliates with the republican party.

The parents of Mr. Martenson were natives of Sweden. Both of his parents died in this county.

PATRICK ENRIGHT, one of the most prominent and enterprising farmers and stock-raisers in the northern part of the county, resides on section 18, Manannah township. He was born in County Limerick, Ireland, March 25, 1834, and is a son of John and Eliza (Blake) Enright. He left his native land in 1847 with his parents, and settled in Canada, where his parents remained until the time of their death. Our subject remained in Canada until 1874, when he came to Meeker county, Minn., and settled on section 18, Manannah township, where he still lives. He is now in comfortable circumstances, and is one of the largest land owners in the township, having 400 acres of land. A good share of his place is under cultivation, and in connection with diversified farming he devotes considerable attention to raising stock. In political matters Mr. Enright affiliates with the democratic party, and has taken an active interest in public matters. He has been prominently identified with the official history of the township, and has held

various local offices, including that of township supervisor, which office he has held for six terms.

Mr. Enright was married in December, 1855, to Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, and their marriage has been blessed with nine children, as follows—Patrick, Mary, Eliza, James, William, Catherine, Michael, Marguaret and John, all of whom are still living. Mrs. Enright's parents were natives of Ireland. The mother died in Canada and the father in Meeker county.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Enright are exemplary members and active supporters of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM GRONO is the proprietor of the marble works at Litchfield, the first and only establishment of the kind ever started at the county seat. Mr. Grono was born at Pontiac, Oakland county, Mich., October 4, 1860, and is the son of William and Minnie (Zelhime) Grono. Both of his parents were natives of Prussia, who had settled in Michigan in 1856. In 1872 they settled at Worthington, Minn., taking up government land in Nobles county, on which the parents still reside. William Grono, Jr., remained with his parents until he was fifteen years of age when he went to Owatonna, Minn., and learned the marble cutter's trade. He remained in that city until 1883, when he went to Montevideo, and in company with J. R. Seaman, engaged in the marble trade. A year later he sold his interest to his partner and came to Litchfield, and on the first of March, 1885, established the marble works of which he is still proprietor. He carries on an extensive business.

Mr. Grono was married on the 10th of October, 1884, to Miss Rosa Maw, of Steele county, Minn. They have one child—Maudie May, born January 25, 1886.

HALVER O. HALVERSEN, one of Acton township's representative farmers, is one of the best known citizens in the western part of Meeker county. He is a native of Wisconsin, born on the 26th of October, 1850. His parents were Henry and Margarette Halversen, both natives of Norway. They came to the United States in 1846, and settled in Wisconsin, where they engaged at farming, and remained until 1856, then came to Meeker county, Minn., and settled upon a farm, which the father purchased in Litchfield township. In 1883 they sold this, and the father purchased a farm in Acton township, which he still owns. At this writing the father is visiting in Washington Territory.

H. O. Halversen, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on a farm. Upon attaining his manhood he was married to Mrs. Hattie Olson, in 1873, widow of Gutrom Olson, who died in 1867. By her first marriage his wife had one child, Gurine, who was born December 5, 1867, and died July 21, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Halversen have been blessed with the following children—Mattie A., born May 13, 1875; Henry C., born February 27, 1877, and died July 22, 1882; and Ida O., born January 10, 1879, and died July 19, 1882 (these three children died of diphtheria, and were buried on the same day); and the following children, who are living—Mattie A., born May 13, 1875; Ole L., born August 22, 1881; and Ida Gurine Henrietta, born December 29, 1883. Mr. Halversen has been very successful in his farming operations, and is well-off in this "world's goods." He has in all 291 acres of land, and lives on the northwest quarter of section 24, where he has a neat and comfortable residence, and splendid barn, and other farm buildings. In addition to his farming and stock-raising interests, he runs a steam thresher during the threshing season. At the time of the Indian outbreak, although Mr. Halversen was but a

lad of twelve, he has a distinct recollection of the events during that trying time. His parents fled with the family from their Litchfield farm, and went to Forest City for safety. A year later, however, Halver returned with his father and helped put in the crops. This matter receives full attention in the chapter relating to the massacre. In religion Mr. Halversen and family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and in political matters, Mr. Halversen is a republican.

GEORGE DICKSON, for many years a banker in Scotland and India, retired in broken health in 1872, on a life pension of five thousand dollars per annum. After recruiting his health for over two years in England, he traveled through the United States and Canada, during 1874 and 1875, and in 1880 purchased from Col. W. S. King, the property of "Oakwood," in Danielson township, Meeker county, Minn.

This is one of the best equipped farms in the State of Minnesota, the buildings being of a very superior description and well finished. It contains 150 acres of well matured timber, skirting "Lake Dickson," two miles long, by one and three-quarters of a mile in breadth. The soil is remarkably good, gently rolling throughout; is well watered, and is subdivided by over eight miles of substantial fencing.

The herd of short horn cattle usually numbers from 130 to 180 head, and has been graded up to a high state of perfection. The interior accommodation, with numerous box stalls for wintering 130 head of cattle and eighteen horses, is very complete.

The loft of the cattle barn, 195 by 40 feet, with two large wings, has a capacity of 200 tons of hay; and the stable, 80 by 40 feet, a capacity of 100 tons.

Over 500 acres are under cultivation; two separate holdings, each of 160 acres, have hitherto been let to tenants, and the main farm, usually held by a tenant "on shares" is under a regular cereal rotation, and has ample provision of natural and cultivated grasses, orchard and blue grass, red clover and timothy.

A school house and postoffice have recently been established here. Otherwise considerable improvements in building, draining and fencing have been effected on the property since 1880. So that it is now one of the most valuable and desirable among Minnesota's "Bonanza farms."

ERICK BYLUND is a prominent old settler who resides on section 6, Litchfield township. He was born in Sweden on the 16th of February, 1824, and is a son of John E. and Anna Bylund. His early life was one of incessant toil and bitter hardship, and during four years of the earlier period of his life, from 1837 to 1840, he lived on nothing but fish and bread made from pine bark. In 1850 he came to the United States and after living one winter in Illinois he came to Minnesota, settling at Taylor's Falls, Chisago county. There were but very few settlers in the Territory of Minnesota at that time and none away from the east territorial line. Erick worked for several years in the pineries striving to get money enough together to transport his father and brother from the old world to the new. In 1863 he came to Meeker county and located on section 6, in Litchfield township, where he still lives. During that summer he helped build a fort near his farm and his own and four other families occupied it for several weeks during the Indian scare.

In 1857 Mr. Bylund was married to Catherine Nordin, a native of Sweden, who bore

him two children — John, born December 7, 1858, died when four years of age; and Nels, born June 12, 1860. Nels has always followed farming with his father, and now has charge of the farm. Mrs. Bylund died on the 18th of May, 1884, and Mr. Bylund and son, Nels, have since lived on the old homestead, which is beautifully situated in the northwestern part of the township. The farm is well located and well improved.

GEORGE NEUBAUER, an intelligent, respected and prominent farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 9, Forest Prairie township, was born in Baiern, Germany, on the 7th of April, 1832, and is a son of George and Catherine (Martin) Neubauer. His father and mother were the parents of eleven children, some of whom, however, died in infancy.

George Neubauer, the subject of this sketch, spent his boyhood days in his native land, attending school regularly until he was twelve years old, and for six years thereafter, attended a school held every Sunday. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty years of age, when, in 1852, he, in company with his brothers and sisters, John, Michael, Mary and Barbara, came to the United States. They landed in New York and then went to Jersey City, where they remained two years, George being at work in a cement factory. In 1854 they removed to Silver Creek, Penn., and lived there until 1879, when George came to Minnesota.

In 1881, George Neubauer came to Meeker county and located on section 22, Forest Prairie township. Two years later he settled upon the place on section 9, where he still resides. He has a valuable farm of eighty acres and devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising.

Our subject was married before leaving his native land, on the 15th of August, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Schreivogel. They have eight children living, six boys and two girls, as follows—John, Michael, Mary, Joseph, Lawrence, Lizzie, George and Daniel.

In political matters, Mr. Neubauer is a democrat. The family are respected members of the Catholic Church.

AMBROSE T. DORMAN. Another pioneer family of Meeker county is the Dormans, some of whom have passed away, some have removed from the county, but there are a few here still. One of them, and a prominent one, is the gentleman whose name heads this article.

Ambrose Dorman was born in Harrington, Washington county, Me., May 29, 1836, and was there reared to manhood. He received the elements of the excellent education which is the privilege of every citizen of New England, in the schools of his native town. In 1858, with a view to the betterment of his fortunes, he came to Minnesota and settled in Meeker county, where he now resides.

Nathaniel Dorman, the father of the subject of this memoir, came to Meeker county in 1857, with the first settlers of the township, and took up a claim. The old gentleman, although some eighty-four years of age, still survives, a monument to the regularity of the lives of the former generation, whose habits have preserved them to a ripe old age. Mrs. Nathaniel Dorman died in 1870, and her remains are buried in the Kingston cemetery. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living—John F., Phœbe S., Ambrose T., Harry Y., Samuel A., Ellen E. and Leonard L.

Ambrose T. Dorman made a trip to California in 1863, and remained in that Eldorado, engaged in mining, for some three years, and then returned to Meeker county.

He is somewhat of an adventurous disposition, having followed the sea for some five years in his youth, and spent one year in Maine, one in Wisconsin, and one in the Minnesota pineries. April 18, 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Goble, a native of Kentucky, born July 27, 1847, and the daughter of William and Edith (Phelps) Goble. Her father died here in June, 1876, and his body lies at rest in the cemetery of Kingston; her mother is still living. The latter is a native of Virginia, where she grew to the years of womanhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorman have an interesting family of five children, whose names are as follows—Willie A., Edith V., Silva Jane, Martha Ann, and John P. Mr. Dorman is a stanch adherent to the principles of Jeffersonian democracy in his politics, and is a worthy and public spirited citizen of the county.

JOHN HILL. The subject of this biography, a resident of section 28, Manannah township, is one of the most intelligent, leading and successful farmers and stock-raisers in the northern part of the county. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1829, and is a son of Francis and Mary (Campbell) Hill. His early life was spent in his native land, where he acquired the habits of industry, perseverance and frugality, which are so characteristic of the race from which he springs. In 1851 he came to the United States, landing in Boston and proceeded to Lowell, Mass., where he remained for eleven years, working in a cotton factory. He then went to San Francisco, Cal., where he lived for five years, engaged at firing on an engine. He then returned to Lowell, Mass., and sixteen months later he came to Meeker county, Minn. From Clearwater he came by stage to Forest City, and the next day he arrived at the house of Owen Quinn, in Manannah township. A few days later he purchased the farm on section 28, where he still resides. He has 240 acres of land, and devotes his attention to farming and stock raising.

Mr. Hill was married on the 21st of February, 1855, to Hannah McAloon. Their marriage has been blessed with three children, whose names were Francis, John and Charles H. John is the only child living, the other two having died, and are buried in Lowell, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are exemplary members and active supporters of the Catholic Church.

In political matters Mr. Hill affiliates with the democratic party.

CHARLES A. GILMAN, a prominent and energetic farmer of Cosmos township, has his beautiful home upon sections 20 and 29, where his fine farm of 240 acres is situated. He came to this locality in 1877, and for about a year lived on section 26, and then three years on 33. In 1881 he took up his present homestead. One hundred acres of his land is well cultivated and the improvements are of a high class.

Mr. Gilman was born at Sangerville, Piscataquis county, Me., August 25, 1846, and is the son of Jonathan C. Gilman and wife, natives of Gilmanton, N. H. His parents removed to Maine in 1826, and located at Sangerville and made their home there until 1850, when they moved to Dexter, Penobscot county, where they still live. Charles remained at home until he was about twelve years of age, when he commenced working for other parties, and was thus employed until 1863. About that time the government, needing more men to suppress the rebellion, had just issued a new call for volunteers, and in September, 1863, our subject enlisted in Company E, Second Maine Cav-

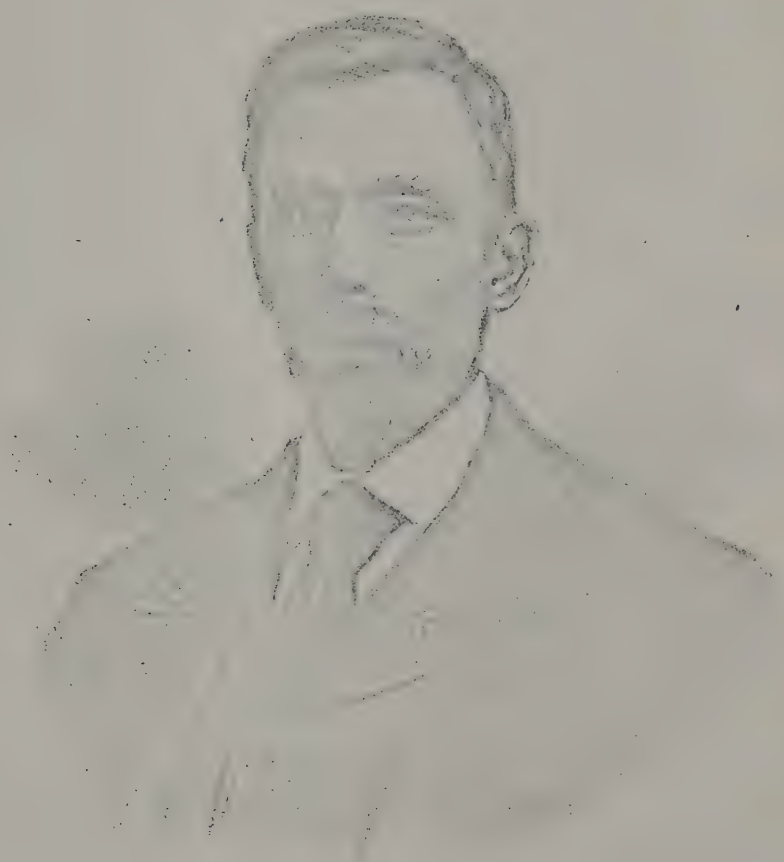
alry, and served with the Nineteenth Army Corps in all its campaigns and marches. He was discharged at the close of hostilities, at Augusta, Me., September 11, 1865, and going to Dead river, Franklin county, that State, bought a farm, upon which he settled, and where he made his home until 1872, when, selling out, he came to Minneapolis and went into the lumber business. He came to Meeker county from there in 1877.

Mr. Gilman was married, October 27, 1865, to Miss Angelina S. Fisher, a native of Parkman, Piscataquis county, Me., and daughter of A. J. and Laura A. (Sargent) Fisher. They have a family of two children—George F. and Charles A. Mr. Gilman is a member of Frank Daggett Post, No. 35, G. A. R., and has served the town as justice of the peace from 1883 until the present time.

HENRY E. DANIELSON, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, who resides on section 31, Cedar Mills township, is a native of Meeker county, and is a member of one of the most prominent pioneer families in the county. He was born in Acton township, Meeker county, Minn., on the 25th of April, 1858, and is a son of Nels and Randi Danielson, after whom the township of Danielson was named. A full history of his parents will be found elsewhere in this work. Henry was the fifth in a family of six children. He remained at home with his father's family until 1881, when he struck out for himself to earn his own way in the world. He first went to Atwater, where he remained for some three months, and then went to Minneapolis, where he spent one winter in Archibald's Business College. The following spring he entered the employ of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company as car repairer, and remained in that position until May, 1884. During the following season he was engaged at carpenter work and various other lines of employment. In the spring of 1885 he located on section 31, Cedar Mills township, where he still lives. He has a valuable farm of 160 acres, a good share of which is under cultivation, has comfortable buildings, and is in good circumstances. He devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising, and by his enterprise and industry he now ranks with the leading and most substantial citizens of of the township.

Mr. Danielson was married while in Glyndon, on the 25th of June, 1883, to Miss Mary Eller, and one child has been born to them—Daniel D., born February 27, 1886. Mrs. Danielson was born at Baiern, Germany, on the 10th of January, 1864. Her parents' names were Johan and Maria Eller.

JOHN KONSBRICK, of the city of Litchfield, is a native of the duchy of Luxemburg, Germany, born in the year 1839. He was reared in the land of his birth, among its picturesque and vine clad hills, and remained there until he had reached the age of one and twenty. He then emigrated to the shores of the new world to better his fortunes, and on arrival in this country settled at Aurora, Ill., where he lived for some two years, and at the expiration of that time came to Minnesota. For two years he was employed in farming in Dakota county, after which he spent a couple of years more at Bellevue, Jackson county, Iowa. From the latter place he returned to Dakota county, this State, and after a trip to the Territory of Dakota he came to Litchfield, and for three years was in the employ of John Rodange, a fellow countryman and an acquaintance of his boyhood. In 1883 our subject started for himself in the retail liquor business, but some two years later his



Wm H. Wilcox

place was destroyed by fire by which he lost some $700 over the insurance. He, instead of being discouraged, at once commenced to put up a new building. It was erected at a total cost of something like $4,500, and is a credit to the town. Mr. Konsbrick is one of the leading saloon men of the town and a square business man.

OLE NIELSON KASTETT, a respected farmer who resides on section 23, Danielson township, is a son of Niels and Marie (Olson) Kastett, and was born in Norway, on the 15th of July, 1840. He came to the united States in 1861, and first settled in Houston county, Minn., where he remained one summer, and then went to Iowa, where he stayed for two years at work for farmers. In December, 1863, he enlisted in the Second Minnesota Cavalry, and was mustered in early in the following January. He served on the frontier, participating in two engagements with the Indians in the Bad Lands of Dakota, and was finally mustered out at Fort Snelling, in December, 1865. He then returned to Houston county, Minn., and remained there until the spring of 1866, when he came to what is now Cosmos township, Meeker county, then a part of Lincoln county. He was the first man to take a team and a plow into that township, and did the first breaking there. He also erected the first house. He remained there for five years, and then lived in Danielson township for five years, after which he spent two years in Cosmos, and then settled on the place where he now lives. In 1878 he sold his Cosmos farm, and now owns a place of ninety acres on section 23, Danielson township. He has taken an active interest in all matters affecting the wellfare of the township, and has held various local offices, including that of chairman of the township supervisors for two or three years.

Our subject was married on the 22d of January, 1870, to Mary N. Nelson, who is mentioned at length hereafter. They are the parents of the following children—Nellie Amelia, born October 25, 1870; Regina Marie, born August 19, 1872; Nels Oliver, born July 28, 1874; George Henry Nechalai, born August 8, 1876; Carl Theodore, born July 19, 1879; Helen Matilda, born April 30, 1882; Ragnhild Mary Agnes, born July 16, 1884; and Daniel Anton, born January 26, 1887.

Mary N. Nelson, the wife of Ole Nielson Kastett, is a daughter of Nels and Ragnhild Danielson, the first settlers in Danielson township, and was born in Norway, on the 16th of October, 1849. She came to the United States in 1855 with her parents, and after stopping for two years in Wisconsin, in 1857 they came to Meeker county, Minn., where they have since lived. When the Indian outbreak began, the family with the majority of the other settlers, hastily went to Forest City, and a short time later to Kingston, it being stated that the string of teams extended in procession from one place to the other. They remained at Kingston but a short time, and then went back to Forest City and moved into a house near the river, there being another family to occupy it with them. Mr. Danielson, the father, was helping to complete the fort in the afternoon before the attack was made on Forest City, and, beginnning to fear that an attack would be made, he directed the women to take the children and go to the hotel, which they did. He and three other men remained. In the night the house was set on fire, and upon looking out, they could see hundreds of Indians. They succeeded in escaping, however, unhurt. The Danielsons remained but a few days after the attack, and then returned to their farm, but before taking the family back, the father and the daughter, Helen, had gathered some of the grain. The follow-

ing winter Mr. Danielson took fifty head of cattle to winter, and as he had hay in Kandiyohi county, he took them there and also took his daughters Helen and Mary to aid in caring for them. The father was unable to clothe the girls properly, and as they could not keep up enough fire to keep even water next to the stove from freezing, both the girls froze their feet badly, and the father contracted rheumatism from which he afterward died. This will illustrate some of the hardships which the early settlers were compelled to endure. The daughter, Mary, remained at home until her marriage. Having been among the oldest settlers of the county, she has witnessed the county grow from nothing to its present prosperous and thickly settled condition.

WILLIAM H. WILCOX, ex-county commissioner, a resident of Swede Grove township, is one of the most prominent citizens in the northern part of the county. He is a native of Ohio, born on the 22d of May, 1835, and was the son of Horace and Polly Wilcox. His father was extensively engaged in the dairy business.

William H. remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age and then began life for himself, working first in a cheese factory for a year, and then starting for the West. He worked about St. Paul and Minneapolis until 1857, when he bought a squatter's claim to 160 acres of land in Manannah township in Meeker county, paying fifty dollars for it. He secured government title with a soldier's land warrant, which cost him $130. He then sold the land to a Mr. Deck for $750 in gold, and bought 160 acres on sections 2 and 3, in Swede Grove township, where he has since lived with the exception of the summer of 1858, when he worked at St. Paul. He returned to his place in the fall, accompanied by Mr. Ryckman, who had a claim adjoining, and they "bached it" together during the following winter. When the Indian outbreak occurred he had a family on the place keeping house and his brother was living with him. On the same day as the killing of Jones and Baker, eleven Indians camped near his claim, and upon learning of the killing Mr. Wilcox accused the eleven of doing it, but they denied this, claiming they were "good Indians," and left without doing any mischief. Mr. Wilcox supposed the matter amounted to nothing more than a drunken row, but soon learned that it was to be a general outbreak. He therefore loaded sixteen women and children together with a few trunks onto a wagon and sent the outfit to Forest City in charge of his brother. He remained at home until nearly night and then took his gun and went out on the prairie to see if there were any Indians about. At a neighbor's he learned that the Indians were murdering and burning everything as they went, and were scouring the country for whites, and he was prevailed upon to go with them to Forest City. The following morning he started back for his farm against the advice of his friends, but feeling that he could not stay there and let his hogs and cattle, which were shut up, starve. Upon approaching the house he saw that the kitchen was open and expected every moment to see the head of an Indian poked out and feel the lead from a rifle. He was relieved, however, by finding the house empty, but the stove was still warm, as the Indians had been cooking there and had demolished things generally, and stolen whatever they could carry off, cutting open a feather bed to get a sack to hold their booty. After this, he remained alone most of the time caring for his grain and stock, until he joined the "Home Guards," a company organized at Forest City, for protection against the Indians.

Mr. Wilcox was married on the 9th of November, 1867, to Miss Ellen Peterson. She was a native of Sweden, born December 29, 1850, and is a daughter of Hans and Betsy (Ostrad) Peterson. She was six years old when she came to America. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox have been blessed with the following children — Lillie, born November 12, 1868; Sarah, born November 22, 1870; Horace, born July 22, 1873, and Nellie, born February 21, 1877. Mr. Wilcox has taken a very prominent part in all matters of a public nature. He was the principal factor in the organization of the Swede Grove township in 1869; was county commissioner for three years; township clerk in Manannah three years; town clerk in Swede Grove three years; chairman of the supervisors for two years, and has held many other offices of responsibility. Mr. Wilcox owned the first cheese factory in operation in Meeker county, having established it in 1864, and one year sold $1,600 worth of cheese. His house was one of the first frame buildings erected in the northwestern part of the county, having been built in 1865. It is a story and a half building, 20x28 feet in size with an addition 16x24 feet. He also has substantial farm buildings, including two spacious barns, a granary, and other buildings. His many years of residence here have made him well known among all the old settlers, and he is held in high regard wherever he is known.

A portrait of Mr. Wilcox is presented in another department of this album.

JAMES QUIGLEY, one of the old residents of Forest City township, came to Meeker county about the year 1866, and settled in Forest Prairie, where he made his home for some five years. At the expiration of that period he removed to Kingston, from whence, some five years later, he came to Forest City, and located upon 160 acres of land on section 20, which he owns, and where he now lives. He is a native of Canada. He left that province in 1866, and came to Minnesota, where he has since lived.

Mr. Quigley was married in 1872, at Forest City, and by this union there has been born one child—Mary Ann. In his politics Mr. Quigley is a democrat, but has given but little attention to such matters. He is a respected and esteemed citizen, and one of the older residents of the county, who is looked up to as such.

ANDREW P. NELSON, a member of the firm of Dudley & Nelson, grain-dealers, and owners of the elevator that bears their name, is one of the representative citizens of Grove City, where he has lived for more than eighteen years.

The subject of this personal narrative was born in Sweden April 28, 1844, and is the son of N. P. and Sarah Nelson. He made his home in the land of his birth until 1867, when embarking he crossed the ocean to the new world, to better his condition in life. He landed at New York, October 7, of that year, and from there came to Minnesota, and after staying a short time in New London, Kandiyohi county, went from there to St. Cloud, and on to Watab, where he found employment in a saw-mill, with Asa Libby. He remained there until fall, when he went into the pineries, and there was engaged until the following April, when he returned to Watab, and went to school for about six weeks, but from there went to Minneapolis and was employed in the brickyard of Woodward & Co., he having worked at that business in the old country. In the following October he commenced track-laying for the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, and

continued with them until November 17, 1869, when he received orders to take his crew of men to Swede Grove, and stopped that night about two miles and a half from the place, with Eric Bylund. He then reached his destination and secured board for himself and crew with Peter J. Lund, and went to work to put in the side-track, etc. He remained here that winter, and in the spring moved into a little house that Olaf Levander built about that time. Mr. Nelson had charge of the railroad men here until January 1, 1878, when he entered into the general merchandise business with Mr. Peterson, under the firm name of Peterson, Nelson & Co. They also handled lumber in connection with their other business, Mr. Nelson having been in the latter line while in the railroad company's employ. Mr. Peterson dying a few months later the firm name changed to that of Dudley & Nelson. They carried on the business, besides a store in Minneapolis for three years, when Mr. Nelson sold out to his partner, and in company with Isaac Cooper, went into the lumber, grain and cattle business, but two years later, going out of the firm resumed his old place with Mr. Dudley, and the firm thus formed, Dudley & Nelson, are the prominent grain dealers of the village.

November 29, 1873, Mr. Nelson married Miss Anna, daughter of Peter J. and Elna Lund, who died December 3, 1874, when her son, Adolph, was but eleven days old. The grandparents took care of the child until July, 1878, when Mr. Nelson was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Lund, a sister of his first wife, who assumed charge of the little orphan. She has been the mother of four children, three of whom are dead, and one, Anna, born August 3, 1881, is living.

Mr. Nelson has filled the office of school director, and is the present village treasurer.

TIMOTHY GIBNEY, the subject of this biographical notice, is an enterprising and thorough farmer who resides on section 27, in Manannah township. He was born in Upper Canada on the 22d of November, 1849, and is the son of John and Anna (Heaney) Gibney, his parents being natives of Ireland. His early life was spent in his native Dominion and in 1865 he came with his parents to the United States and they made their way directly to Meeker county, Minn., settling in Manannah township, where they still reside. Timothy has 120 acres of land and has been very successful in his farming operations. In connection with his diversified farming interests, he carries on stock raising in a limited way.

The subject of our sketch was married on the 4th of February, 1883, to Miss Mary E. McCaffery, and their marriage has been blessed with three children whose names are James T., Elizabeth, and Patrick, all of whom are still living and at home. Mrs. Gibney's parents were both natives of Ireland, who came to America at an early day and died in Upper Canada. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gibney are exemplary members and active supporters of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Gibney is a Democrat in political matters and has taken an active interest in township affairs, having held various local offices.

RICHARD WELCH, deputy auditor of Meeker county, is a native of Cayuga county, N. Y., born June 5, 1859, and is the son of Richard and Bridget (McDonald) Welch. His parents were married in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1853, and shortly after removed to Cayauga county, where they still make their home.

The subject of this memoir remained at home upon a farm until he had attained his

majority, but in his twenty-first year came to Minnesota and located in Meeker county. For a period of five years after coming here, he was engaged in teaching school, but in the spring of 1885 he went to Buffalo county, Dak., and there took up a homestead of 160 acres of land. That territory had been thrown open to settlers by a proclamation of President Arthur, but the present administration seeing fit to annul and make void this action of its predecessor, Mr. Welch, in company with many others was forced to abandon his claim. He then returned to Litchfield where he has made his home ever since. He was appointed to the office of deputy auditor of Meeker county in 1886, and is still engaged in the duties of that position. He is a young man in years, but has already won for himself an enviable reputation for steadiness and upright principles, and will, no doubt, occupy more important and responsible positions in the future, as he well deserves.

HALSTEN ANDERSON. The subject of this biographical sketch is a farmer residing on section 1, Danielson township. He is a son of Andrew and Carrie Harolson, and was born in Norway on the 17th of November, 1848. His early life was spent on a farm in the land of his birth and he remained there until 1870, when he came to the United States. He went first to Dane county, Wis., where he stayed about three years, being engaged at work for various farmers. At the end of that time, March 15, 1873, he came to Meeker county, Minn., and worked for farmers in the neighborhood of Grove City until June, 1876, and at that time purchased forty acres of land on section 1, in Danielson township, where he still lives. He has since bought an additional eighty adjoining his original farm, so that his place now consists of 120 acres. He has a good share of it under cultivation, and divides his time between general farming and stock raising. He was a poor man when he came to America, and had to borrow the money with which to pay his fare, but by industry and frugality he has accumulated a comfortable property.

Mr. Anderson married Miss Ingeborg Michelson. Her parents were Michael and Anna Anderson, who were born in Norway, and lived there until the time of their deaths. The parents of Halsten were also natives of Norway, where his father died and his mother still lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Halsten Anderson have been the parents of the following named children—Andrew, born May 3, 1873, died May 15, 1887; Anna Clara, born September 3, 1875; Markus, born January 27, 1879, died April 27, 1879; Mattis, born October 15, 1881; and Ida, born May 8, 1883. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

BUEL J. HAWKINS. The subject of this sketch, a successful farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 21, Cedar Mills township, while not an old settler here, is one of the most intelligent, prominent and influential citizens in the southern part of the county. He is a native of Litchfield, Conn., born July 8, 1826, and is a son of Amos and Minerva Hawkins, both of whom were natives of the same State. In 1835 the family emigrated to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where they were among the pioneer settlers. The father died at Conneaut, Ohio, in April, 1883, and the mother at Conneaut, Ohio, in 1850.

In 1859 Buel J. started with a team and wagon for the then "far western" Kansas, and after a dreary overland journey, lasting some six weeks, he arrived in what is now

Crawford county, that State. He purchased government land and remained on that for about twelve years, dividing his time between farming and teaching school, until the fall of 1871, when he returned East and settled in Kane county, Ill., upon a farm which he had purchased. Five or six years later he rented his place and removed to the town of Hampshire, Ill., where he engaged in the loan, real estate and insurance business. He took an active interest in all public matters there and became one of the most prominent residents in that locality. He was president of the Kane county Bible Association, and secretary of the Kane County Sunday-school Association, for many years, and also took an active interest in educational matters. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Hawkins purchased a farm on section 21, Cedar Mills township, Meeker county, Minn., and moved onto it in the spring of 1886. Since that time he has devoted his time to general farming and stock-raising. He has a valuable farm of 300 acres, a good share of which is under cultivation. Since coming here he has taken active interest in all matters affecting the welfare of the township. The first year he was here he was elected treasurer of the school board, and in 1887 he was elected justice of the peace.

Mr. Hawkins was first married at Springfield, Pa., in the spring of 1850, to Miss Mary A. Custard. She died in 1861 at Fort Scott, Kan., leaving three sons, as follows—Charles, now at Garnet, Kan.; Herbert, now near Moscow, Idaho; and Rufus, now at Denver, Col. Mr. Hawkins was again married October 14, 1862, to Miss Susan R. Welch, a native of Ohio. This marriage has been blessed with two children, who are now living—Areta, now Mrs. F. O. Holtgren, of DeKalb county, Ill; and Jennie, who is still with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins are prominent and active members of the Methodist Church.

JOHN RUDBERG. One of the leading merchants of Dassel, and a man who is in the truest sense of the word self-made, having hewn out his own ample competence with his own hands, is the gentleman of whom this sketch is written. He is a native of Sweden, born May 27, 1836, and made his home in that rugged, but picturesque land until he was about thirty years of age. Emigrating to the new world in 1866, he came by way of Minneapolis, that fall, to the town of Dassel and took up a homestead in section 26, and returned to the "Flour City" to spend the winter. The following spring he purchased at high prices a wagon and an ox-team, together with plough and and other tools for agriculture, and started for his land in Meeker county about the middle of June. The season was very wet, and he and John Erickson, who accompanied him, were some three weeks upon their way. In crossing the "Beaver Dam," which is now dry and under cultivation, Mr. Rudberg had to stand up in the wagon and hold the sack of flour they had with them up out of the water, while his friend piloted the team across the dam. On their arrival at their claims, for Erickson had a homestead on section 24, they at once commenced the erection of their cabins, clearing their land, for it was all timber-covered, and getting in a crop. By the fall of 1868, by hard and persistent labor, Mr. Rudberg had commenced to conquer nature and could show considerable wheat and plenty of vegetables that he had raised that season. In August of the latter year he was joined by his family, who had just come from Sweden in a sailing vessel, and had spent some fourteen weeks on their way from their native land to this country.

In 1871, in connection with Michel Hendrixson, he purchased a threshing machine, which for lack of horses was driven by oxen. As this was one of the two machines in this part of the country at that time, they had a

large amount of business during the season. They continued this business together until September, 1872, when Mr. Hendrixson accidentally stepped into the cylinder of the machine while it was in motion, and his leg being torn off below the knee, he bled to death before a doctor could be procured. This took place at Hendrixson's own farm. From that time on until 1875 Mr. Rudberg carried on threshing by himself in connection with his farm interests, but at the date mentioned removed to the village of Dassel, and in company with his brothers, purchased interests in the business of Charles Morris, the pioneer general merchandise store of that place. Morris & Rudberg Bros. remained in trade until 1881, when selling out, our subject, in company with his brother Louis, bought the Dassel lumber yard, and established at the same time the furniture business. Louis Rudberg died in January, 1884, and John operated the entire business from that time on, and is still engaged in those lines.

Mr. Rudberg was united in marriage, in Sweden, with Miss Mary Johnson, a native of that country.

PETER GROTTE, of Acton township, has charge of the farm which originally belonged to Robinson Jones, who was murdered by the Indians in 1862. Peter Grotte, who carries on farming and stock-raising on this historic piece of land, is a son of Halda and Carrie Grotte, and was born in Norway, on the 17th of December, 1856. The family came to the United States in 1868, pushed on to the Northwest, and after a stay of a few weeks in Minneapolis, they came to Meeker county, and the father purchased a farm of forty acres on Long Lake. A year later this place was sold, and the father bought a farm on section 6, in Acton township, where they lived for eleven years. At the expiration of that time one of the sons, Peter Peterson (Grotte), purchased the farm, and the father then bought the Jones place, on section 21, in the same township, where the family still live. The father died on the 6th of July, 1883, and since that time Peter Grotte, the subject of this sketch, has had charge of the farm and carried on the business. The farm is a valuable one, consisting of 160 acres of land, a good share of which is under cultivation.

The parents of Peter Grotte, Halda and Carrie Grotte, had a family of five children, whose names and ages were as follows—Mary, born March 13, 1848; Peter H. Peterson (Grotte), born November 17, 1852; Peter Grotte, born December 17, 1856; John, born December 20, 1860; Ingre, born April 2, 1863, died May 18, of the same year. The family are active members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

HENRY AMES, one of the large land-owners and prominent citizens of Darwin township, has his home upon section 6. He is largely interested in the manufacture of brick and tile, commencing that line of business in the autumn of 1882, by buying the Butler brick yard. In the following spring, having purchased the place where he now lives, he removed the yard to its present location. This line of manufacture has been an eminent success in his hands from the very start. He has made upon this place over 8,000,000 brick alone from the clay that covered an acre and a half, and has an abundance of material left. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Ames took some two or three tons of the clay to the Chicago Exposition to test it, and tried it on all the different brick-making machines exhibited, and on his return burned the brick so made, and found that he could make his choice of the

machines, such was the fine quality of his material. He accordingly purchased the Kell & Son brick and tile machine, with a capacity of making 40,000 per day, and will start making brick and tile in the spring of 1888. He gives employment to twenty-four men and from six to eight teams for nearly the whole year. Having some 420 acres of land, Mr. Ames devotes a share of his attention to stock interests, principally in the way of Norman-Percheron horses and short-horn Durham cattle.

Henry Ames was born in Oswego, N. Y., May 4, 1846, and is the son of Harlow and Adeline Ames. He was reared in that part of the Empire State, and received his education in the excellent schools of that commonwealth. In 1863, when but seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the United States navy, at the Brooklyn navy-yard, and served throughout the war, on the flag-ship "Lancaster," and spent much of the time in the Pacific Ocean, the China Sea, and the Sea of Okhotsk, that vessel cruising there to protect American commerce from the depredations of rebel privateers.

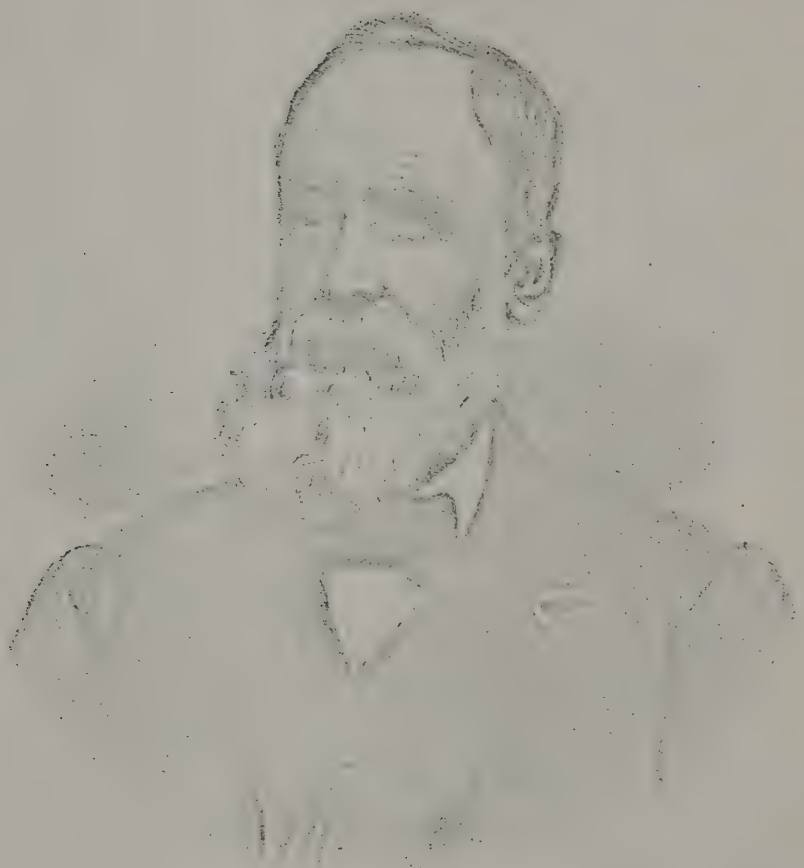
In 1867, after spending some time at his boyhood's home, our subject came West, and located at Fort Dodge, Webster county, Iowa, where he took up the mason's trade, and remained about ten months, and then came to this county and settled in what is now Dassel township, then Swan Lake, and there made a stay of two years. While there he erected the first frame house in the township of Dassel. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Ames removed to the young village of Litchfield, and for about two years was engaged at his trade, and then moved to Minneapolis, where he followed the same line of work till fall. He went into the pineries then, and engaged in lumbering that season, returning at its close to the "Twin Cities."

Returning to Oswego, N. Y., in October, 1872, he was there united in marriage, October 10, with Miss Lottie Killan, and the same day started for his home in Dassel. Spending the next winter in the saw-mill, in the spring he resumed the mason's trade, in partnership with C. L. Todd, but in the fall commenced to carry on business by himself, and continued in that line until the fall of 1882, when he purchased his present place and embarked in the brick-making business.

Mr. and Mrs. Ames are the parents of three children — Gordon, born August 10, 1874; Allan, born May 13, 1878, died January 25, 1879; and Bessie, born December 3, 1881. In his political views Mr. Ames coincides with the democratic party, and supports the candidates of that organization.

SAMUEL C. VINCENT, of Kingston township, came to Meeker county in 1869, and settled where he now lives, on section 4, where he is engaged in general farming. He was born in Cortland county, N. Y., May 12, 1816, and is the son of Isaac and Mary (McMullen) Vincent, native, also, of the Empire State, both of whom died there.

The subject of our sketch was one of a family of thirteen children, born to his parents. His brothers and sisters were—Abram, John, Sherwood, Charles, Cornelius, Charlotte, Mercy, Hannah, Sallie, Pollie, Betsey, and Mary. Our subject was reared in the Empire State and there received his schooling, and made it his home until 1869, when he came here, and has since that time been identified with the growth and progress of this county. His early days were spent in the school room and in assisting his father in the labors upon their farm in the town of Truxton, but upon attaining his majority he commenced lumbering and farming, which he followed for some seven years. He was united in marriage, June 22, 1845, with Miss Emily Stewart, a native of Connecticut, born



Jas Lanning

November 29, 1820, and daughter of John and Susannah (Stone) Stewart, both of whom emigrated from "the land of steady habits" to New York, in an early day, when Mrs. Vincent was but four years of age. She was one of a family of eleven children, the others being—Curtis P., Frederick A., Charles G., John W., Noble J., David P., Mathew J., Fannie, Cornelia and Mary A. This marriage took place in the county of Chemung, where he occupied official position at the time. By this union there were born to them four children—Sarah Jane, wife of Tobias Patton, of Kingston; Orlo J., who married Miss Matilda Martin; Charles S., whose wife was Miss Flora Tolls, both of whom live in the same town; and Jennie, who is the wife of Charles Murch, living in Todd county. Mr. Vincent is a zealous member of the Methodist Church, a class leader, and quite prominent in Sunday-school work, and an excellent, exemplary Christian gentleman.

JAMES PATTERSON, one of the influential farmers of Collinwood township, having his home on section 10, was born in Augusta county, Va., August 13, 1838, and is the son of John and Susan (Cameron) Patterson, both of whom are natives of the same locality. His parents were farmers, and he resided with them, assisting in the labors attendant upon that avocation, until he was about nineteen years of age, at which time he moved into Lawrence county, Ohio, where he was employed for about eleven years in the Ironton iron furnaces. From there he emigrated to Tennessee, but, after two years spent in the smelting-works of that region, he came to Minnesota and settled in Dassel township, this county, from which locality he removed to his present farm.

While a resident of Ironton, Ohio, in April, 1861, Mr. Patterson enlisted in Company G, Second Loyal Virginia Cavalry, and proceeded to Parkersburg, W. Va., the rendezvous for organization. He served with his gallant regiment for three years, and participated in many skirmishes and on many a hotly contested field, both in the Shenandoah Valley and around Richmond and Petersburg. He was wounded in the battle of Mill Spring, N. C., and was discharged from the United States service June 30, 1865.

Mr. Patterson was united in marriage, in January, 1868, with Miss Lucy Lunsford, a native of West Virginia, and daughter of Reuben and Nancy Lunsford. By this union there have been born a family of eleven children, as follows—Alice, born February 14, 1869; Samuel, born October 13, 1870; Christiana, born April 13, 1872; Mary Jane, born September 12, 1873; William, born March 16, 1875; Rachel, born January 29, 1876; Lucinda Catherine, born November 20, 1879; Elizabeth, born February 17, 1882; Napoleon, born January 8, 1885; and James, born December 19, 1887.

HENRY R. WILLIAMS, a prominent and intelligent farmer residing on section 26, Forest Prairie township, was the third settler to locate east of Clearwater Lake, within the limits of Forest Prairie township, having settled there in the fall of 1867. Mr. Williams was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., on the 24th of July, 1826, and is a son of Lewis and Martha Williams. Their parents were among the earliest settlers at what is now Albany, N. Y. Lewis Williams, the father, followed lumbering in his early days, but the most of his life was devoted to farming. He and his wife were exemplary citizens and were members of the Methodist Church. They had a family of six children, three boys and three girls, all of whom remained in New York State except Henry R.

The names of the children were Thomas, Henry R., Morgan, Betsie, Rebecca, and Catherine.

Our subject, Henry R. Williams, grew to manhood in his native county, receiving a common school education and aiding his father on the farm, and remained in his native State until 1867, when he came to Meeker county, and settled in Forest Prairie township, where he has since lived, as above stated. He owns a farm of eighty acres and in connection with general farming he carries on a limited stock raising business. Since his residence here he has taken an active interest in public matters, and has been prominently identified with the official history of his township, having held various local offices. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party.

Mr. Williams was married on the 27th of September, 1847, to Miss Rachel Caroline Rouse, a daughter of Grattan and Caroline Rouse, and a native of New York State. Her parents were natives of the Empire State, and were the parents of five children, one boy and four girls, as follows — Lida, Elizabeth, Sarah, Richard and Rachel. Mr. and Mrs Williams have been the parents of nine children, one of whom, Sarah Jane, is dead. Those living are Henry C., Richard R., Solomon, Franklin, Elizabeth, Josephine, Martha, and Anna E. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are zealous members and active supporters of the Methodist Church.

DAVID MITCHELL. One of the oldest of the pioneers of Meeker county, and one of its leading farmers, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He came here about July 1, 1856, and took a claim on the land where he now lives, on section 15, Forest City township. On the 160 acres upon which he originally settled he has made all of the improvements, which are of a superior class.

David Mitchell first saw the light in Troy, Waldo county, Me., October 25, 1832, and is the son of David and Sarah (Thompson) Mitchell. He was reared in the "Pine Tree State," receiving his education at Bradley, Penobscot county, in the district schools of that village. At the age of sixteen years he adopted a seafaring life, and spent four years in the coasting trade and the West India traffic. Abandoning the vicissitudes of the sea, he engaged in milling on the noble Penobscot river, which he followed for about two years, after which he removed to Minnesota, and settled in Meeker county, as above mentioned.

Mr. Mitchell was here during the tragic scenes of the Indian outbreak and massacre, and was at work on the stockade on the day the Indians made the attack on Forest City. After remaining until after the attack upon the stockade, he removed to Clearwater, where he remained some eighteen months. This and some few months' absence in Colorado, constitute all the time spent by him out of this county since first settling here. He is one of few of the pioneers of Meeker county that have not been swept off by the scythe of Time, and has always occupied a prominent place in the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. Although a republican in principles, and constant in the discharge of his duties as a citizen, he has had no political aspirations, and has never filled any other office than that of school director, which he held for seven or eight years.

Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage, March 16, 1851, with Miss Belinda Anderson, a native of Montville, Waldo county, Me., who died May 3, 1884, after a brief illness. She was the mother of seven children — Viola M., Mrs. Charles Boone, of Brown county, Dak.; George H., who married Miss Emma Spaulding, and is living at Forest

City; Ida, Mrs. Charles H. Atkinson, of Forest City; Edith, Mrs. Rice Gordon, living at the same place; Oscar T. and Oro T., twins, now in Dakota; and Grace, living at home. All the children were born in this county, with the exception of the two eldest.

OTTO DERSCH, one of Grove City's live business men, is engaged in the sale of farm machinery, and in running the meat market and feed store. He is the son of Otto and Elizabeth Dersch, natives of Germany, and was born in Germany while his parents were coming in search of fortune to America. The date of his advent was February 19, 1850.

The parents settled in Washington county, Minnesota, on reaching the United States, where the young Otto received his education in the district schools, until old enough to learn a trade, and there his parents died. He commenced life by learning the blacksmith trade with William Post, with whom he remained two years and nine months, after which he worked nine months in the Monitor Plow Works at Minneapolis. Entering the machine shops of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, Mr. Dersch followed his trade for two years more, after which he ran a locomotive engine for nearly a year. At the expiration of that engagement he came to Afton township, Washington county, and for eighteen months worked at the smith's trade for Getchell & Co., in their saw-mill. After that he followed his business on his own account in various places, doing a little farming at times in connection with his craft. Coming then to this county, after farming for a while he removed to Grove City, and, putting up a dwelling and a smithy, followed the trade for three years, during which time he was the partner of Hover Mickelson in the saw-mill. At the close of the third year he sold his interest in the mill, rented his shop, and established his present business, he having for some time back handled agricultural implements. Since then he has added the other branches of the business and is one of the leading business men of the village. He has held the office of city marshal and been a member of the village council, and is in his politics a stanch republican.

Mr. Dersch has been twice married, the first time to Miss Louisa Brauer, November 18, 1873. She was the daughter of John and Louisa Brauer, and a resident of Washington county. She died July 2, 1880, leaving three children — Josephine, born June 24, 1874; William, born May 6, 1876, and Hubert, born January 29, 1879. His second marriage occurred January 16, 1881, at which time he wedded Miss Maria Muhly, daughter of Henry and Maria Muhly, who has borne him three children — Arthur, whose birth took place April 23, 1883; Lydia, born January 4, 1886, and Adeline, born February 17, 1888.

CHRISTIAN L. HANSON, a successful and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 4, Danielson, is one of the pioneers of the township in which he lives. He is a son of Hans and Anna (Arnson) Christianson, and was born on the 7th of November, 1833. His mother died in 1838, and his father, who was born in 1802, married Hannah Nelson in 1839; the father died January 28, 1878. Christian remained on the farm with his father in Denmark until he was twenty-four years of age, when he went to Nakskon, Denmark, a city of about 5,000 population, where he rented property and engaged in the business of brewing malt-beer, and also keeping a restaurant. In addition to this he rented a small farm adjoining the city, and followed

these combined lines of business for eight years, when he sold out. On the 7th of November, 1860, he was married to Miss Gena Hanson, a daughter of Hans C. and Christianna Hanson, who was born December 15, 1833.

On March 28, 1866, Mr. Hanson, with his family, started for the United States, and, when they were about half way across the ocean, cholera broke out on board the ship, and about 300 persons died, Mr. Hanson losing two of his children and a hired man, from the dread disease. When the vessel got near New York they were quarantined, and were not allowed to land, until the 28th of May. Upon landing, a man who could talk the Dane language, approached Mr. Hanson, and stated, that he would attend to shipping their goods to Minnesota. The goods were never heard of afterward, and it was a very severe loss to Mr. Hanson, as he had an abundance of household goods. He afterward corresponded with the consuls from Norway and Denmark, but to no avail. From New York the family proceeded to Faribault, Minn., where Mr. Hanson left them, while he traveled about in search of a suitable location. Finally, on the 6th of July, he settled upon a homestead on section 4, in Danielson township, Meeker county, Minn., where he has since lived. He erected the second frame house in the township, hauling his shingles and flooring from St. Cloud. He now owns one of the finest farms in the township, and has splendid building improvements, besides a beautiful grove of four acres of his own planting. Mr. Hanson has taken an active interest in all matters affecting the welfare of the township, and has held a great many local offices of importance, including those of school director, township supervisor, treasurer, road overseer, etc. He has always filled every position, to which his fellow-citizens have called him, with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. In political matters, he does not follow the dictates of any party, but acts in an independent manner.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hanson has been blessed with the following named children—Matilda S. (who died April 21, 1866, on board ship) was born May 5, 1862; Francena D., born August 1, 1863; Arnt Peter (who also died on board ship, April 19, 1866), born February 5, 1865; Arnt P. H., born November 13, 1866, died June 16, 1868 (the first death in the township); Arnold P. E., born December 1, 1868; Tilda Celia, born July 31, 1871; William M., born May 24, 1873; and Levi Benjamin, born April 27, 1875.

AUGUST SALLBERG, one of the most enterprising and energetic merchants and business men of Dassel, is a native of Sweden, born in the parish of Norungo, Vestagothlund, January 13, 1845. He was reared upon a farm in his native land until he was some eighteen years of age, and after that followed railroading in the old country, but emigrated to America in 1869, and came directly to Minnesota and for a time worked on the railroad. Later on, he commenced doing contract work which he followed until 1871, at which time he entered a clothing store in St. Cloud, as salesman. He followed the profession of clerk there for over a year, and then went to St. Paul and traveled for a wholesale clothing house of that city, through northern Iowa and Minnesota. With them he remained five years, and then for three years represented a Chicago clothing firm upon the road. In October, 1880, he purchased the general stock of merchandise of Rudberg Bros., and soon after moved to Dassel and took charge of the business. In February, 1883, the building in which he was, was destroyed by fire, and



RESIDENCE OF PETER E. HANSON, LITCHFIELD, TWP. MEEKER COUNTY, MINN.

he immediately put up the handsome brick building where he is now located, which is 26x120 feet in size, two stories high, and erected at a cost of $10,000. He moved into this fine edifice September 5, following the fire. For a number of years he was largely interested in the Dassel elevator, and at another time owned and carried on a large farm in the neighborhood, but has abandoned all outside speculations, confining himself wholly to his mercantile business.

Mr. Sallberg has been twice married. The first time, December 15, 1875, he was united with Miss Jennie Kline, of St. Paul, who died January 22, 1885, leaving two children—Arthur Julian and Emil Robert. May 3, 1886, Mr. Sallberg wedded Mrs. Joanna Rudberg, the widow of Jonas Rudberg, a history of whom appears elsewhere. By this marriage they have one child—Jennie I.

Mr. Sallberg is a Christian gentleman, an active member of the Lutheran Church, and an admirable citizen and receives the highest meed of respect from all.

PETER E. HANSEN, of Litchfield, a pioneer of Meeker county, and one of the most prominent citizens in this part of the State, is a native of Sweden, born on the 12th of June, 1845. His parents were Hans and Betsy Peterson, both natives of the same country. They came to America in company with about 150 others of the same nationality, and landed in New York on the 4th of July, 1857. From there they pursued their journey westward to Minnesota, coming by way of Dunleith, Ill., then the terminus of the railway lines, and Dubuque, Iowa. They stopped for about one month at Carver, Minn., where a full outfit of oxen, wagons and other supplies was purchased, and came on, stopping briefly at Glencoe, Hutchinson and Greenleaf, and finally arrived at Larson's Grove, in what is now Litchfield township, Meeker county, Minn. There they remained about two weeks, and the men made exploring trips in search of land. The bulk of the original party that left the old country settled in various other counties in the Northwest, while about fifty found homes in Meeker county, mostly in Swede Grove township. Among the number who were members of the party who found homes in Meeker county, were the following—Bengt Hansen, J. Larson, Nels Larson, Hogan Peterson, Andrew Peterson, Nels Hansen, Ole Nelson, Peter Larson, Andrew Larson, Nils Clemens, Nils Elofson, Andrew Elofson, Peter Elofson, Nils H. Peterson and Peter H. Peterson.

Hans Peterson, the father of Peter E. Hansen, found land that suited him, and took a preëmption on section 29, in Swede Grove township, where he began improvements, and where the family lived in quiet, contentment and prosperity until the terrible massacre of 1862. Something of the disadvantage under which these Swedish pioneers labored may be understood when it is stated that not a man in the colony could speak English, and they were totally ignorant of American customs or manners. The Hansen family, or rather Hans Peterson's family, moved onto their claim on the 3d of August, 1857, and their first move was to put up a shed, which was constructed of poles laid from tree to tree, thereby making a framework. Instead of covering this with hay and matting it down, so as to shed water, the father directed that it be covered with brush. Of course, whenever it rained, the family would be drenched and nearly drowned out. When this occurred the father would direct the boys to put on more brush, and it would accordingly be piled on, but to no avail, however. A little later a stable was built, with the framework arranged like a pyramid, into

which the family was moved, and which did very well for a time. The most of the trading, both as to lumber and provisions, at that time, was done in St. Paul or Minneapolis, as the trading post at Forest City was then a small affair, as one old settler puts it, "the whole stock of goods could be loaded on a wheelbarrow." An old second-hand stove had been purchased by Mr. Peterson, but he had been unable to secure but one length of pipe, so after a little perplexing study, a hollow log was substituted and thus the proper length of pipe was secured. When this got dry and well-seasoned, however, it took fire, thereby creating much excitement and leaving them in the same predicament as before. This was remedied, however, and matters again ran smooth. As cold weather approached, in the fall of 1857, a cellar was dug about forty feet square, but as no framework could be secured, planks were laid over the top, and it was covered with gravel and earth. Then the question arose as to how the "dug out" should be lighted, and finally a little framework was constructed overhead in which were set panes of glass. This did very well for a time, but when snow came and covered it up, the dogs, which the family kept, fell through the window. When it rained the water soaked right through, as the roof was flat, and it was necessary to keep all the clothes and perishable goods in barrels to prevent them from being ruined. A short time later, however, they put in plank, and otherwise improved the condition of things, and thus they occupied the "cellar" for about three years, or until in 1860, when they procured lumber from a saw-mill which had been started in what is now Acton township, and with this they completed a house, into which they moved and lived for about two years, in peace and prosperity.

During this time there were but few, if any, new settlers. There were many Indians roving through the country, and in camp near the cabins of the settlers, and the pioneers were constantly trading back and forth with them. They were always friendly, but occasionally a little troublesome, on account of their begging, and especially their stealing propensities, yet as a rule, if the right course was followed, stolen goods could generally be recovered. Peter Hansen was associated with the Indians a great deal. He was an inveterate hunter in those days, and became noted as a dead shot, and for that matter he has maintained his reputation and skill in that line to the present day. His relations with the Indians were always pleasant and friendly until the time of the outbreak.

On the morning of the memorable Sunday that inaugurated the carnival of bloodshed—the 17th day of August, 1862—a band of fourteen Indians passed the Peterson claim on their way to the Manannah woods, and it was supposed, from subsequent developments, that they went to murder a man against whom they had a grudge. Failing, however, to find him, they returned, stopping at Hogan Peterson's, where they learned of the Jones and Baker massacre, and passed near the scene of that slaughter, exchanged a few shots with some settlers who had gathered there, and then made their way southwesterly to the Minnesota River.

The news of the Jones and Baker murders spread among the settlers like wildfire, notwithstanding the fact that the country was so sparsely settled. On Monday the word came to get together and prepare for defense or flight, and at Hansen's a few things were piled into the wagon, the oxen hitched up, and they went to a postoffice on section 33, Swede Grove township, where about one hundred families had gathered; but the fear had seized all, and they at once proceeded to the shores of Lake Ripley, where they camped on the night of the 18th of August. Very few slept that night, as every new arrival reported horrible murders and savage

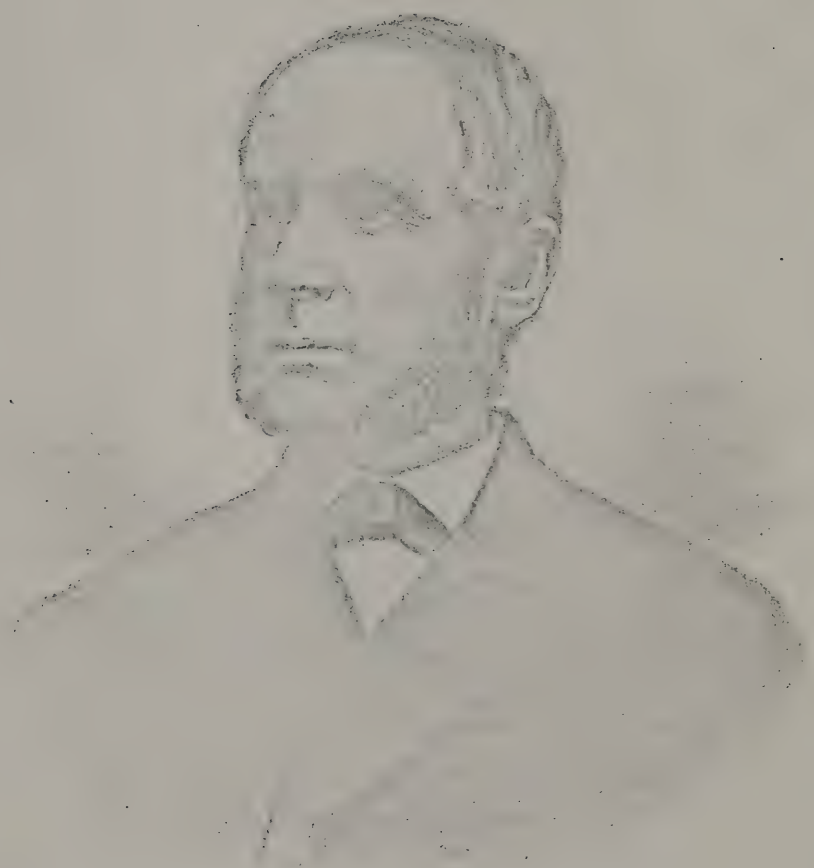
atrocities committed by the Indians. The next morning they went to Forest City, where the families were left. P. E. Hansen and his father, accompanied by several others, then started out to go back to the farm for provisions. When out a short distance they met the remnant of a fleeing party, several of whom had been killed and mutilated, and then they realized that an Indian outbreak had really been inaugurated, and that the previous killing was not an isolated or single case, but was merely the beginning of a terrible warfare on the part of the Indians to drive the whites from what they considered their hunting grounds. The party at once returned to Forest City, and a fort was at once built. Provisions were scarce, and it was some time before any one ventured out in search of any. Peter Hansen, however, with his gun, managed to keep his father's and several other families, supplied with wild game. About a week later a party of eight or ten started out for the purpose of burying dead and picking up wounded. They got as far as Peter Loen's, on section 5, Swede Grove township, fifteen miles from Forest City, where they exchanged several shots with Indians, no one being hurt, and then turned and came back. The next day the "company of forty-one" was organized, P. E. Hansen, being among the number. After the return of this expedition to Forest City, they went to work and completed the fort, but not a family moved into it on that night, all sleeping in the huts they had been occupying. During the night the Indians made an attack, and every one scrambled for the fort immediately after the first volley, some in undress uniform, while others were covered with blankets and bed quilts. The Indians withdrew the following morning. After this, for a week or two, every one stayed pretty close to the fort. Provisions were very scarce; flour was meted out to the various families in equal parts, and was worth almost its weight in gold. About two weeks after the attack the Hansens started one evening for the farm for the purpose of getting provisions. They fastened their oxen, upon reaching the farm, and loaded the wagon with provisions, after which, as the father thought there was no danger, they went into the bed-room and laid down in order to get some rest. Just as they were about to fall asleep, they were aroused by a frightful crash in the outer room. In an instant they were wide awake, and as visions of painted, blood-thirsty savages flashed through their brains their hair stood on end. A moment later they heard the welcome "meow" of a cat, and the attack was explained, much to their relief. The cat, in its attempt to gain admittance, had broken through the window. They then returned to Forest City, where their provisions were divided with their friends, and therefore the supply did not last over a week. In the meantime those coming in brought terrible reports of Indian ravages. Notwithstanding this fact, the father, Hans Peterson, decided to again go to the farm. He yoked the oxen, and, taking an old double-barreled shot gun, started. He found the cattle about the house and salted them, thinking their presence was a pretty safe indication that that there were no Indians about, as they would stampede at sight or smell of a "redskin." He lit a lamp in the house and went to work in earnest, and had loaded the wagon nearly full, when suddenly he heard the cattle running and bellowing. He dashed out and found the cattle on the run, and a few moments later he heard the Indians yelling about the cabin. He kept on in his northeast course, and laid all the next day in the Manannah woods, and at night made his way back to Forest City. There he told the story, and for two weeks no further attempt was made

by them to reach the farm. At the end of that time, Peter Hansen, accompanied by several others, again visited the farm by night, and found the house burned to the ground, and while there were startled by hearing the Indians yelling in the distance. They at once took the back track and arrived in Forest City before day-break, having tramped over thirty miles during the night. No further trips were made until in November, when matters had quieted down somewhat. They then found the cattle all right, but the Indians had smashed every thing in the wagon and feasted on the sheep, evidently having camped near by for some time. The family remained at Forest City for about three years, and then, in 1865, the "Indian war" having closed, they returned to Swede Grove township and settled upon a homestead, which the father had taken on section 20. The old folks still live upon the place.

We now take up the personal history of Peter E. Hansen. He remained at home until the 19th of June, 1867, when he was married to Rachel Halverson. The ceremony was performed at Forest City by 'Squire James B. Atkinson, and the event was heartily celebrated by a large attendance of friends. Their union has been blessed with four children, as follows—Nellie O., born February 3, 1871; Harry A., born February 8, 1873; Jennie F., born August 16, 1875; and Lillie May, born February 5, 1886. Mr. Hansen has been successful beyond the lot of most men, and is now among the largest land-owners in the State. He is owner, either alone or jointly with a partner, of 78,000 acres of land, situated in Meeker, Renville, Kandiyohi, Stearns, Douglas, Pope Grant, Otter Tail and Wright counties, and besides has large landed interests in the city of Minneapolis and several villages. He is one of the directors and also vice president of the Meeker County Bank, and holds stock in a number of local enterprises. In 1880 he was appointed as agent of the Manitoba Railway Company to handle their lands, and now has charge of the railroad lands in Meeker, Carver, Wright, and Renville counties, and part of Stearns county. He is also loan agent for the Kelly Brothers, of Minneapolis. Mr. Hansen is recognized as one of the shrewdest and best business men in this part of the State. He has acquired immense property interests, and has always taken an active interest in all matters calculated to benefit the locality in which he lives. Mr. Hansen resides on section 18, Litchfield township, although he carries on business in the village; and his residence and farm improvements are among the finest to be found anywhere in the State.

ORRIN WHITNEY. Among the old settlers of Meeker county, who are still spared to this world, there is none more worthy of mention in a work of this character than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He came to this county in March, 1857, with his brother, A. P. Whitney, S. B. Hutchins and others, and settled at Kingston, where he still lives. He helped build the mill put up by Whitney, Averill & Hutchins, in 1857 and 1858, which was the first grist-mill in the county, and from the day of his first location here has always been identified with the onward progress and development of this region.

The subject of this biography was born in Somerset county, Me., August 18, 1815, and is the son of William and Olive (Parlin) Whitney, who were natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts, respectively. He was reared in Penobscot county, in the "Pine Tree State," and there received the elements of his education. On attaining his majority, he commenced farming in his native State.



Orrin Whitney



Rebecca L. Whitney

He came to Minnesota in 1857, and as he had a knowledge of mill-wrighting, having worked at that business a few years, he helped put up the Hennepin Island Mill, the first grist-mill at Minneapolis. In 1857 he came to this county as above mentioned, and has been a resident nearly ever since. On his arrival in Meeker county, Mr. Whitney pre-empted 160 acres of land on section 21, where he now lives. In 1861 he went to California, where he remained until December, 1864, when he returned to this place, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation and finely improved until it is as desirable a piece of property as any in the county.

Mr. Whitney and Miss Rebecca Carvill were united in the bonds of marriage, March 10, 1879. His life companion and helpmeet, who is a lady of rare accomplishments and intelligence, is a native of Lewiston, Androscoggin county, Me., born December 23, 1827, and is the daughter of Sewell and Tama (Higgins) Carvill, she being the sixth child in their family of thirteen. Of them there are seven, besides her, still surviving — Submit, Mary, Milton, Jefferson, Wesley, Alonzo and Alphonso. The latter was a physician, who came to Kingston in 1867, and made his home here for several years; Jefferson resides in Dassel township, this county; most of the rest still live in New England. Mrs. Whitney having received considerable schooling, learned the trade of coat-making, at which she worked some thirty years. In the spring of 1848 she went to Boston, and in that city followed her trade twenty-nine years, boarding at one place fourteen years. She has in the course of a busy life, with characteristic thrift, accumulated a nice property, owning as she does the East Kingston Mill, which cost her $7,000.

Mr. Whitney is a greenbacker in his politics and a supporter of the Grange movement. Both he and his estimable wife are held in high esteem wherever known, and their many years of residence has made them respected and well-known throughout nearly the whole county.

In another department of this ALBUM will be found portraits of both Mr. and Mrs. Whitney.

EDWIN F. PROCTOR. Among the leading citizens of the village of Dassel there is none more prominent than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is the son of William and Rhoda (Snow) Proctor, both of whom were natives of Vermont, who had gone with their parents into the wilds of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., the former at the age of twelve years, and the latter at the age of seven. There they attained the years of manhood and womanhood, and were married, and made their home. At the time of the Mexican war, William Proctor, being impelled by the ardor that dwells in each patriot's breast, enlisted in Company D, Ninth United States Infantry, and was wounded in one of the battles at the gates of the city of Mexico, in 1847, and died shortly after in the general hospital in that "City of the Montezumas." Mrs. Proctor is now making her home with her son, Edwin F.

The subject of our present sketch was born at Massena, St. Lawrence county, N.Y., in 1840, and made his home in his native town until 1855, when he took Horace Greeley's advice and moved westward, settling at Madison, Wis., where he found employment in a brickyard. In that city he remained until the fall of 1860, when he removed to Marshall, Wis., and attended school that winter. While peacefully pursuing his studies, in the eventful spring of 1861, the tocsin of war rang out, and thousands of hurrying feet pressed on to the front of battle in defence of their country, and in res-

ponse to the call of the General Government for troops to suppress the unholy rebellion. Mr. Proctor, with the spirit of his noble sire, came forward at once, and enlisted in Company A, Third Wisconsin Infantry, on the 1st of April, 1861, for three-months service, but was not mustered in under this enlistment. On the 18th of April, he enlisted for three years or during the war; and on the 21st of December, 1863, he re-enlisted, in Tennessee, as a veteran for three years more, making, until his discharge, a term of service of four years and four months. In the three-months term he had been corporal, but in the spring of 1862 he was made duty sergeant, and in 1864 orderly sergeant. In April, 1865, he was duly commissioned second lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct, and in July following, received the rank of first lieutenant. During the first part of his term of service, he served with his regiment with the Armies of the Potomac and of the Shenandoah, and participated in the engagements at Bolivar Heights, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorville and Beverly Ford. The command (Twelfth Corps) to which he was then attached, was transferred with the Seventh Corps to the Western Army, and under General Sherman, he was present with his regiment, in the thickest of the conflicts that raged around Atlanta, and was actively engaged there, and in the subsequent March to the Sea, under that matchless General, and in the engagements that marked its progress. He participated in fourteen general engagements in all, and was slightly wounded in two battles—Chancellorville and Antietam. He took part in the grand review at Washington, in June, 1865, after which he received his discharge and came home, Cincinnatus like, laying the sword down for the plow handle. He came to Minnesota, and took up a homestead on section 4, of the town of Dassel, in the month of May, 1869. Upon this place he remained engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1885, when he traded a portion of his estate for his village property, and sold the balance, and is now living a retired life, being unable physically to longer carry on agricultural labor. His exposure while in the army, brought on rheumatism, from which he has never recovered, and for which he now draws a small pension, $12 per month, from the government.

Mr. Proctor and Miss Emeline P. Frost were united in marriage January 18, 1864, while he was home on his veteran furlough. The lady is a native of Delaware county, Ohio, and is the daughter of Alva and Permilla Frost. Her parents came to Ohio in 1816, and settled in Delaware county. July 7, 1847, they removed to Dodge county, Wis., where they lived until the death of Mr. Frost, June 29, 1867. His wife came to Minnesota in 1874, and died in this county April 6, 1883.

Mr. and Mrs Proctor are the parents of four children—Justin T., Elwin Z., Della D., and Elward J. Elwin died July 19, 1881, the rest are living. Mr. Proctor was one of the charter members of Colfax Post No. 133, G. A. R., Department of Minnesota, and its first commander, and is now the quartermaster of that post.

OTHO H. CAMPBELL. Prominent among the influential, leading citizens of Manannah township, and of Meeker county, is Mr. Campbell, of whom this narrative is written. He came to the village of Kingston in the year 1866, and entered into the general merchandise trade in connection with Whiting Bros., a Clearwater firm. One year later he purchased the interest of his partners, and for two years pursued the business alone. At the end of that time he removed to the new village of Litchfield, and,

purchasing the Lake Ripley House, ran the hotel for two years, after which, disposing of all property in that place, he removed to Manannah, and purchased an interest with N. C. Hines in the flour and grist mill. In 1877 he became the sole proprietor, since which time he has added many improvements. In 1880 he put in steam engine and boilers, so that he can run either by steam or water. During 1887 the mill was remodeled, and full sets of rolls placed in it, and it now ranks as one of the best in this part of the State.

O. H. Campbell was born in Hartford, Conn., August 1, 1844, and is the son of James and Esther (Griswold) Campbell. The father was a native of Vermont, and had removed to Connecticut, where he became an insurance agent. The mother, who was a representative of the noted Griswold family, was a native of Connecticut.

The subject of our sketch, at the age of seventeen, entered an insurance office in his native city, where he remained until September, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-Second Connecticut Infantry, and served in the Army of the Potomac for some ten months, when he was discharged. During this time the regiment had participated in the siege of Suffolk, Va., the capture of Forts Huger and Nansemond, where it was under fire for two days. This was while it was a part of the Twenty-Second Army Corps and in Abercrombie's Division. It was then sent to West Point, and, under General Gordon, made the advance on Richmond and the noted Blackberry road. On its return, its time being out, it was ordered home and discharged.

On his discharge, after another year spent in the insurance business in Hartford, he came out West, and, after one year spent at Clearwater, came to Meeker county. He was married April 24, 1867, at Clearwater, to Miss Isa Creath, a native of Washington county, Me., and daughter of John and Margaret (Miars) Creath. By this union there have been born four children, namely—Arthur, born March 8, 1868; Ernest, born November 9, 1869; Marian, born May 16, 1876; and Harry, born August 4, 1879.

Mr. Campbell has been prominently identified with the official life of the county, having served as chairman of the board of town supervisors, as justice of the peace, and in the fall of 1887 was only defeated by a small majority for the office of State senator.

GEORGE W. CLARK, one of the "brave boys in blue," makes his home in Collinwood township, on section 22, and is a valued citizen. He is a native of Henry county, Iowa, born December 29, 1843, and is the son of John A. and Sarah (Butler) Clark, whose birthplace was in Ohio. When about four years of age his parents removed to Jo Daviess county, Ill., where the father was employed in lead-mining until 1852. In April of that year they moved to St. Paul, and for two years the father of our subject was employed in a lumber mill. From there they migrated to Henderson, Sibley county, and in that place made their home, John Clark being engaged in transporting supplies for Indian Agent Brown until his death, which occurred August 18, 1857.

The subject of this memoir commenced work, on the death of his father, in the office of the *Henderson Democrat*, to learn the printer's trade. While peacefully following the art he had chosen, he heeded the call of his country, then in the throes of civil war, and enlisted in Company I, Eighth Minnesota Infantry, in August, 1862, and participated in the expedition under General Sully. In the fall of 1864, he was sent South to help suppress the rebellion, and the regiment be-

came a part of the famous 23d Army Corps under General Scofield, and was present at many of the conflicts that terminated the war. He received an honorable discharge in 1865, and returned home, but shortly removed to Meeker county, and made a settlement in Ellsworth township. He made his home there for two years and then purchased 200 acres of land on the section where he now lives, in Collinwood.

Mr. Clark was married December 15, 1876, to Miss Sarah Grant, a native of Indiana, born in Jennings county, August 31, 1856. By this union there has been born six children, of whom the following is the record—Willis was born June 2, 1878; James was born August 16, 1880; Arthur, born July 7, 1879, and died August 20, following; George R., born April 14, 1882; Clara J., born February 20, 1885; and Ida F., was born December 7, 1887.

O. W. HAWKINSON, of Grove City. A large proportion of the citizens of Meeker county are of foreign birth, and are men who have brought with them to their new home in America the habits of industry and thrift so common in their own country, and with the chances afforded in the United States, have risen by their own efforts to an easy competence. Among these is Mr. Hawkinson, who was born at the home of his parents, William and Ellen Hawkinson, in Sweden, November 16, 1840. He was reared to manhood in the land of his birth, and there, April 24, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Nelson. Three years later, leaving his family, he came across the stormy Atlantic in search of a home in the free land of America, and coming at once to Minnesota, located at Cottage Grove, about fifteen miles from St. Paul, where he was engaged in wagon-making until December, 1869, and then came to Litchfield, then a new village, just started, where he was employed in wagon-making and in carpentering until 1870, when, feeling assured of the future, he returned to the old country for his family, with whom he arrived in Litchfield May 15, 1871. He followed his trade until the succeeding November, when he removed to Swede Grove township, where he built him a house on his farm, and lived there for two years, renting the land and working at carpentering. He then commenced farming himself, and at odd times pursued his trade, and in this manner put in his time for five years more. During this time he had erected, for C. E. Lundberg, an elevator of 60,000 bushels capacity, which, when he had finished, he took charge of for the owner, and operated for seven years. The most of this time he made his home upon his farm, driving in and out each morning and evening. By this time he had acquired some 280 acres of land, but in 1881 he built a house in the village and managed his farm by hired help. In the fall of 1886 he gave up running the elevator, and engaged in the business of selling lumber, farm machinery, wagons, buggies, paints, oils, etc., in company with B. Bresden.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawkinson are the parents of five children—Andrew, Nels, Alfred, Elmer and Minnie. The eldest, Andrew, is a graduate of the Northwestern College at Minneapolis. In politics Mr. Hawkinson is a stanch adherent to the principles of the republican party.

FREDERICK SPATH, living on section 10, Dassel township, is one of the leading farmers of that section of the county. He is a native of Würtemberg, Germany, born February 11, 1825, and the son of William and Catherine Spath, both of whom are also natives of the German Empire.

Frederick, at the age of sixteen years left the fatherland for America, and on his arrival in Philadelphia, Pa., commenced learning the blacksmith trade in that city. He remained there until 1856, at which date he came to Minnesota, and settled in Hennepin county, and opened a blacksmith shop, about seven miles north of Minneapolis. About a year later he removed to Anoka county, among the earliest pioneers of that section, and preëmpted a farm in the town of Bethel. There he made his home until 1864. During the Indian outbreak of 1862, much excitement was felt in that county and most of the settlers left the town. Mrs. Spath kept her children dressed and ready to start at a moment's warning for three days and nights, while waiting for news of the appearance of the savages, who never came. The trouble died out and people soon came back to their homes, there as elsewhere. In 1864 Mr. Spath came to Kingston, this county, where he opened a blacksmith shop, and continued to follow that calling for two years in that place. In 1866 he removed to the town of Dassel, then known as Swan Lake, and took a homestead of eighty acres of land in section 10, where his family lived nine years. He worked for a while on the construction of the railroad, and on the laying out of the village of Dassel opened a smithy in that place. His family moved into the latter in 1875, where they all remained until 1881, when he sold out his interests and returned to the farm, which is now increased to 120 acres, more than half of it under a high state of cultivation, and upon which he has erected some fine buildings. On the organization of the town in 1867, he was appointed one of the town supervisors, and the following year was chairman of the board. He was, also, one of the first village trustees and held that office for three years consecutively.

Mr. Spath was married in the city of Philadelphia, September 10, 1849, to Miss Catherine Phipps, a native of Philadelphia. By this union there have been born six children, namely—William, living in Dakota; Katie, Mrs. John Bunker, of the village of Dassel; Frank P, who is carrying on the blacksmith trade in the same village; Susan, Mrs. M. Penny, of Dassel township; Fred P. and Sarah, at home.

SILAS W. LEAVITT, one of the leading citizens of the village of Litchfield, is a native of Gilmanton, N. H., born in 1848, and is a son of Joseph S. and Hannah (Cotton) Leavitt. He remained at home with his parents until he had attained the age of seventeen years, when he enlisted in August, 1863, in Company A, Fifteenth New Hampshire Infantry, and with that gallant regiment served one year. He participated in the siege and capture of Port Hudson, and was discharged with the regiment in October, 1864. For the two years following he was compelled to suffer much from a disease of the eyes contracted while in the service. Becoming able to use his eyes he went to Dover, in the same State, where he remained a year. From there he moved to Boston, and for three years was engaged in clerical labor in that city. Following the advice of Horace Greeley, he then came West, and for some time was prospecting through the country. After looking the State over, Mr. Leavitt decided to locate in Meeker county, and, in 1868, purchased a farm in the town of Greenleaf, where he made his home until the fall of 1871, when, being elected to the office of clerk of the district court, he removed to the village of Litchfield. For twelve successive years he filled that responsible position with the utmost credit, and declined a fourth re-election. During most of this time he was also engaged in the lumber business in Litchfield. Mr. Leavitt was

elected president of the board of education of the village, in September, 1880, and still fills that office. On the organization of Company H, First Regiment, Minnesota National Guards, in February, 1883, he was elected captain, and has served his full term of five years, but at the solicitation of the company still remains in command. At the close of his time he tendered his resignation, but the company unanimously rejected it, and as a testimony of their appreciation of his services they presented him with a very handsome gold watch and chain. On the formation of the creamery association, Mr. Leavitt was elected secretary and general manager of that institution, and has charge of that business at the present.

Our subject was married in August, 1866, to Miss Mary D. Chapman, a native of Worcester, Mass., and by this union there has been born two children—Grace W., and Marian H.

ALBERT HUTCHINS, a young and enterprising farmer, of Collinwood township, was born in Yancy county, N. C., the 27th of May, 1849, and is the son of Jacob and Nancy (Buchanan) Hutchins. His father was born in Berks county, N. C., June 19, 1814, and is the son of Wright and Margaret Hutchins. The mother was born in the same county April 19, 1814. Jacob Hutchins remained in the county of his birth until he was about thirty years old, engaged in farming, but, in the spring of 1844, moved to West Virginia, and there made his home until 1864, at which date he came to Collinwood and settled on a homestead on section 8. In 1879 he gave the place to his son, with whom he lives. He was married in 1835 to Miss Nancy Buchanan, by whom he had fourteen children, namely—Anna, Louisa, Sarah, Mary, Thomas, Margaret, Elizabeth, William, Albert, John, George, Oliver, Jennie, and Cynthia.

Albert was married September 12, 1880, to Miss Theresa Erfurth, who was born in Ohio, May 9, 1859, and is the daughter of Edward and Johanna Erfurth. They are the parents of three children, all of whom are dead. They were Arthur, born August 5, 1881, died May 18, 1887; Michael, born September 15, 1883, and died May 12, 1887; and Milton, born May 8, 1885, and died May 18, 1887. Albert has made his home with his parents all his life, and for fifteen years has been the main support of his family. His mother died August 19, 1881. Jacob Hutchins built the first house in the township, and was the first school treasurer. The farm contains about 116 acres of fine land, of which eighty are under cultivation. The improvements are of a very fair character, and the whole place evinces that the young farmer understands his business and is in a prosperous condition.

AMBROSE WALL, the present auditor of Meeker county, is a native of Cayuga county, N. Y., born December 7, 1852, and is the son of Michael and Alice (Dee) Wall. He was reared in the county of his birth, and received his primary education in the common schools of that district, which was supplemented by two terms passed at Port Byron Academy. His occupation during all this time was farming, he assisting his father, for a time, and afterward working for other parties as opportunity served.

In the fall of 1879, Mr. Wall came to Minnesota and located in Stearns county, where he taught school that winter, but the following spring came to Meeker county and purchased a farm on section 26, Manannah township. Here he commenced the avocation of western farmer, for which his train-

ing in the Empire State had so well fitted him. He made that place his home, carry-on the tillage of the soil in the summer, and "teaching the young idea how to shoot" in the various district schools of the county during the winter months. On the initiation of the Farmers' Alliance movement in 1885, he adopted their views and principles, believing them to be for the best interests of the working classes, and a step in the direction of personal liberty and enfranchisement.

In the fall of 1886, Mr. Wall was nominated for the office of auditor on the alliance and democratic tickets, and carried off the honors of the campaign with a handsome majority. He is the present secretary of the Meeker County Farmers' Alliance, is independent of party lines, in political faith being of decidedly anti-monopolistic tendency, and is a bright and intelligent leader in the new movement, looking to the elevation of the agriculturists and laboring classes.

JOHN CHRISTENSEN, one of the prominent merchants of Grove City, and a member of the firm of Reitan & Christensen, general merchandise dealers, is a native of Norway, and the son of Halder and Karen Marie (Heögh) Christensen. The date of his birth was January 31, 1834. He remained in the land of his nativity, where he secured his education, until November 2, 1867, when he made his appearance in Meeker county, having emigrated from his boyhood's home in search of fortune and a competence. With him came his brother, Carl, who was born January 26, 1837.

Carl Christensen married September 17, 1870, Miss Ellen Olava Grönseth, who became the mother of five children—Halder, born July 1, 1871; Otto G., born May 15, 1873; Andrew Christian, born June 6, 1875; William Martin, born October 22, 1877; and Carl John Henry, born March 2, 1880. Carl followed farming after coming to this country, until December 22, 1879, when he died, since which time John Christensen has taken care of his bereaved family.

John Christensen was totally unacquainted with farm work when he came here, but helped his brother for some time on the latter's place, but its monotony tiring him, in 1870 he entered the store of Mr. Brown, in Litchfield, as a clerk, with whom he stayed over a year. He then kept a boarding house for the men who were working on the railroad construction. In about 1872 he purchased a farm, adjoining that of his brother, and from that year, until 1875, he was with his brother, they working the farms together. At the expiration of that time he came to Grove City, and was a clerk in the store of W. W. Hobbs, until the death of that gentleman in December, 1876, after which he entered the store of H. O. Peterson, and stayed with that gentleman until April, 1877, when our subject went to the Black Hills, where he remained until the following fall, returning to Grove City in September. Again entering the employ of H. O. Peterson, as clerk in his store, he there continued, both with him and with the succeeding firm of Peterson, Dudley & Nelson, until May, 1882, when he became a clerk in the store of C. C. Reitan, and October 1, 1883, became a partner with that gentleman, and the present firm formed.

JAMES LANG, one of the old settlers of Manannah township, and the merchant, postmaster and hotel proprietor of the village of Manannah, is a son of James and Margaret (Leech) Lang, natives of Scotland, who were married in that land of heather and emigrated to the United States about 1822, settling in Vermont. About a year later

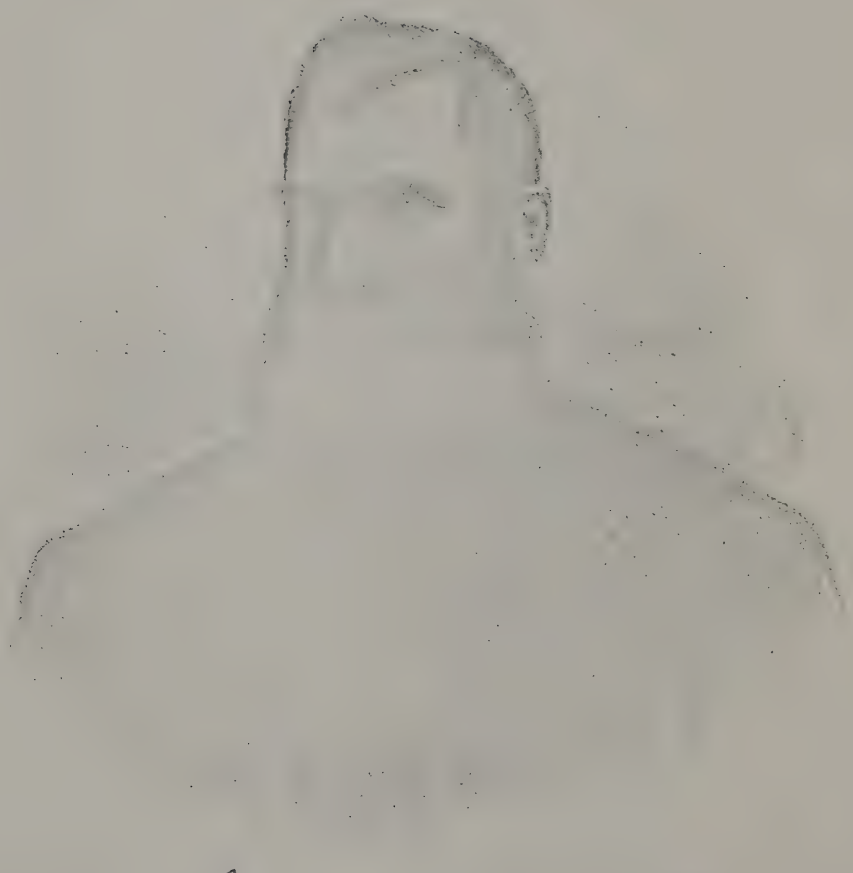
they removed to Canada where they both died, the father in 1886, the mother in 1847.

The subject of our sketch was born in La-Prairie county, Canada, December 20, 1838, and remained at home with his parents until 1857, when at the age of eighteen years he came to the "States" with his brother Robert, who had been here the year previous, and settled in this county, where he lived, on section 18, Harvey township, for some years. He went to work putting up a cabin, and breaking up the prairie sod with a yoke of oxen. In the fall of 1857 he built a house upon the site of the village, in company with Robert Lang and S. Dickinson, and for two years lived there during the winter months, and upon his farm in the summer. From that time on he made his home upon the homestead until the Indian outbreak in 1862. On that eventful Sunday, Mr. Lang and several other parties started for Forest City with the intention of enlisting, but hearing of the murders in Acton, they suspended action, waiting more definite news. Hearing that some Indians had been seen going toward Manannah, they returned speedily, he remaining until the following Wednesday, when all the settlers left, as it was unsafe to remain. At Kingston he heard of the organization of Captain Whitcomb's company of Home Guards, and with others came and enlisted in that company. With them he participated in all the movements as detailed in the chapter devoted to the massacre in this volume. He it was, who was riding with Mr. Britt, when their horses were stuck in the slough. As he got out of the slough, he was some eighty rods behind the party, and he had to run for his life. When he saw that the teams had gone on and left him, he laid down to pull off his shoes, and the Indians thinking they had killed him, stopped to get the horse. Starting to run, three savages pursued him on their ponies, but the wagon waited for him, and it is said that the Sioux ponies did not gain on him in his race for life.

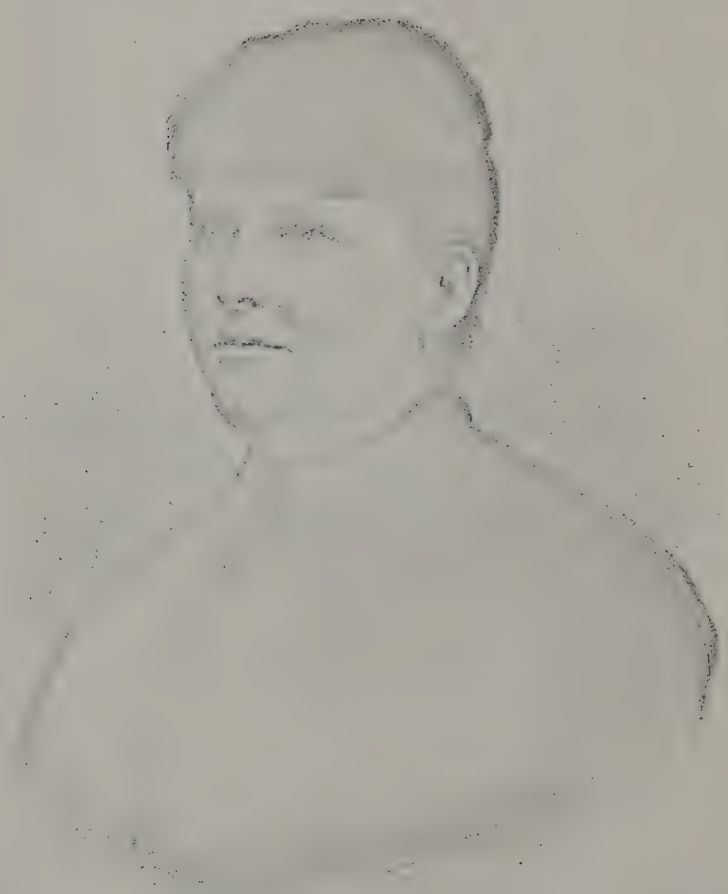
Mr. Lang remained with this company until it was disbanded and during that winter followed trapping and hunting. In March, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, and served in the West with them until their discharge in the fall of 1863. In August, 1864, Mr. Lang again enlisted, this time in the Second United States Sharpshooters, which were attached to Colonel Berdan's famous regiment, and joined the Army of the Potomac, in front of Petersburg, Va., and were assigned to the Third Division of the noble Second Corps. He was under fire for the first time in this company at the second battle of Hatcher's Run, and served until the close of the war.

On receiving his discharge and pay about which there was some trouble owing to "red tape," our subject returned to Meeker county, where he has made his home ever since. He was married, March 29, 1870, to Miss Juliet Murray, a native of Waukesha county, Wis., and daughter of John Murray, of that place. By this union there have been born a family of four children — Lily M., Mary J. and James A., all living, and Lizzie, deceased.

In the spring of 1875 Mr. Lang, in company with A. P. Grey, bought out the store of Hines & Campbell, and for four years ran it in partnership, but since that time has been carrying it on alone. He was appointed postmaster in 1881, and still holds that office. He has served some six years on the school board, and is regarded as one of the leading citizens and representative men of the county. No man has been more prominently identified with the development of the northern part of the county or figures more conspicuously in its history, and both he and his estimable wife merit and receive the highest esteem of all. Through his many years' residence here



James Lang



Mrs James Lang

Mr. Lang has become well-known to nearly all the old settlers of Meeker county. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and his word is recognized as being as good as a bond.

Elsewhere in this volume will be found portraits of both Mr. Lang and his wife.

HARLOW F. AMES came to Dassel township, with his brother Henry, in January, 1868, and settled on the farm his father had bought, where he remained until his parents came, in the following spring. He is a native of Oswego county, N. Y., born June 4, 1850, and is the son of Harlow and Adeline (Mitchell) Ames. In 1872 he commenced the mason's trade, at which he has worked for a portion of the time ever since. He has now a fine farm of 100 acres of land in Dassel township, on section 23, where he carries on agriculture. He was united in marriage, December 31, 1873, with Miss Florence Carr, a native of Washington county, Ind., and daughter of Elisha and Isabel (Denny) Carr. By this union there have been born three children—Leroy, Edith and Josie.

Harlow Ames, who is ranked among the most substantial citizens of Dassel township, is the father of the subject of the above sketch. He is a native of Delaware county, Conn., born July 8, 1804, and is the son of Leonard and Minerva (Peck) Ames. His parents removed to Oswego county, N. Y., and settled near the town of Mexico, at an early day, among the pioneers of that region, where they made their home until they passed to their "chamber in the silent realms of death." They were consistent members of the Methodist Church, and the first religious services in that district were held in a sheep-pen, a log shanty on the farm of the elder Mr. Ames, which had been fitted up for the purpose.

Harlow remained at home until about fifteen years of age, at which time he commenced to learn the tanner's and the shoemaker's trades, which avocations he followed until above thirty years of age. He then purchased a farm in Oswego county, and remained upon it over thirty years, and then sold out and moved into the village of Mexico, but after a residence of two years, being tired of an inactive life, came to Minnesota in search of a home. Previous to leaving New York he met Edwin Ayres and C. L. Richardson, who had settled in Meeker county in 1856, and taken up claims on section 14, in Dassel township, from which they had been driven by the Indians. He purchased from them their farm, which contained some 509 acres, with the additions which he made to it, and returned to New York, and sent his two sons out to occupy it. The following spring he followed with his family, and put up the first frame dwelling in the town. He has resided here ever since, and now has one of the finest farms in this part of the county.

Mr. Ames was united in marriage, August 10, 1834, with Miss Martha Hubbard, who died in 1844, leaving four children—Horace, now in Washington Territory; Charlotte, Mrs. Isaac Russell, of Dassel; Edward, a resident of Washington Territory; and Julia, the wife of W. M. Abbott, of Forest Prairie, this county. Mr. Ames, November 21, 1845, again contracted a matrimonial alliance, this time with Miss Adeline Mitchell, who is the mother of two children—Henry and Harlow F. The former is engaged in the manufacture of brick near Litchfield, and the latter's sketch is given above.

CHARLES H. BIGELOW, the enterprising dealer in confectionery, books, stationery, and fancy goods in the village of Litchfield, is the son of Harvey and Maria (Van Buskirk) Bigelow, and was born at Rush, Monroe county, N. Y., October 5,

1853. His parents were both natives of the Empire State, although his paternal grandfather came originally from Connecticut, and was one of a noted and historic family there.

The subject of this sketch was reared amid the familiar scenes of his childhood and received his education in the excellent schools of his native state. At the age of fifteen he commenced to learn the carriage and wagon making trade, and after finishing that took up carpentering which he followed for some two years. In February, 1876, he went to Louisville, Ky., where he entered the employ of B. F. Avery & Sons, one of the large plow manufacturing concerns of this country. He remained with this firm until 1878, when he came to Litchfield, and after looking around a little commenced farming in the town of Greenleaf, on a farm which he rented of his wife's father. In January, 1880, he came back to the village of Litchfield, and initiated his present business. He has always filled an important place in the community and receives the respect and esteem of all. In November, 1883, he became deputy auditor, and fulfilled the duties of that office until April, 1887. In 1886 he was village recorder, in 1887 chief of the fire department, and is the present first lieutenant of the local militia company. In his political views he coincides with the republican party, and, religiously, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is one of the trustees. He is a member of Golden Fleece Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Rabboni Chapter, R. A. M., of Melita Commandery, K. T., and of Fidelity Chapter, Eastern Star.

Mr. Bigelow was united in marriage, September 28, 1876, with Miss Frances K. Wiard, a native of Livingston county, N. Y., and daughter of Edward and Charlotte Wiard. By this union there are three children—Harvey Edward, Frederick, and Lydia Alice.

EPHRAIM A. BRIGGS. Prominent among the successful business men of Meeker county, men who have by their own ability and tact, acquired an ample fortune, stands the subject of this memoir. His life has been a busy one, and he has not lost his opportunities. He is a native of New York, having first seen the light of day at Coeymans, Albany county, February 14, 1837, and is the son of A. N. and Maria (Andrews) Briggs. He was reared amid the familiar scenes of his childhood, and received the rudiments of his education in the common schools of Charlotteville, Schoharie county. Approaching the years of manhood, our subject commenced the study of law with Ira Harris, of Albany, with whom he remained some two years, and with S. T. Higgins one year. He then attended a course of lectures at the Law School at Albany, N. Y., under the tuition of such men as Ira Harris, Amasa J. Parker and Amos Dean. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and commenced the practice of his profession at Albany, N. Y.

While peacefully pursuing the quiet rounds of his profession and duties, traitors in arms inaugurated civil war by threatening the life of our Nation, and on the call of the president for 75,000 three-months' soldiers, Mr. Briggs with a noble patriotism, leaving everything, enlisted in the Tenth New York Infantry, and proceeded to the front. The three-months' term of his service having expired, he re-enlisted in the Forty-third New York Infantry, of which he was commissioned second lieutenant. He was soon detailed for service in the Signal Corps, and, after instruction at Georgetown, was ordered to report to General N. B. Banks, then commanding in the Shenandoah Valley, and served there through the year 1862. Receiving his commission in the United States Signal Corps, he was then attached to the headquarters of the Twenty-third Army

Corps, with whom he remained until the close of the war, although later he was under the immediate command of General J. M. Schofield. Our subject participated in the Atlanta campaign, and in the sanguinary contests at Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and was present at the junction of the forces of Sherman and Schofield, at Goldsboro. He was mustered out at the close of hostilities, and returned to his home.

Mr. Briggs was married, November 16, 1866, to Miss Helen F. Hale, a native of Aroostook county, Me., and has resided, ever since, in Meeker county, at the village of Kingston. He engaged in the mercantile business, but after eight months sold out and returned to New York. Three months later he came back and took up a homestead on section 34, Kingston township. He then purchased the store of F. V. DeCoster, and continued the mercantile business until 1875, since which time he has been chiefly employed dealing in real estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have a family of four children, three of whom are living. Their names are Albert N., Maria T., and Connie. The one deceased bore the name of Thomas A. The subject of whom this is written, was postmaster of Kingston from 1874 until 1886; has filled the offices of justice of the peace and town treasurer, and is a strong adherent to the principles formulated by the republican party. He is a member of Frank Daggett Post, G. A. R.

SOREN NELSON. The subject of this personal history is one of the most prominent and wealthy farmers and stock-raisers in Danielson township, his residence being located on section 4 in that civil subdivision of Meeker county. Mr. Nelson is a son of Nels and Mary Peterson, and was born in Denmark, on the 16th of April, 1834. His early life was spent in his native land, where he received the same lessons of industry and economy which are characteristic of the people of his nationality. From necessity, in early youth, he imbibed these principles, and they have benefited him all through life. In telling of the way his folks lived in the old country, he says that there were seven children in the family, besides the parents, and that his father worked for twelve cents per day, and supported the family. For some time the father was out of work, and the mother supported the entire family by spinning, earning only three cents per day. Bread, and, in the summer, onions and occasionally potatoes, were their only food. It was through such hardships as these that Soren spent his early days. In 1863 he came to America, and upon landing in New York, he had just $1.50, and $1 of this he paid for his first day's board. The next day he borrowed $20 of a friend and went to Chicago, where he worked at butchering and in a lumber-yard. In the fall he went to Lookout Mountain, in the employ of the government. On the 28th of March, 1865, he was discharged, and returned to Chicago, where he remained until in the following December, when he went to Texas, and was there employed by the government, at Galveston. From there he went to Peoria, Ill., and spent some time in looking for land, and then returned to Chicago. On the 1st of April, 1866, he came to Minnesota, and bought a quarter section of land in Dodge county, which he sold three months later, and again started west, and spent some time in looking for a location. In 1866 he purchased a farm near Grove City, in Swede Grove township, this county, and made that his home for ten years. In 1876 he removed to where he now lives, on section 4, Danielson township. He now owns a farm of 200 acres on section 4, besides still owning his farm of eighty acres in Swede Grove. He has good buildings,

and his farm is one of the most valuable in the township. He has met with a number of serious reverses, but by his perseverance, enterprise and industry, he has overcome them all, and is now rated as one of the solid and substantial citizens of the county. In 1877 he lost his crop by the grasshopper depredations. In 1872 his buildings were destroyed by a tornado, he and his wife being seriously injured and rendered insensible when the house was blown over. They both recovered, however.

In political matters Mr. Nelson is a democrat.

On the 13th of May, 1867, Soren Nelson was married to Miss Mary Johnson, a daughter of Peter and Anna Johnson. Their marriage has been blessed with three children, as follows—Nels P., born August 12, 1870; William, born September 22, 1872; and Charles, born February 21, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are members of the Danish Lutheran Church. Both of them hold the utmost respect and confidence of all their neighbors and acquaintances.

JEREMIAH LEAMING, one of the most prominent and successful farmers in Union Grove township, is a resident of section 34. He is a son of George and Juliette Leaming, and is a native of Laramie township, Tippecanoe county, Ind. He left the parental roof when seventeen years old and apprenticed himself to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, remaining as an apprentice for three years, after which he worked as a journeyman for a year. He then came to St. Anthony, and for two years worked at his trade, after which, for a year, he was employed in a sash and door factory. At the expiration of that time, in company with J. W. Bassett, he opened a wagon, carriage and plow factory, and also ran a blacksmith shop in connection. He continued this business until 1857, when he sold out to his partner, and went to Monticello, in Wright county, where he had charge of a lumber yard for Charles King for nearly two years. In the spring of 1859 he came to Meeker county and bought a claim on section 34, in what is now Union Grove township, of a man named Judson Pearson. This is the farm where he still lives, and it has been his home ever since with the exception of four years during the Indian troubles, a history of which is given elsewhere. When they first heard the news of the massacre at Acton the family went to Forest City, and two days later to Monticello, in Wright county. The family remained there while Mr. Leaming worked at different places as millwright, farm hand, and whatever else turned up. Upon the close of hostilities the family returned to the farm, where they have since lived. Mr. Leaming has a splendid farm of 200 acres, a good share of which is under cultivation, and he devotes his attention to farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Leaming, in some respects has been very unfortunate, and has had to surmount difficulties and misfortunes which would discourage most mankind. He was a heavy loser on account of the redskins, and also by the white men after the trouble was over. The Indians destroyed his grain and his residence was burned during his absence. It was hard to accumulate anything. Wheat was only thirty-five cents a bushel, eggs five cents a dozen, and butter five cents a pound. When the Indians drove him away he was almost penniless, and he was not much better off when he returned. In 1877 the grasshoppers took about all of his crops, and another year he lost nearly all his grain by hail. Notwithstanding the disadvantages with which he had to contend, his energy and enterprise have never flagged, and his

present comfortable circumstances attest to this fact.

Our subject has taken an active interest in township matters and has been closely identified with the official history of the town. He has held numerous local offices, including the following: Assessor, thirteen or fourteen years; supervisor, one year; school treasurer, three years; and justice of the peace, six years.

On the 31st of March, 1857, Mr. Leaming was married to Phebe W. Bryant, a daughter of Ambrose and Narcissa (Merrill) Bryant, and their marriage has been blessed with the following children—George A., born March 4, 1859; Ella J., born December 6, 1860; Curtis M., born January 22, 1866; Juliette, born February 26, 1868; and Clara B., born September 4, 1869. George A. is married to Annie A. Barrie, and lives on section 35. Ella J. married J. B. Tuttle, and they reside on section 20, Union Grove.

Mrs. Leaming was born in Kennebec county, Me. Her father was a blacksmith when a young man, but for a great many years before he left his native State was engaged in the mercantile business. In 1855 he came to Wright county, Minn., and engaged in farming, but has now retired and resides at Buffalo, Minn.

Mr. Leaming's father was a farmer. For a number of years he operated a pottery in connection with his farming operations, but later sold that and devoted his entire attention to farming until the time of his death, in 1880. Mr. Leaming's mother now lives in Jasper county, Mo.

Mr. Leaming became a Mason when twenty-two years of age, joining, at St. Anthony's, Cataract Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and no one stands higher, or more fully holds the respect of the community, than he. A portrait of Mr. Leaming will be found elsewhere in this volume.

JOHN W. JOHNSON, one of Litchfield's most enterprising dealers in farm machinery, is a native of Skone, Sweden, born October 24, 1849, and is the son of Ole and Hannah (Ingeman) Johnson, also natives of Sweden. When he was but nine years of age, in 1857, he came to Meeker county with his parents, who were among the very first settlers in Litchfield township, and remained an inmate of the paternal home until he was about twenty years old. In his boyhood days John became quite an expert hunter and trapper, shooting his first deer when but eleven years of age. The next winter he and his father captured a full grown buck, which he succeeded in fully taming. One winter the profits on the furs he got brought about $500.

When he had nearly reached his majority, he commenced railroad work on the grade through this county, from Smith Lake to a point three miles west of where Litchfield now stands, as foreman of a gang of men. In 1869 he went to California, and remained on the Pacific slope, in that beautiful land of the sunset, for a year, after which he returned to his paternal home and rested for a short time. He then entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and remained with them one season. His next venture was in having charge of the "Bonanza farm," of George L. Becker, of St Paul, now Railroad Commissioner, in Stevens county, for two years. Returning to Meeker county, Mr. Johnson then purchased a farm of 400 acres of land in the town of Darwin, 300 acres of which is under cultivation and has good buildings upon it. He lived there until 1886, when, leasing the place, he removed to Litchfield and entered upon his present business. He is one of the original members of the Swedish Temperance Association, and one of its most active members. Mr. Johnson was elected a member of the village council, on the prohibition ticket, in April,

1888, after a hard contest, and now occupies that position.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, March 29, 1874, with Miss Annie Pehrson, also a native of Sweden, born January 14, 1854, and daughter of Peter Wilson and Bengta (Wilson) Pehrson, who were born in Sweden, but came to the United States in 1868.

EDWARD H. MURPHY, a leading farmer of Manannah township, living on section 34, is a native of Carrick-on-Sur, County Tipperary, Ireland, born July 5, 1830. He remained a resident of his down-trodden and oppressed native land until 1848, when he bade farewell to the Emerald Isle and crossed the sea to America. The first year he spent in Vermont, but with the beginning of the year 1849 he went to the coast and shipped on a United States hydrographic surveying cutter, but not being pleased with his treatment left them at Boston. He followed railroading for a while in the East, but later coming West to Chillicothe, Ohio, he there carried on the butcher business for four years. The next six years were spent as foreman of a hemp warehouse. About the year 1854, he went to Louisiana, Mo., where he remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion. In the spring of 1861 Mr. Murphy enlisted in Company D, Henderson's Brigade, Missouri Infantry, for three months. At the expiration of that time he re-enlisted in Company D, First Missouri Infantry, a six-months' regiment, and participated in the siege and battle of Springfield, Mo. After this he enlisted in the First Missouri Infantry for three years, or the war. He was then detailed for secret service or espionage, and in that capacity penetrated the rebel lines and traveled throughout their country, often amid their armies, and always incurring the greatest danger, for death by hanging is the mildest penalty awarded a detected spy. Mr. Murphy was frequently arrested on suspicion, and had many narrow escapes. A history of his adventures would prove interesting reading and would fill a volume. He was brought by the discharge of his duty into close contact with nearly all the general officers in the Western Army. The war over, he was discharged from the service with strong recommendations from most of the commanders of the Armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Ohio.

He was strongly persuaded by the mayor and others to remain in St. Louis as detective, but desiring to settle upon a farm, in 1865 came to Meeker county and took up a homestead, where he now lives.

Our subject was married in Chillicothe, Ohio, May 10, 1852, to Miss Margaret Kinsella, a native of County Waterford, Ireland, who is the mother of two children — James, living at Montevideo, and Edward, at home.

GEORGE B. WALLER, Jr., the engineer of the roller flouring mill, at Litchfield, is a native of Franklin, Morgan county, Ill., born August 29, 1854, and is the son of George B. and Mary S. (Chestnut) Waller.

Honorable George B. Waller, Sr., the father of our subject, was born in King and Queen county, Va, in 1804, and remained in that State until 1815, when he removed with his parents to Lexington, Ky., where he grew to manhood. He acquired a great proficiency in the machinist's trade, which he had adopted in his youth, and was an able engineer. In 1833 he removed to Alton, Ill., and, during that year made a trip, as engineer of the boat Utility, to Fort Snelling. In 1836 he removed to Morgan county, Ill., where he followed his trade as machinist.

and, while there, was united in marriage with Miss Mary S. Chestnut. He occupied a prominent position in that part of our country, representing his district in the lower house of the Illinois Legislature, for one term. In 1867 he removed with his family to Minneapolis, where he resided for two years, and came to where Litchfield now stands in June, 1869. He had previously purchased the northeast quarter of section 11, in Litchfield township, knowing that a town would be located in this vicinity, and, upon the railroad coming here, deeded an undivided one-half interest in 150 acres of his land to the railroad company to plat a town upon, and upon which a part of the original townsite was laid out in July, 1869. He shipped a house, which had been gotten out in Minneapolis, to this point as soon as the trains were running, and put up one of the first houses in the village, and moved his family here in November. Here he made his home until his death, which occurred July 18, 1878. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and a devout Christian, and said, while on his dying bed, that he had never uttered an oath in his life. He left, to mourn his loss, his widow and three sons and one daughter. The latter are as follows—John, now grain inspector, at Minneapolis; Lizzie, Mrs. H. M. Miller, of Waverly, Ill.; Henry, of Litchfield, and George B., Jr., the subject of this sketch. The mother of the family, after residing here until 1884, returned to Morgan county, Ill., where she now lives.

George B., Jr., made his home with his parents until after his father's death, and the removal of his mother from this place. At the age of eighteen years he commenced his apprenticeship to the calling of engineer, which he now follows; and on the 1st of January, 1888, took charge of the engine of Shaw & Ehler's Roller Flouring Mill. He is a member of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 89, A. F. & A. M.

The marriage of George B. Waller, Jr., and Miss Etta Dowman, of Dassel, took place November 15, 1886.

JOHN JOHNSON, one of the most active and enterprising young business men of the village of Dassel, is engaged in the sale of agricultural machinery. He is Swedish by birth, and was born in 1853. His parents, Daniel and Bratta Johnson were natives, also, of Sweden, and came to the United States in 1871, with the natural desire to better their condition in life. The family settled on section 2, Collinwood township, where they purchased land of the railroad company. Shortly after they got settled in their new home, and the affairs of the farm began to go along swimmingly, the subject of this sketch left the parental roof and found employment with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and followed that line of business with varied success, off and on, for a period covering some six or seven years. Growing tired at last of that life Mr. Johnson finally abandoned it, and locating in the rising village of Dassel, the second important place in the county, entered into the farm implement business which he still carries on. In connection with this he is, also, the approved agent for sewing machines, and has a wide reputation in the vicinity for his honorable dealing.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage, in September, 1876, with Miss Alice Forder, daughter of William and Mary Forder, of Collinwood. By this marriage there have been born three children—William R., Benjamin F. and John E.

Mr. Johnson has always manifested considerable interest in the discharge of his duties

as a citizen, and, being elected town clerk in 1882, was re-elected by an approving constituency for several terms, serving five consecutive years. He is a member of the Cokato Lodge, No. 134, A. F. & A. M.

MRS. MARTHA BOWEN, late of Litchfield, was a descendant of the Puritans, who preferred the wilds of America, its privations, toil and dangers, with freedom to worship God, to comfort and luxury in a land where tyrants ruled. The progenitors of Mrs. Bowen were driven by religious persecution from England, and fled to Holland. As soon as practicable they returned to England, having decided to leave the Old World and its strife for the New World across the Atlantic wave. They sailed for Plymouth, Mass., in the vessel following the Mayflower. Mrs. Martha Bowen, daughter of Timothy and Ruth Wells Hatch, was born in Kent, Conn., December 14, 1783. The father of Mrs. Bowen was a brave soldier in the Revolutionary War. He loved God and freedom, and proved the soundness of his principles by warring against despotism.

As a specimen of the zeal of the family in the cause of liberty—when it was impossible to obtain sufficient firearms for the soldiers, the grandfather, Styles Wells, made a large number of iron flails and sent them to our defenseless soldiers, bidding them, in God's name, use them bravely against the foes of our country. When the war was ended and peace declared, Timothy Hatch, father of Mrs. Bowen, left his home in Connecticut to build up a new home in the almost pathless wilds of New York. One hundred and five years ago there might have been seen in the wilderness of New York a father and his daughter with her wee babe, wending their way on horseback, then the only safe method of traveling in the unsettled country. That father was accompanying his daughter to her husband and the new home prepared for her in "the West"—Central New York! The babe became Mrs. Bowen, the subject of this sketch. In Duanesburg our pioneer soldier lived until eight children surrounded the festal board. By frugality and industry, sufficient means had been accumulated to gratify the wish of the ambitious members of the family for a change. To Chenango county, N. Y., to the region afterward named Sherburne, the father removed. In this town, now noticeable for its beautiful homes, its fine residences and its costly public edifices, one could hardly imagine that not long ago bands of wild Indians roved at will; that the thick woodland almost shut out the light of the noonday sun and the light of the stars by night.

In a home where God was honored by parents and children, a home of much mature refinement and intellectual culture, in the sunshine of worldly prosperity, Martha Hatch was reared and grew into womanhood. In the eighteenth year of her age she married Luther Bowen, a gentleman from Litchfield, Conn., whose intelligence, integrity and zeal in every good work made him a fit companion for the noble maiden. Mr. Bowen was for thirty years a merchant and engaged in various avocations which would have absorbed the time and strength of a man less philanthropic and religious; but in the whirl of busy life he found time to assist in laying well the foundations of the society in which his family moved. Nor were his efforts bounded by his own town; with the ever ready help of his wife, assistance was often rendered to poor, but promising young men and women to gain an education. The poor, friendless and suffering never called in vain upon his family for help. Six orphans at one time shared the fireside with the eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Bowen. Rare was the year when needy ones were not sheltered



John Rodman

beneath the roof-tree. The ability to do good was, by the blessing of God, enlarged and continued down to the death of the honored husband. In all the sad changes and bereavements of her life, Mrs. Bowen manifested a fortitude founded upon a holy confidence in God. The purity and simplicity of her life was not changed by circumstances, only, as she drew nearer her final home, she seemed purified from earthly dross. In May, 1871, Mrs. Bowen came to Litchfield in company with her son, M. D. Bowen, to make this town her home. Her extreme age did not lessen her interest in passing events. Her memory down to the last days of her life was unimpaired. For seventy-five years Mrs. Bowen was a member of the church, where she was characterized by her energy and liberal zeal. She died in Litchfield, January 19, 1876, in the ninety-third year of her age. Her long pilgrimage is ended; her crown is won.

MICHAEL MURPHY. One of the large land owners and prosperous farmers of Kingston township, is the above gentleman, who lives upon section 28, where his house is surrounded by his fine farm of 640 acres. Mr. Murphy is a native of County Kerry, Ireland, born January 6, 1835, and was reared among the beautiful scenery of that part of the lovely island, until about nineteen years of age, when he came to America, landing at Quebec, Canada. From there he made his way to Rutland, Vt., where he spent eight years, in the stone and marble works, and from there came to Meeker county in May, 1862, in company with Daniel Byrnes, and has been a resident ever since.

Our subject was married, January 7, 1860, to Miss Catherine Clifford, who became the mother of eleven children, as follows—William, Timothy, Morris, Julia, John, Ellen, Norah, Michael (died August 30, 1871), Joseph, Charles, and Dennis. William is the only one married, the rest are living at home.

In politics Mr. Murphy is a democrat, and having the cause of education at heart, has served for nine years as clerk of school district No. 1. He is giving a large share of his attention to stock and also to grain raising.

OLA JOHNSON, a respected farmer of Darwin township, residing on section 19, is a native of Sweden, born September 10, 1827, and is a son of John and Cecelia Johnson. He was reared among the wild native scenery of the land of his birth, and there grew to manhood. In 1849 he married Hannah Ingerman, daughter of Andrew and Ellen Ingerman, and in 1858, taking his wife and five children he bade adieu to the fatherland and sailed for America. He landed at New York July 1, 1858, but did not remain there, coming direct to Meeker county, Minn., arriving in Litchfield township in the month of August. He at once took up a claim of 160 acres of land in section 14, on the site of the present city of Litchfield. Here he built a house and commenced to develop his farm. Soon came the Indian troubles of 1862. He was warned, on the night of August 17th, that the redskins were out engaged in butchering the peaceful and defenseless settlers, and the next day, after helping bury the murdered people in Acton, and assisting in the inquest, he took his family to St. Paul, he and his eldest son then returning to their home. Still fearing the redskins, the settlers were compelled to throw up a fortification around Mr. Johnson's house. Some ten families were here at the time, all of the men working on the fortification. This

was built of logs and rails and banked up inside with dirt and surrounded by a deep ditch. When the trouble was about over, Mr. Johnson, after losing everything he had went to St. Paul, where his family made their home for some eighteen months. After peace had once more settled upon the border, he brought his family back and has made this county his home ever since, except one year spent in the "Golden State." Mr. Johnson and his estimable wife are the parents of thirteen children, all of whom are living but one. They are—John, who married Anna Peterson, and is living in Litchfield; Ellen, the wife of Hon. Andrew Nelson, of Litchfield; Andrew married Miss Josie Viren, and lives near his father; Sarah, Mrs. John Birch, living in Litchfield; Mary, who married Henry Wilson, is a resident of Portland, Ore.; Elizabeth, who is living at home with her parents; Emily, the wife of B. Peter Nelson, of Litchfield; Edward S., who owns the adjoining farm to his father's but lives at home; Abram B., living in Portland, Ore.; Josephine, Nathan and Willie S., at home with their parents, and Annie, who died in 1869.

In 1869 Mr. Johnson sold his farm, and with his family removed to California, but one year later returned to Meeker county and purchased his present place, which contains 440 acres.

MARK CATES. Foremost among the band of rugged pioneers that dared to penetrate through the "Big Woods" and to plant beyond their shade the banner of civilization, was the gentleman whose name heads this article. He came to Meeker county in 1856, and upon the filing of his claim in April of that year, went back to Maine, where he was married, and returned and settled upon his land that same year. This property, which he still possesses, and where he now lives is located upon section 20, Kingston township.

Mr. Cates is a native of Washington county, Me., born December 22, 1827, and is the son of Mark and Mary (Parmer) Cates. He was reared among his native hills and there secured the education which is the lot of every New England boy, and was employed at agricultural pursuits in that locality until 1855. In the fall of that year, leaving the old settlements, he pushed out into the great West, then for the most part an unknown land, and reached Minnesota in the spring of 1856, as related above.

On his return to Maine for his bride he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Cates, a native of the "Pine Tree State," and the daughter of Asa and Maria (Parmer) Cates, the father a ship carpenter by trade. The lady comes of a race of hardy mariners that so abound in the ports of that iron-bound coast, two of her brothers being captains in the merchant marine to-day, while a third brother died while upon a voyage. By their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cates have been the parents of ten children—Willie H., Charles P., Hilman L., Mary A., now Mrs. Warren Saulsbury; A. V., Lizzie, deceased September 6, 1877; Frank, who died September 5, 1877; Frederick; Jennie; and Maud, who died March 30, 1886.

In his politics Mr. Cates affiliates with the republican party, believing that in its principles lies the surest guarantees for our national prosperity.

JONAS RUDBERG, one of the former prominent citizens of the village of Dassel, but now deceased, was a native of the far-away kingdom of Sweden, who came to Meeker county in 1869, and located in Dassel on a farm, with his brother John, now one

of the influential citizens of the county. In 1872 Jonas entered the village and went into trade, and remained at the head of the drug business of Dassel until February, 1885, when, starting to visit his native land, died at Philadelphia, on his way to Sweden. His family are still residents of the village.

JOHN RODANGE, one of the enterprising and progressive business men of Litchfield, is a native of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, born among its vine clad hills, and near the classic waters of the beautiful river Rhine, February 25, 1839. He remained beneath the roof of his parents, John and Mary (Leonard) Rodange, spending his time in acquiring an education in the schools and under private tutors until he had attained his sixteenth year, at which time he entered a linen factory, where he passed some three years. The succeeding twelve months were spent as book-keeper in the office of the same establishment, after which he entered the employ of a large government and railroad contractor as clerk, with whom he remained three years. Mr. Rodange, after serving nearly three years more as book-keeper and traveling salesman for a woolen mill, determined to seek in the New World the field for his efforts toward a competency, and accordingly, in 1864, crossed the ocean, landing in New York, from whence he proceeded direct to Chicago. From there he went into the Wisconsin pineries, spending some time at various occupations until 1866, when he took charge of a general merchandise store as head clerk, where he remained for a time, and then removed to Aurora, Ill. After a year passed in that city, he went to Cascade, Dubuque county, Iowa, where he operated a brewery for a year or two, and then took up farming. One year's experience of that mode of life having convinced him that it did not suit him, he sold out and removed back to Aurora, where he went into a wholesale liquor store. There he remained for five years, when his wife's health failing, he came to Litchfield, Minn., arriving there in the fall of 1876. He commenced in the saloon business, and remained in that line until 1882, when he sold out and established the Litchfield Bottling Works, where he is engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of carbonate beverages. Mr. Rodange was also engaged in the wholesale disposal of Milwaukee beer until 1887, which he carried on in connection with his other business.

Mr. Rodange was very active in the promotion of the woolen mill company and the erection of the factory, and was one of the first directors and first treasurer and secretary of the association. In 1888 he was made general manager, and holds that office and that of secretary at the present writing. He is largely interested in real estate in Litchfield and its environs, owning one of the finest residences in the city, besides other property and 200 acres of fine farm land.

Our subject was united in marriage May 9, 1867, with Miss Margaret Nickels, a native of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and daughter of Peter and Susana (Michaelis) Nickels, of Aurora, Ill. By this marriage there have been born a family of seven children—Peter, who is a clerk in Stevens & Co.'s Bank; Susie, John, Eddie, Henry, Mary and Louisa.

Mr. Rodange has been prominently identi- with the growth and development of Litchfield's business interests, and stands high in the estimation of all. He is a shrewd and careful business man, of the strictest integrity, and is a true representative of the best business element in this part of the State. A good portrait of Mr. Rodange will be found in another department of this ALBUM.

CHARLES MAGNUS GUMAELIUS, a prominent farmer of Litchfield township, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, July 14, 1820. His father, Carl M. Gumaelius, was for many years a captain in the Swedish army, and died in 1832. Charles spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and was educated at Strangnes High School, continuing his studies for several years afterward, and laying up a goodly store of useful knowledge. In 1855 he was married to Anna Forsberg, daughter of Charles Forsberg, who was for many years an officer of court in the royal palace at Stockholm. Mr. and Mrs. Gumaelius are the parents of three children, all of whom have grown to manhood and live on the home farm, near Litchfield—Charles Magnus, born July 23, 1856; Axle, born February 4, 1859; and Henning, born July 25, 1862. The family came to America in 1873, and settled in Meeker county, and have continued to reside here ever since, engaged in farming and stock raising.

E. L. GRINDALL, deceased, formerly one of the leading agriculturists of Cosmos township, had his home on section 26. He came to this county in 1870, and filed a homestead claim upon this piece of land, containing 160 acres, upon which he did some breaking, erected a house, moved his family into it and made it his home until his death. He was born in Penobscot, Me., in 1816, and there received his education and there grew to manhood. He followed farming and lumbering for many years in the State of his nativity and until coming West. When he was about twenty-two years of age he was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Orcutt, also a native of the State of Maine, who still survives him, making her home with her son Hiram. Mr. Grindall departed this life October 17, 1887, leaving, to mourn their loss, his bereaved widow and five children. Mr. Grindall was always connected with every movement looking to the benefit of the community, and was one of the truly good and Christian men that are so beneficial, both in example and precept. He was respected by all who knew him.

HIRAM GRINDALL, the youngest son of E. L. and Caroline (Orcutt) Grindall, is living upon the homestead where his father settled in 1870. He was born in Penobscot, Me., in 1863, and since his birth has always been with his parents. Since attaining his majority he has taken charge of the farm, and by diligence, industry and business ability, has brought a portion of it to a high state of cultivation. The balance, which is woodland and pasture, has its uses, and the improvements are excellent.

HAROLD KITTELSON, of Acton township, is one of the pioneers of Meeker county. He was born in Norway, on the 8th of February, 1840, and came to the United States in 1846, with his parents, Kittel and Carrie Haroldson. They settled upon a farm in Rock county, Wis., where they remained until 1857, when they removed to Meeker county, Minn. Harold remained with his parents until 1864, when he moved onto a farm of 149 acres on section 24, Acton township, which he purchased of his father for $300. He has since bought additional land, until he now has 319 acres in all, a good share of which is under cultivation. In 1874 he erected a story-and-a-half residence, 24x32 feet in size, and in 1886 built an addition 18x20 feet in dimensions. In 1884 he built a large barn, with a basement, and besides these, has other substantial farm buildings. On the 25th of July, 1863, he was married to Miss Martha Paulson. She is a daughter of Mathias and Mary Paulson, and was born in

Norway July 18, 1835. Her father, Mathias Paulson, with his family, five in number, were included in the first party of emigrants that ever started for America from Sælboe, South Throndhjems, Arnt, Norway, May 18, 1857, and landed in Quebec, Canada. The family traveled partly by railroad and the balance of the way with team, to Berry, Compton county, Canada East, where they settled June 22, 1857. In the spring of 1860 Martha came with her brother Paul to St. Paul, Minn., and in the fall of 1861 she came to Meeker county, where her parents had settled in the fall of 1860.

Mr. and Mrs. Kittelson's marriage has been blessed with the following children—Carrie, born April 3, 1864; Carl, born August 26, 1866; Mathias, born December 1, 1869; John, born May 31, 1873, died in September, 1874; Hannah M., born February 1, 1877; and Nellie Christina, born March 12, 1879, died September 12, 1879. Mr. Kittelson was living with his parents when the Indian outbreak of 1862 began, and he was one of the first settlers to see Jones after that unfortunate pioneer was murdered. He was also present when Jones and the other victims were buried, and with his team hauled from Litchfield the first base of the monument which now marks their last resting-place. Mrs. Kittelson was also here during that eventful period, and was at work in the family of A. C. Smith at the time the attack was made on Forest City. Smith came in that night while she was clearing off the supper dishes, and stated that he believed an attack would be made that night, directing her to go at once to the stockade. She desired, however, to stay until she had finished her work, but Smith explained that she could finish the work in the morning if she was alive. She therefore threw a quilt over her head for a shawl, and went to the stockade, and, not realizing the approaching danger, went peacefully to sleep. The same night the attack was made, and for a time all thought that the Day of Judgment had come. In the morning she found that Smith's advice had saved her life, as the Indians had, in the meantime, been to the vacated house and stolen all they could carry off, and set it on fire, but the blaze had died out before much damage was done. A full account of the Indian troubles is given elsewhere in this volume, so it is unnecessary to go further in detail in this connection.

HAMLET STEVENS, the senior partner in the banking firm of Stevens & Co., is one of the oldest settlers in Meeker county, and has watched its growth from a state of wilderness to its present prosperous condition. He was born in West Hawkesbury, Canada, August 16, 1830, and is the son of Samuel and Annie (Whitcomb) Stevens, both of whom were natives of Vermont. In his early manhood the elder Mr. Stevens went to Canada, where he was engaged for many years following his trade, which was milling, and was there married, and there made his home until he passed to the silent chambers of the dead.

The subject of this memoir was reared and educated in the county of his nativity, and as he reached maturer years, learned the carpentering trade, and worked at that and millwrighting until coming here. At the age of twenty-six, in October, 1856, he left his Canadian home, and following the tide of emigration which was flowing westward, and as the bulk of the people were coming to Minnesota, he, too, came to the "North Star State." He remained that winter at Hastings, where he was employed at his trade, working on the hotel building, but in the spring of 1857 came to Meeker county, where he has ever since made his home, and has been identified with its history. In the summer of 1863 he was appointed to fill the

office of register of deeds, left vacant by the death of Thomas Skinner, and was elected to the same office at the expiration of the term. In the autumn of 1871 he was a candidate for the position of county treasurer, elected and served therein until the spring of 1873. Having been chosen county auditor by the people, in the spring of 1875, he entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office and remained there until the spring of 1879. The fact that a democrat of his pronounced type held any office in a republican county, is a fair criterion of the estimation in which he has always been held by the greater part of the community. In June, 1888, he was in attendance upon the Democratic National Convention, at St. Louis, as one of the alternates from this district.

Mr. Stevens, during the tragic days of the Indian troubles of 1862, joined the Meeker County Guards, and was, at once, elected second lieutenant of the company, and served with them, as detailed elsewhere, until it was disbanded. It has been justly said by the older residents that to him is due the credit, in a large measure, of finishing the stockade the day it was done, and which was so necessary before the dawn of the next morning. On the dispersion of Captain Whitcomb's company Mr. Stevens enlisted in the United States' service and went to Fort Snelling, but was rejected on examination, as unfit for the purposes of war, and then returned to Forest City, and there resided until the removal of the county seat to Litchfield, when he came hither himself. After the expiration of his term as treasurer Mr. Stevens made a trip through New Mexico and Colorado, and some time after his return to Litchfield started the banking business, in company with H. S. Branham, which still is continued by them. Mr. Stevens is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being the scribe or secretary of all three branches, and is one of the vestrymen of the Episcopal church.

NATHAN C. CASWELL, one of the earliest pioneers of the county, is still a resident of Manannah township, where he settled in 1856, on section 31. He is a native of Brompton, Sherbrooke county, Canada, born August 28, 1835, and is the son of Carlos and Anna (Wakefield) Caswell, the former a native of Guildhall, Vt., born March 11, 1798, and was the son of Nathan Caswell, one of the Revolutionary heroes from the "Green Mountain State." Carlos Caswell went to Canada when a child, and made it his home until 1855. He wedded Miss Anna Wakefield, a native of Vermont, born April 8, 1801. He came to Meeker county in 1856, and here made his home until August 31, 1871, when he passed to his reward.

Nathan C. Caswell, whose younger days were passed among the scenes of his birth, came to the State in 1855, locating at Monticello. November 15th of that year he, with others, started and made a trip through this county, as detailed in another chapter. In the summer of 1856 he, with others, came here and permanently located, and from that date have been prominently identified with the town and county's interests. He started for Pike's Peak, at the time of the excitement, with others, but in Nebraska, learning the state of affairs, he returned part of the way, stopping at Nebraska City, Neb., where he was engaged in teaming for an army contractor. He returned, after a while, to his home, and has since lived here. He is one of the prominent citizens of the county, has worthily filled several important offices, and is at present one of the board of county commissioners. At one time in his life, in 1859, he filled the position of fireman on a lower Mississippi river steamboat to the satisfaction of his employers, and has ever since given the strongest proofs of his loyalty to the interests committed to his charge.

July 27, 1861, Nathan C. Caswell was united

in marriage with Miss Mary A. Welch, a native of New Brunswick, and daughter of John Welch, of Stearns county, now deceased. By this marriage there have been born two children—Seth C., born at Monticello, Wright county, November 19, 1863, who married Lillian M., daughter of Nathan W. Caswell, born at Brompton, Canada, September 1, 1866. Their marriage took place November 27, 1884, and they have one child—Gertrude Emma, born October 1, 1886. The other child of N. C. Caswell was Mark J., who was born February 26, 1872, and died February 20, 1881.

Nathan C. Caswell, our subject, is one of the most prominent citizens in the northern portion of the county. He has always taken an active and leading part in all public and educational affairs, and no citizen has been more closely identified with the official history of the county and township in which he lives than the subject of this article.

JOHN MATTSON, the gentleman owning and operating the flouring mill at Kingston, came to that part of the county, October 4, 1882, and purchased of J. H. Thompson, of Minneapolis, the mill built by Whitney & Hutchins. It was then equipped with three runs of buhrs, but he has added two sets of rolls and centrifugals combined, and other improved machinery, making it as good as any mill in the county.

Mr. Mattson is a native of Sweden, born near the city of Gottenborg, October 4, 1832, and is the son of M. Mattson and Helena Mattson, both of whom died in their native land, the father in 1834, and the mother in 1862. He was reared and educated in that land and there grew to manhood. At the age of twenty-two, in 1854, he started for America, and after a voyage of fifty days on the Atlantic, landed in Boston on the 4th of October. A short time later he came west to Chicago, and while crossing the lake suffered the horrors of shipwreck, and, the vessel drifting into the harbor of Racine, Wis., our subject landed and sought employment, and forty miles from that point he was employed in chopping wood for three months. In April, 1855, he went to Chicago, and the following May went to Rockford, Ill., where he remained until the spring of 1856, and then came to Red Wing, Minn. During that summer he was employed at rafting on the Mississippi river, but later in the same season was taken sick and quit work. Upon his recovery he took a homestead in Goodhue county, near Red Wing, which he sold in the summer of 1857, and in the fall went to Cannon Falls, Goodhue county, and began learning the miller's trade with R. C. Knox & Co. He remained with them until February, 1865, when he enlisted in Company B, First Minnesota Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Returning then to Minnesota, he again resumed his milling business, and was employed at the following points: W. K. Rodgers & Co., Cannon Falls, Minn.; in 1868 for Archibald, Wilcox & Co., Oxford, Minn.; from 1869 to 1873 for R. Gregg & Co., Cannon Falls, Minn.; during 1873 and 1874 he was engaged in the general mercantile trade; in 1875 again engaged in milling for Nelson, Swanson & Co., Bell Creek, Minn.; in 1877 for C. N. Wilcox, of Oxford Mills, Minn.; in 1878 for W. S. Turner, at Star Prairie, Wis.; in 1879 for Mr. Munch, near Taylor's Falls, Minn.; in 1880 for C. N. Wilcox, Oxford Mills, Minn.; and in 1881 and 1882 for Thompson, Smith & Co., at Cannon Falls, Goodhue county. In the latter year—1882—he came to Meeker county, as stated.

Mr. Mattson was married June 29, 1861, to Miss Sophia Johnson, a native of Sweden, born March 29, 1841, and daughter of

Charles and Hannah Johnson. She had come to America with her parents in 1853, landing at Boston, and after two years' residence in Indiana, and two years in Iowa, came to Cannon Falls, this State, where the parents died, the mother in 1867, the father in 1884. Mr. Mattson is the father of eight children — Ella, now Mrs. M. T. Gunderson; Amanda C., Agnes M., and Ida E., and four deceased. Mr. Mattson is a member of the Lutheran Church. He votes with the republican party.

PETER J. MITCHELL, the subject of this sketch, has a valuable farm, with fine building improvements, located on section 9, Harvey township.

He is a native of Blair county, Pa., born September 14, 1859, and is a son of Stephen and Ann Mitchell. Stephen P. Mitchell was born in Ireland in about 1830, and came to the United States in 1848, settling in Blair county, Pa. In 1852 he was married to Miss Anna Morgan, and they were the parents of nine children, as follows—John, Anna, Peter, Mary, Katie, Patrick, Rody, Delia B. and Ella. The father followed railroading and mining in Pennsylvania, until 1875, when he came with his family to Meeker county, Minn., and purchased 120 acres of land in Harvey township, and engaged in farming, remaining there until the time of his death, August 18, 1877. His widow, who was a native of County Galway, Ireland, is still living on the old homestead.

Peter J. Mitchell, the subject of this sketch, learned the carpenter's trade while still a boy, and followed that to some extent, but the most of his life has been spent in farming. Since his father's death he has taken charge of the homestead, and also has 200 acres in the township. He is a successful farmer, and also devotes considerable attention to stock-raising. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party, and is one of the leading members of that organization in the township. He has taken an active interest in public matters, and has held the office of township clerk since 1881, discharging the duties of the office in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to all concerned. Through his connection with township matters and official affairs he has justly earned the reputation which he has of being one of the most careful and thorough business men in the township.

ISRAEL MILLER, proprietor of the Litchfield feed mill, is one of the brave veterans of our late civil war, "whose faith and truth on war's red touchstone rang true metal." He is a native of Fort Wayne, Ind., and first saw the light of day beneath the roof of his parents, John F. and Julia A. (Coffman) Miller, on the 10th day of July, 1839. In 1834, when John F. Miller settled at Fort Wayne, it was but an insignificant village, containing about a hundred people. He became a land owner in that vicinity, and prospered as the country developed, and made it his home until his death, which occurred in 1860.

The subject of this memoir remained at home with his parents, peacefully following the pursuit of agriculture until the tocsin of war with wild clamor filled the land, and the government called for the men of our country to sustain it. Israel enlisted in 1863 as a wagon master, thinking that the duties called forth in that position were best suited to his capacities, and received the charge of a train of some twenty-five wagons. He remained in this branch of the service some eight or ten months, and on the 15th of February, 1865, enlisted in Company G., One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana Infantry,

and served with that gallant regiment until his discharge at Charleston, W. Va., August 30, 1865. During this time the body of men to which he was attached, were a portion of the army under Gen. W. S. Hancock, whose post of duty was in the Shenandoah and Kanawha valleys.

On receiving his discharge, Mr. Miller engaged in railroad work, which he followed for several years. In 1876 he became the general manager of a stave and head mill at Fort Wayne, but a year later he entered into business in the milling and chair factory line, with A. C. and D. S. Beaver, but a short time thereafter sold out and removed to Grundy county, Tenn., where he engaged in the same species of business. Five years later, on his way to the Red River country, he stopped at Litchfield, and was so struck with its appearance that he has never gone any further north. The next summer he placed a steamboat upon the pellucid waters of Lake Ripley, for excursion purposes, which was quite a success. He, the same fall, erected the feed mill he is now operating, and is still the owner of some 700 acres of timber and coal lands in Tennessee, and an undivided half-interest in 600 more.

The marriage that united the destinies of Israel Miller and Miss Harriet M. Beck was solemnized upon the 4th day of March, 1860. The lady was a native of Allen county, Ind., and the daughter of Richard and Sarah Beck. On the 16th of May, 1866, Mrs. Miller passed to "that land Elysian, whose portals we call death," having been the mother of three children, of whom the following is the record — Frank M., the eldest, is a resident of Ontario, Cal.; Laura B. married M. Milburn, and is a resident of Indian Territory; and William H., still lives at home with his surviving parent. Mr. Miller, July 24, 1868, again entered into the married state, being united with Miss Susie C. Totten, who is the mother of three children, two of whom are still living — Susie and Jennie. The name of the one deceased was Julian, who died October 23, 1879. Again death entered the home of Mr. Miller and snatched from husband and mourning children the wife and mother, her death taking place November 22, 1876. After two years passed in single blessedness, May 1, 1878, Mr. Miller again essayed the matrimonial yoke, this time wedding Miss Florence M. Palm, who became the mother of three children — Mary E., Arthur G. and John. The latter died in infancy, June 1, 1880.

PETER P. ORNBERG, is one of the leading farmers of Swede Grove township. He is a native of Sweden, born on the 17th of September, 1853, and is a son of Ole P. and Hannah Ornberg. He came to the United States in 1870, and came direct to Swede Grove township, Meeker county, Minn. He worked for different farmers in this neighborhood until some time in 1877, when he purchased 105 acres of land on section 29, Swede Grove township, and began farming on his own account. He has since bought eighty acres on sections 19 and 20, making 185 acres, which he owns at the present time, his buildings being located on section 29, on the north bank of Peterson Lake. When Mr. Ornberg came to this country he was not worth a dollar in this world's goods, but by thrift and industry he has accumulated a comfortable property. He has good and comfortable buildings, a full supply of the necessary farm machinery, a number of horses and quite a herd of cattle and hogs.

Mr. Ornberg was married on the 26th of May, 1874, to Miss Anna Peterson, a daughter of Hans and Betsy Peterson. They have been blessed with four children, as follows — Claus, born June 9, 1875; Ella, born September 27, 1877; Andrew, born December 23, 1879; and Ury, born July 2, 1886. Mr.

Ornberg takes an active interest in all matters of a public nature, and has held several local offices. He was school director of his district for six years.

NELS LARSON, a prominent farmer, residing on section 8, in Litchfield township, is one of the pioneers of the county, and a survivor of the Indian massacre of 1862. He was born in Sweden December 19, 1839, and is a son of John and Cela Peterson Larson. He left Sweden in 1857, when seventeen years of age, with his parents and three brothers, Andrew, Peter E. and Louis, coming by way of Hamburg to the United States, and being eight weeks *en route*. They came direct to Minnesota by way of Chicago and Prairie du Chien, and, after some little time spent in prospecting, they finally settled in Meeker county, locating first on section 9, of what is now Litchfield township, but subsequently took up a homestead on section 8. Nels entered a homestead of eighty acres adjoining his father's land, and shortly afterward purchased 120 acres of the government. He was married in 1859 to Anna Ingeman, and their union has been blessed with seven children, two of whom—Isaac and Lina—are dead. Of the other children, the eldest, Albert A., married Anna Kjellberg, and lives near Litchfield; while Emanuel, Emma Maria, Edward and Isaac John are still with their parents on the homestead.

Mr. Larson's early life being one of industry and frugality, he soon began accumulating property, and had just got a good foothold, or start in life, when the Indian outbreak came, and the fruits of nearly all his toil were swept away. When first warned of the terrible ravages that had been commenced, he took his family to his fathers' house for safety, and the next day moved them on, as others did, to Forest City. After personally looking the ground over, he concluded the danger was over, and moved his family into a house outside the fortifications. A day or two afterward the family were terrified by a fresh attack of the Indians, and they rushed into the fort for refuge, under heavy firing. The Indians took a span of colts and a yoke of oxen which he had not time to secure. Mr. Larson borrowed a horse the next day, and went over to his farm, where he found his house a smoldering mass of ruins. He concluded to make the best of the situation, and proceeded to look after his cattle, which were in the timber and had not been molested by the redskins. While thus engaged, he discovered four Indians coming upon him, and, mounting his horse, he fled, taking a course across a marsh on his farm. He succeeded in crossing it without trouble, but the savages mired their horses in it, thus enabling him to make good his escape. After taking his wife and children—one of whom, Emma M., was only two weeks old—to St. Paul, for safekeeping for the winter, he bought a team and a third interest in a thrashing-machine on credit, and once more began life's labor anew. During the year 1863 he worked on his farm as best he could, his family being sheltered in the fortress at Forest City and Litchfield. The Indians in the meantime kept infesting the country as bands of marauders, running off stock and committing other depredations, and Mr. Larson slept in the stable where his horses were, during the entire summer. That winter he stayed on his father's place, and in the spring of 1864 built and moved into a cabin, where several of his neighbors' families, who had learned to look to him for protection, came and shared the shelter of his roof. Mr. Larson's industry and enterprise have enabled him to overcome those reverses of fortune, and he now has a splendid farm

of 665 acres, including considerable timber. He has held the office of township supervisor a number of years, and is justly regarded as one of the "solid" men of the county.

MONS A. BROWN came to Meeker county, Minn., in the first part of September, 1869, and settled where Litchfield is now located. At that time there was no depot nor passenger trains, only a construction train now and then, upon which all freight and passengers had to be transported. At that time there was Old Sol's so-called hotel, Brown's blacksmith shop, Truls Nelson had just commenced a small dwelling, and H. B. Johnson had some lumber on the place, while Messrs. Heard & Ward had also commenced a one-story building. In the latter part of September he received 1,200 feet of lumber from Minneapolis, and built a board shed, or shanty, in the rear of lot 14, corner of Second street and the alley. The board shanty was 12x16, with shingle roof. About the 8th of October he opened up a tin-shop and stock of hardware—the first hardware store and tin-shop Litchfield had—in a small way as it was. In November of that year he had an addition built to this shed, of 16x16, one and a half stories, with windows, sealed inside with flooring, where he moved his work-bench and hardware, and used the shed for stoves and warehouse. In 1870 he erected the frame building on lot 13, on Sibley avenue, which he occupied until 1882, and which still stands on the old site, and is now occupied by P. W. Johnson as a hardware store. In October of that year he moved his family to Litchfield, and moved in over the hardware store. The family consisted of his three children and Mrs. A. Brown, his mother, and Miss Susan Johnson, as the governess. In 1882, after selling out his hardware business to Mr. Johnson, he engaged in the brick business for four years, on part of section 6, town of Darwin, and then abandoned the business. In 1884 he opened up a retail business in Grove City, of a general line, such as dry goods, groceries, clothing, hats, caps and notions. Mr. Brown has only held local offices; has been twice town treasurer. He served as first town clerk, when Litchfield was part of the incorporated town of Ness, and after being changed to town of Litchfield. He also served one year as president of the village council, and two years later as trustee on the village council.

M. A. Brown was born in Norway. His father emigrated to this country in 1850, where he landed in Chicago, Ill. Mr. Brown lived in Chicago for about fourteen years, where he was married, and where his children were born. In 1865 he moved to Water Valley, Miss., where he came from when he settled in Litchfield, Minn. Mr. Brown has been always on the side of enterprise, and has fully identified himself with all the material progress of the village and the county. He has erected several good buildings in the village, which are a credit to himself and an ornament to the place.

JOHN QUINLAN, who is engaged in general farming on section 11, Darwin township, is a native of Fond du Lac county, Wis., born November 12, 1859, and is the son of Jeremiah and Sarah Quinlan, both of whom were natives of the Emerald Isle, and are now residents of the same township. John Quinlan remained in the Badger State until he was some twenty years of age, but in 1879 he left that portion of our country and came to Meeker county, and, taking up his residence where he now lives, has made this his home ever since.

March 28, 1882, he was united in marriage

with Margaret Doyle, who died April 14, 1888, leaving the following children to mourn their loss—Jeremiah R., born April 21, 1883; Margaret C., born September 4, 1885; and John M., born March 21, 1888.

Mr. Quinlan has followed farming most of his life, and understands that business thoroughly. In his religion he is a devout Roman Catholic, and cheerfully fulfills his duties. In politics he is entirely independent, not being bound by party lines.

OLAF PETERSON is one of the industrious foreign immigrants who have brought the thrift and economy so necessary in their native land to the fertile soil of the new world and are accumulating a comfortable competence. He is the son of John and Mary (Olson) Peterson, born in Sweden, January 24, 1860. When he was seven years of age he was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Carver county. The family afterward came to this county and settled in Collinwood township. He remained an inmate of the parental home until 1886, when he moved to his farm on section 36, where he has eighty acres of fine land, forty of which is under cultivation. He learned the carpenter's trade in his early manhood and has followed that business a part of the time ever since, and also works at masonry and plastering. He has a neat and tasty residence and comfortable outbuildings. Mr. Peterson was united in marriage, August 4, 1883, with Miss Betsy Larson, and by this union there has been born two children—Mary, born June 25, 1884; and John Imer, born March 9, 1886. Although a young man, he is rapidly coming the front and bids fair to achieve success. He is of an ingenious turn of mind and has made some excellent specimens of cabinet work which are very creditable.

ALFRED RODGERS, one of the "brave boys in blue" during the late civil war, who is engaged in farming in Forest Prairie township, on section 18, where he owns some eighty acres of land, is a native of Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., born March 18, 1830. He is the son of Stephen and Sarah (Williams) Rodgers.

The father of our subject was a man of mark in the community in which he lived. He was the father of seven children by his first wife, of whom Alfred was one, the others being—Evaline, Hiram, Wesley, Clark, Harriet, and Manfred. The latter died, while in the army; and Clark's decease occurred in Goodhue county, this State. The mother of our subject died in the Empire State, and after her death Stephen Rodgers married Mrs. Spencer, by whom he had four children—Sarah, Martin, Eliza, and Orilla. In 1856, or 1857, Stephen removed to Wisconsin with his family, where he resided until his death, which occurred about 1877.

The subject of this personal history learned the carpenter's trade in youth, and followed it for some ten years in his native State, and, since coming here, has worked at it more or less. He was married July 4, 1853, to Miss Marietta Spicer, a native of New York, who died in 1858. She was the mother of one child—Dalton, who died in childhood. Mr. Rodgers' second marriage was with Miss Euphemia Scribner, who became the mother of three children—Manfred, Eliza and Eva.

In April, 1861, Mr. Rodgers enlisted in Company G, Thirty-fifth New York Infantry, and participated in many of the most bloody battles fought by the Armies of the Potomac and Shenandoah, among which may be mentioned those of the first and second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and White Sulphur Springs. He was finally mustered out and discharged, and returned to New York. He came to Meeker county

in 1869, and took up a homestead on section 8, in Forest Prairie, but later moved to his present locality. He is independent in political matters, and a representative man of the section of the county in which he lives.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE WAKEFIELD, dealer in dry goods and general furnishing goods, is one of Litchfield's most prominent merchants. He is a native of Providence, R. I., and was born in 1854. His parents, William and Harriet S. (Belcher) Wakefield, were both born and raised in the same State, and his grandfather, Joseph Belcher, belonged to the famous "Horse Marine Guards" in early times in New England. He was later a hardware merchant, which business is still carried on by his sons, and was the first person to introduce throughout the United States horse shoe nails made by machinery, contracting for and handling the entire production. Joseph Lawrence's father, William Wakefield, was connected with the banking business in Providence, but in 1856, with his family he went to St. Paul, Minn., for the purpose of settling up the estate of a deceased brother, and, becoming settled there, he has since made that his home.

J. L. Wakefield remained with his parents until nineteen years of age, when he went to Red Wing and attended school, and afterward entered Ripon College, at Ripon, Wis. In the fall of 1877 he went to Chicago and was employed as salesman in the dry goods establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co., until the spring of 1880. He was then employed by Auerbauch, Finch, Culbertson & Co., at St. Paul, until November, 1883, when he came to Litchfield and opened the store which he still conducts. He carries an extensive and a complete stock of everything pertaining to his line and does a large business. He has taken an active interest in all public matters and is the present city recorder. Mr. Wakefield was married in October, 1882, to Miss Carrie A. McConnell, of LeRoy, Minn. They have one child — Henry Lawrence.

BENGT HANSON, one of the most prominent old settlers in Meeker county, is a resident of Litchfield township, his extensive farm adjoining the village plat. Mr. Hanson was born in Sweden on the 6th of August, 1825. He was married in October, 1853, to Miss Elna Larson, a daughter of John and Lissa Larson. Her parents both died in Meeker county, the father in September, 1867, and the mother in February, 1887. Mr. Hanson's parents both died in Sweden.

On the 6th of May, 1857, Bengt Hanson and family left their native land for America, but were detained at Hamburg, Germany, for twenty days. They finally arrived in New York on the 3d of July, and proceeded to Dunkirk, then to Toledo and on to Chicago. There was no depot as yet at the latter place, and his goods were dumped on the ground, while the family were obliged to walk two or three miles through the mud to the other railroad. They took the line to Prairie du Chien, and, as there were no passenger cars, they rode to the latter point in box cars, and from there they took a boat up the river to Carver, Minn. At that place Bengt Hanson bought a span of horses and wagon, and leaving his family behind, he made a prospecting tour through several adjoining counties, but did not find a place to suit him. He then brought his family to Meeker county, and purchased 130 acres of land. He has since continually added to his place, until he now owns 500 acres of valuable land. He is recognized as one of the most solid and substantial

farmers in the county, and his integrity and straightforward dealing, have won him a reputation which have made his word as good as a bond.

Mr. Hanson, with the other pioneers, suffered a considerable loss and backset on account of the Indian outbreak. The redskins stole several horses and other loose stock and destroyed most of his grain.

He has always taken a commendable interest in public matters and has been prominently identified with the official history of the township in which he lives, having held the office of supervisor for over twenty years.

Mrs. Hanson died on the 5th of April, 1877, aged forty-one years. She was a true and sincere Christian lady, and was held in high esteem. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson were blessed with the following children—Emma, born in Sweden, December 10, 1854; Carl J. G. and Nels C. G. (twins), born in Hamburg, Germany, May 14, 1857; Alfred Emanuel, born June 30, 1859, died December 15, 1862; Caroline, born September 4, 1862; Esther, born April 4, 1865; Alfred Emanuel, born November 14, 1869; Edla Victoria, born May 30, 1874. Emma married Olaf H. Peterson, and resides in Litchfield township. Nels C. G. and Carl J. G. are mentioned elsewhere at length. Caroline married Andrew Johnson, a resident of Litchfield township.

MARTIN J. PAULSON, one of the leading citizens of Meeker county, and for a number of years a resident of Grove City, is the son of Johnson and Emma (Olson) Paulson, and was born in Sweden on the 6th of November, 1851. He came to America with his parents in 1870, and on their arrival at Grove City found only two buildings in that place, the depot and a store. He was poor and a foreigner who could not speak the language, but he buckled to his life work, and now reaps the reward. He did whatever he could find at hand for a couple of years, but learning the house-painting trade with A. Lofstrom, he followed that for about seven years. In 1879 Mr. Paulson purchased the Swede Grove House, the pioneer hotel of the village, opened in 1874 by L. A. Olson, and changed the name to Grove City House, and was the landlord of it until the spring of 1888, when he removed to Lake Koronis where he now lives. He has, by his own industry and thrift, raised himself, unaided, from his penniless condition into comparative affluence. He owns the fine hotel property and a good farm in Stearns county. He has also grown in influence in the community and has held the office of member of the council since 1882; is the present village recorder; and being the candidate upon the democratic ticket for member of the legislature, in the fall of 1886, was only defeated by the union of the three other parties, and then only by a small majority.

November 12, 1884, Mr. Paulson was united in marriage with Miss Siney Peterson, daughter of Andrew and Anna (Eskelson) Peterson-Clase. Both of Mr. Paulson's parents died in this county, his mother in 1887, and his father in 1886. His wife's father resides with them, but her mother died here about the time of the Indian troubles.

MILLER C. WOOD, a respected citizen and a successful farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 20, Manmah township, was born in Logan county, Ky., on the 4th of August, 1818, and is a son of Miller and Melinda (Campbell) Wood. He left his native State with his parents in 1832

and settled in Illinois, being among the earliest settlers of that region. He remained there for many years, but in 1864 came to Nicollet county, Minn., and settled, remaining one year. At the expiration of that time he came to Meeker county, and located on a farm in Union Grove township. In 1879 he removed to Manannah township and settled on section 20, where he has since continued to reside. He has eighty acres of land, and, in connection with a light general farming business, he devotes considerable attention to raising stock.

Mr. Wood was married in 1842, to Minerva Deatherage. She bore him seven children, and died in 1853.

In the year 1855 he was again married, Miss Lucinda S. Rogers becoming his wife. Thirteen children were born to them, ten of whom are still living. In political matters Mr. Wood affiliates with the democratic party.

HIRAM S. BRANHAM, the junior member of the banking firm of Stevens & Co., is a native of Johnson county, Ind., and was born January 30, 1856. His parents, Jesse V. and Mary (Stark) Branham, were natives of Johnson county, Ind., and came to Meeker county in 1857, and located in what is now Litchfield township.

Hiram was reared upon a farm until he was about twelve years of age, since which time he has, until the formation of the present firm, been employed in some capacity in some of the county offices. He commenced in 1868, with his father, Jesse V. Branham, Jr., who was serving then as auditor, and later on was with his present partner, Hamlet Stevens, in the same office, having been appointed his deputy, and remained in that position for some eight years. The banking firm was established by them in 1881, and they are now doing a large business, real estate and farm loans being a specialty. Mr. Branham, who is recognized in the community as one of its ablest and brainiest business men, by his long and faithful service in the auditor's office, became thoroughly posted in regard to the lands of the county, and this, together with his intuitive and sure judgment in all land matters make him an extremely safe guide in all real estate transactions.

Mr. Branham and Miss Jessie A. Greenleaf, the latter the daughter of Hon. W. H. Greenleaf, were united in marriage December 27, 1882. They are the parents of one child—Charles Greenleaf Branham, born December 26, 1884.

JOHN VOGEL, one of the prosperous and intelligent farmers of Dassel township, is a native of Germany, born in 1843. He was reared amid the scenes of his youth until he was about twenty-one years of age, when, starting out to seek his fortune, he turned his steps toward the west, to the land of the free, on this side of the ocean, whither he soon after arrived. For about two years he was engaged in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, but that work not being congenial to his taste, he came to Minnesota and for a time remained in the city of St. Paul. He then went to Howard Lake, and was in the employ of the railroad until 1877, when he gave that up, and with his family settled on the farm on section 20, Dassel township, where he now lives. The first year they lived here there was no floor to their house, and they suffered considerable privation in every respect. Much of his time was taken up in working for others in order to provide for his family, so that the development of his own farm was somewhat retarded, but the native thrift and economy of his race, and

steady perseverance and undeviating diligence, in time met with a signal reward, and he has now one of the best farms in the town. It contains 120 acres, and is highly cultivated and cared for.

Mr. Vogel was married in St. Paul, October 23, 1865, to Miss Emily Zeigler, a native of Germany, who came to this country the August preceding. They are the parents of eleven children, as follows—Edwin, born December 7, 1867; Martin, born March 19, 1869; Adelia, born February 22, 1877; Louisa, born July 23, 1873; Albert, born March 3, 1875; Julia, born December 22, 1876; Emily, born November 26, 1878; Mary, born March 31, 1881; Hattie, born March 8, 1883; John, born April 1, 1885; and Mabel, born June 6, 1887.

HALVER O. NESS, an enterprising farmer of Litchfield township, is a son of Ole Halverson and Mary Ness, and was born in Rock county, Wis., February 20, 1850. When he was but six years of age his parents removed to Meeker county, and settled on section 29, of what is now Litchfield township, where his entire life has been spent in the same industrious and upright manner that characterized the lives of his worthy ancestors. In 1877 he was married to Carrie M. Karn, who was born in Alamakee county, Iowa, March 25, 1855. Her parents, Helga and Hellen Ness, came to America in 1844, and are still residents of Iowa. Two children have been born to Halver and Carrie Ness—Mary, born June 1, 1878; and Hellen, born April 5, 1879. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Grove City. When the Indian outbreak came in 1862, Halver was but twelve years old, yet the work of a man devolved upon him, and he remembers many incidents of the memorable reign of terror.

SILAS H. CASWELL, one of the pioneers of Union Grove township, is the son of Carlos and Anna Caswell, who were natives of Vermont. He was born at Brompton, Quebec, Canada, October 22, 1827, and was reared upon a farm until his nineteenth year. For a few years he was sawyer in a sawmill, commencing life on his own account when twenty-four years old. August 9, 1853, he was married to Miss Fannie R. McCrea, the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth P. McCrea, who was born March 4, 1832, at Castle Fin, Ireland, of Scottish parents. She had resided in the land of her birth until eighteen years of age, coming to Canada in 1850.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Caswell came to the United States, November 3, 1854, arriving in St. Anthony, Minn., with but $2.50 in their possession. The following February they removed to Monticello, Wright county, where he took up a claim and made his home until his removal to Union Grove township, this county, in 1857. While at St. Anthony, he was engaged in carpentering, and helped finish the first brick building erected in Minneapolis. In 1856 he came here, as detailed elsewhere, and, going back, sold out and moved his family here, as above mentioned.

He preëmpted some 160 acres of land on sections 23 and 24, in the town of Union Grove, where he lived at the time of the Indian outbreak in 1862, a history of which is given in detail elsewhere in this volume. Like all of the rest of the settlers here, that fall he and his family left, for safer quarters, and made their home on a farm in Wright county for two years. In 1864 he returned to Union Grove, where he made his home until 1876, during which time he had filled several local offices. At that date he removed to Stevens county where he lived for three years, afterward moving back to Union Grove, where he has a fine farm,

besides owning a quarter section in Brown county, Dakota, having some 380 acres in all. Mr. and Mrs. Caswell are the parents of five children — Miranda F. E., born June 26, 1854, Brompton, Quebec, Canada; Edwin H., born April 22, 1857, Monticello, Minn.; Addie J., born February 13, 1862, Union Grove, Minn.; Oscar C., born October 29, 1866; and Ernest F., born August 2, 1869, same place. The eldest, now Mrs. J. H. Murray, of Marshall county, Dak., is the mother of three children—Lura E., born April 7, 1876; Pearl C., deceased, born in 1878; and Berna D., born in January, 1887. Addie, Mrs. A. Matteson, of Castle, Mont., has two children living—Bertha G., born December, 16, 1879; and Earl L., March 31, 1884; she had three more, now deceased.

D. M. WANVIG, a resident of section 36, Acton township, is one of the most prominent citizens of Meeker county. He is a native of Norway, born June 20, 1831, and a son of Olaavis and Johanna Wanvig. His father followed the business of a general merchant in Norway until the time of his death. In 1861 D. M. Wanvig came to the New World, and settled in Quebec, Canada, where he engaged in farming and was also an interpreter for the Grand Trunk Company in their emigration business. In 1868 he settled in St. Paul, having in the meantime begun railroading, which he followed for a number of years. In the spring of 1870 he removed to Litchfield, being then engaged in railroad contracting,and in superintending the laying of tracks. In March, 1873, he purchased a farm on section 36, Acton township, and moved his family upon it. This has since been his home, with the exception of the years from 1881 to 1885, inclusive, when he was a resident of Litchfield, and where he still owns a magnificent residence. When Mr. Wanvig purchased his farm there was but fifty-two acres broke. He has added to the place until he now has 320 acres in all, 160 of which is under cultivation, and it is one of the most valuable farms in the county. Mr. Wanvig devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising, the latter particularly. Mr. Wanvig was married in Norway, in 1852, to Marie Louisa Enebo, and they were blessed with four children, as follows — Augusta, born March 31, 1853; John Olof, born December 1, 1854; George Martin, born February 16, 1856, and Marcus, born February 8, 1858. His first wife died in Norway, on the 16th of February, 1858. After coming to Canada, Mr. Wanvig was married again, this time to Elizabeth Dudy. Three children have blessed this union — Daniel, Matilda and Adolph.

Mr. Wanvig has been prominently identified with railroad building in the Northwest. When he began his railroad work the present Manitoba line was known as the St. Paul & Pacific, and he had a $16,000 contract on that line. He built the Winona Road from Marshall west to Chachaska, now Watertown; also built the track on the line from Morris west to Breckenridge; and the track from Barnesville to twenty-eight miles north of Crookston. When he settled at Litchfield the terminus of the line was at Benson. In political matters Mr. Wanvig is a republican, and is one of the leading members of that party in the county. From 1874 until 1883, he was, under the republican administration, railway postal clerk from St. Paul to St. Vincent, his home during this time, however, being in Meeker county. It is worthy of mention that the Indian battle which is mentioned at length in the historical department of this work was fought on section 35, of Acton township, on land now owned by Mr. Wanvig. One of the victims was buried there, but the remains were afterward taken up and re-interred at Hutchinson.

SAMUEL A. DORMAN, a prominent and respected old settler residing on section 17, Kingston township, dates his residence in Meeker county the year 1857, and is therefore one of the best known citizens in the eastern part of the county. Mr. Dorman is a native of Washington county, Me., born on the 24th of January, 1843. His early life was spent in attending school in his native State, and in 1857, with his parents, he came to Meeker county, Minn., and they located on section 17, Kingston township, where he still resides. His mother is dead and his father is still living. They were here all through the Indian outbreak and all through the most trying times in the history of the county. Mr. Dorman, the subject of our sketch, was married in December, 1873, to Miss Martha Gable, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of David Gable and wife. Her mother is dead and her father is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Dorman are the parents of four children—named, Jesse, Elmer, Hattie and Ada—two girls and two boys.

Mr. Dorman has taken an active interest in public matters, and has been prominently identified with the official history of the township, having held various local offices. In political matters he is a democrat. During his early manhood Mr. Dorman followed wagon-making to some extent, but the principal portion of his life has been devoted to farming, and he is now engaged in diversified farming and stock-raising.

JASPER WRIGHT, an enterprising farmer of Collinwood township, living on section 4, was born in Yancey county, N. C., January 4, 1837, and is the son of Jonathan and Mary (Bailey) Wright, both of whom were natives of the "same State." When he was a boy of six or seven years old, his parents removed to Russell county, Va., where he was reared to manhood. He remained at home until his marriage, after which he started for himself on one of his father's farms, where he remained until July 19, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Fiftieth Virginia Infantry, and served until he was wounded and captured. On being paroled he returned to his home, where he remained until 1865, when he removed to Lawrence county, Ohio, but the following October, came to Collinwood township, this county. He took up a claim of 81 acres, on section 4, where he now lives. His entire wealth, when he got here, was $33, his gun, a spider, and a dinner kettle, and his wife, and two children. He invested three dollars in provisions, and the balance of his money in a cow, and settled down to frontier life. His brother, Waitsdel, and his family were with him, and, as the brother was sick, he was the only support of both families, and kept them going in venison brought down by his gun. For three years their only meat was of this variety. He is now well fixed, however, and enjoys life in a more comfortable fashion.

Mr. Wright was married January 6, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, who was born in Russell county, Va., August 26, 1840, and is the daughter of William and Dycia Taylor. They have had a family of five children.

PECKSTROM. Prominent among the leading citizens of Dassel village is ex-sheriff Ekstrom, of whom this sketch is written. His life, which began in Sweden, January 20, 1845, has been a diversified one, his early years having been passed as a seaman upon the boisterous waters of the North Atlantic, and the more placid Pacific Ocean, and in which profession he rose to the position of mate. Growing tired of the monotony of sea life he came to New York in

1867, and in company with R. and G. Kalling, came directly through to Meeker county by way of St. Paul. During the winter of that year he followed hunting and trapping with the other two men, and in August, 1867, the three purchased 1100 acres of land, all of which they afterwards sold except 300 acres which Mr. Ekstrom kept for his own use, and on which he carried on farming. This was on section 3, town of Greenleaf, and upon it he took up agricultural pursuits, and remained there until 1874, when he sold out, and removing to Litchfield, entered into partnership with A. T. Koerner, in the real estate business, under the firm name of Ekstrom & Koerner. He remained in this until 1881. Having been elected sheriff of the county in 1877 he assumed the duties of that office and held it for six years, having been twice re-elected. After the termination of his official career he entered upon the handling of grain at Morton, where he remained until 1886 when he came to Dassel where he is engaged in the real estate business with Peter Johnson, although he still lives at the county seat.

Mr. Eckstrom was married in 1872 to Miss Helen Sauvror, a native of Sweden, and they are the parents of four children.

THEODORE EHLERS, of the firm of Shaw & Ehlers, millers and grain dealers, Litchfield, is a native of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, born December 10, 1837, and is the son of Christian and Amelia Ehlers. He received his education in his native land, and there acquired some knowledge of the milling business. He came to the United States in January, 1854, while yet a young man, and followed the profession of a miller, through various parts of Wisconsin, until 1863, when he located in the city of Minneapolis. There he was employed in the old Cataract mill, which was the first and, at that time, the only merchant mill in the Flour City. After two years spent as miller in that establishment, Mr. Ehlers started the Arctic, now St. Anthony mill, which he operated for about a year. The next two succeeding years were spent by him in the same line of business at Chaska, this State, after which he returned to Minneapolis, where he entered the Washburn flour mill, now known as "B" mill. He started the Zenith and the Galaxy mills, and several others, and made his home there until 1877. At that time he came here, and in company with Mr. Shaw, purchased the Litchfield flouring mill, and established the present business. Shortly after its purchase the new proprietors remodeled the mill, and changed it to the roller system, and improved it throughout, making it first-class in every respect. In 1882 the firm erected their elevator. They are also engaged in the flour and feed business in Litchfield.

Mr. Ehlers is one of the active members of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Hennepin Lodge, No. 4. He is a member of Rabboni Chapter, No. 39, and Melita Commandery, No. 17, of this place, and he and his wife both belong to Fidelity Chapter, Eastern Star degree, of which Mrs. Ehlers, formerly Miss Emma E. Elkins, is the present secretary.

MARTIN O. NESS, is a well-known farmer and stock-raiser, who resides on section 32, Litchfield township. He is a son of Ole Halverson and Mary Ness, and was among the first white children born in Meeker county, having first seen the light on the old Ness homestead February 11, 1858. His father and mother were natives of Norway, and among the first settlers of Meeker county, and Martin was reared on

the farm with them. In 1881 he purchased the Gunder-Olson farm, and commenced the business of farming on his own account. In 1883 he moved the old homestead house onto his place, and "batched" it there until September 13, 1884, when he was married to Hannah Peterson, who was born in Norway, June 23, 1859. She is the daughter of Peter and Tisa Peterson Schonhovel. Martin Ness and wife have two children—Oscar Peter, born October 18, 1885; Charles Randolph, born January 31, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Ness are both members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Grove City.

CARL O. NESS, of Litchfield township, is another sturdy young farmer, who was born Meeker county, the date of his birth being July 12, 1865, and his parents being Ole Halverson and Mary Ness. He is of that hardy Norse stock that make successful farmers and substantial citizens. He owns a quarter section of land adjoining the farms of his brothers Martin and Halver, and devotes his entire attention to farming and stock-raising, making his home with Martin. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Litchfield.

PATRICK MCCAFFREY, one of the most prominent and well-to-do farmers and stock-raisers in the northern portion of the county, resides on section 22, Manannah township. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, on the 8th of March, 1822, and is a son of Patrick and Ellen (McCarran) McCaffrey. He grew to manhood in his native land, acquiring the same habits of industry and frugality which are characteristic of the race from which he springs. His parents died in the land of his birth, and in 1844 he started for America, landing in Boston, and went direct to Lowell, Mass., where he settled. He remained there until May, 1865, when he came West to Meeker county, Minn., and took a claim in Harvey township, where T. W. Dougherty now lives. He dug a cellar, got ready to build, and made some other improvements, after which he and his wife returned to Lowell, Mass., for the rest of the family and goods. During their absence a party jumped their claim, and Mr. McCaffrey lost his homestead. The family remained in Massachusetts one year, and then returned to Meeker county, Minn., and Mr. McCaffrey took a claim and built a house on section 30, in what is now Harvey township. After living there for one year they were burned out and lost all they had. When this misfortune overtook them they returned to Lowell, Mass., and remained there until 1876, when they again settled in Meeker county, locating on section 22, Manannah township, where they still reside. Mr. McCaffrey has a valuable farm of 200 acres, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising.

In 1842 Mr. McCaffrey was married to Elizabeth Quinn, and they have been blessed with nine children, as follows—Patrick, Rose Ann, Owen, James, Thomas, Mary J., John, Mary E. and Charles H., all of whom are living except Patrick, Mary J. and Charles H. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Mrs. McCaffrey's parents were natives of Ireland. The father died in his native land, and the mother in Lowell, Mass.

CHARLES F. SPAULDING, a respected and prominent old settler residing on section 22, Forest Prairie, and a successful farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Oxford county, Me., born on the 14th of April, 1850, and is a son of Benjamin F. Spaulding. His parents are still living in Forest Prairie township, in which they were among the earliest settlers.

While Charles was still young his parents removed to Scott county, and in 1866, they removed to Meeker county. When our subject was only fifteen years of age, in February, 1865, he enlisted in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and went into the service, and joined his company at Chattanooga, Tenn. He remained in the service until July 29, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Prairie du Chien, Wis. He then returned to Scott county, Minn., and the following year the family settled in Forest Prairie township, where they have since lived. Our subject owns 240 acres of land in all, and devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising. He has been engaged in farming most of the time since attaining his majority, although for four years following 1880, he carried the mail from Litchfield to Forest City.

Charles F. Spaulding was married on the 1st of February, 1874, to Miss Josephine Vossen, a native of Germany, and a daughter of Christian Vossen, a respected resident of Forest Prairie township. Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding have been the parents of five children, as follows—Joseph, Frank, Charles, Lydia and Julia.

In political matters Mr. Spaulding is a republican. He has taken an active interest in township and educational matters, and has been prominently identified with the official history of the town.

L. M. OLSON, a respected and influential farmer, who lives on section 21, Greenleaf township, was born in Sweden, on the 11th of February, 1839. His father died in Sweden, and he was brought up on a farm, learning the same habits of economy and industry which characterize a majority of that nationality. In 1867 he sailed for the United States and settled at Rock Island, Ill. He remained there until 1873, when he removed to Meeker county, Minn., and purchased the farm in Greenleaf township where he now lives. He has been very successful in his farming operations, notwithstanding he has met with several reverses in losing or getting poor crops, but his industry has not been without its reward and he is now in comfortable circumstances. He now has 100 acres of land, substantial buildings and a good lot of stock.

Mr. Olson was married in 1876 to Johanna C. Johnson. In religious matters Mr. Olson is a member of the Church of God; and in political affairs he affiliates with the republican party. His mother resides with him.



OREN W. TOPPING, who is engaged in the hay and straw baling business in the village of Litchfield, was born in Greenleaf, Meeker county, November 11, 1860, and is the son Charles G. and Louisa M. (Briggs) Topping.

The father of the subject of this memoir, one of the pioneers of this county, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., April 11, 1834, and made his home there, with his parents, until 1855. In the spring of that year he removed to Wisconsin, where he lived until the fall of 1857, when he came to this vicinity, settling at Hutchinson, McLeod county. The following spring he took up a claim on section 10, Cedar Mills township, which he commenced improving as a farm. In January, 1860, he returned to his native State, and was there united in marriage to Miss Louisa M. Briggs, and with her returned the following spring to his farm.

In 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, and served until September, 1864, when he was honorably discharged from the service for disability,

owing to disease contracted in the army. His family, at the time of the Indian outbreak, having fled back to New York State, he, on receiving his discharge, went there and brought them back to Minnesota, and made his home upon his farm until 1872, when he sold out and came to the village of Litchfield, where he now lives. His wife, the mother of our subject, and three brothers and one sister, died February 14, 1888. She was a most estimable woman, an affectionate wife and indulgent mother, and who possessed the esteem of all with whom she came in contact.

Oren W. remained with his parents while they lived upon the farm, but some time after coming to Litchfield, commenced to learn the barber's trade, which he followed for some time, after which he established his present business.

NELS JOHNSON, a successful and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 32, Union Grove township, is a native of Sweden, born July 17, 1836, and a son of John and Maggie Hanson. His early life was spent in his native land, where he learned the mason's trade, and acquired the habits of industry and frugality which are characteristics of the Swedish people.

In 1880 he came to the United States and made his way direct to Meeker county, Minn. He first located at Grove City, where he followed his trade, and remained there for four years. At the expiration of that time he came to Union Grove township and purchased 160 acres of land on section 32, where he now lives. His residence is a comfortable new frame building, and he is rapidly getting his farm in tillable condition.

Mr. Johnson was married in October, 1863, in Sweden, to Miss Hannah Peterson, a daughter of Peter and Hannah Trolson. She was born in Sweden on the 18th of December, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been the parents of five children, three of whom are dead. The two living children are as follows—Mary, born May 18, 1866; and John, born May 13, 1868. Mary married O. C. Olson, and now lives in Harvey township, and John is still at home.

FRANK McLAUGHLIN, a prominent, energetic, and industrious farmer, living upon section 10, Manannah township, is a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, born March 16, 1828, and son of William and Alice A. McLaughlin. He remained beneath the parental roof until some twenty-three years of age, but foreseeing the utter impossibility of ever acquiring a competency in his oppressed native land, he came, like many of his countrymen, to the free shores of America to hew out his own fortunes. After spending about a year in the cotton mills at Lowell, Mass., he repaired to Boston and found employment in a rolling mill, where he continued for three years. The next seven years were passed in various places, engaged at various employments, and the spring of 1861 found him in Columbus, Ind. While there, April 16, of that year, he enlisted in Company K, Thirteenth Indiana Infantry, and was in the engagement at Rich Mountain, W. Va., July 11, 1861, and the balance of the campaign under Gen. George B. McClellan. On March 23, 1862, he was with his regiment and took part in the first battle at Winchester. During the Chickahominy campaign he participated in the Seven Days' battles which terminated at Malvern Hill. From that time on Mr. McLaughlin's fortunes were those of the regiment, one of the best known in the Indiana contingent in the Armies of the Potomac and Shenandoah. He served at the siege of Pe-

tersburg, Va., in the spring of 1864, and was discharged at Indianapolis on July 2, 1864. He was three times wounded, once severely.

On his discharge Mr. McLaughlin returned to Lowell and went to work in a factory there. In April, 1866, he came to Meeker county, and settled where he now lives. He has made all the improvements here and endured while doing so, all the hardships of early settlers. He was married on the 31st of July, 1864, to Miss Anna Breen, who has become the mother of four children—William J., born June 30, 1865; Mary A., born January 10, 1868; Maggie E., born February 21, 1871; and Alice C., born January 13, 1877.

GEORGE B. STROBECK, a progressive farmer and stock-raiser living near the village of Litchfield, is a native of New York, and was born in St. Lawrence county, July 6, 1846. He was reared on the farm with his parents, Henry and Fanny Strobeck, and was primarily educated in the common schools of the county, and afterward received an academic course of four years in the St. Lawrence Academy. In September, 1868, he was united in marriage with Celestia M. Thomas. They have one child, Frederick, born December 4, 1872.

George continued the conduct of his father's farm some five years after his marriage, and then purchased a farm in the same neighborhood, which he operated until 1877, when failing health compelled him to make a change. In the fall of that year he came to Meeker county, and purchased the northeast quarter of section 12, Litchfield township, and the following spring brought his family on, and began life anew on a piece of land without a dollar's worth of improvements on it, and after having been reduced in health and circumstances by two years of severe sickness. He now has one of the best improved farms in the township, and has fully regained his health and strength. His antecedents were remarkable for their longevity, his grandfather being 107 years old at the time of his death, and his grandmother 103, while his great-grandmother is known to have reached the age of 120. Mr. Strobeck is a model farmer, and devotes his entire attention to the improvement of his farm, and is getting a fair start in the introduction of high grade stock. The family are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Strobeck is a staunch republican, and in 1887 was elected to the board of supervisors on that ticket.

FRANK J. TWOMBLY, one of the progressive farmers of Cosmos township, living on section 23, is the son of James and Ellice Twombly, and is a native of McKeene county, Penn., born in 1857. He was reared among the hills, and amid the picturesque surroundings of his native county, until he was about six or seven years of age, when his parents removed to St. Anthony, this State, where they made their home until 1878, when they came to Meeker county and located on the place, now owned and occupied by Frank. The latter accompanied his parents here, and remained with them until 1884, when he purchased the homestead of his father, upon which he now carries on agricultural pursuits. His father, after disposing of his property, emigrated to far-off Oregon, settled there and is still a resident of that State. Frank Twombly has held several minor local offices as a preparatory school to the more important ones which, no doubt, the future holds in store for him. He is a careful business man, and holds the respect of all who know him.

NELS A. DRAXTEN is one of the thrifty and enterprising farmers of Acton township. Like so many of the residents of the western part of Meeker county, he is a native of Norway, born on the 6th of October, 1850, the names of his immediate ancestors being Andrew F. and Mary Draxten. His early life was spent in his native land, but in 1869 he sailed for the United States, and upon his arrival, came direct to Minneapolis, where he was employed in sawmills. Seven years later he came to Meeker county and purchased 111 acres of land on section 17, in Acton township, where he now lives. He has a good farm and valuable improvements—a neat two-story house, 26x32 feet in size, with an addition 14x14, and also a substantial barn 28x54 feet in dimensions. His parents live with him, and he has four brothers who are Meeker county farmers, all of whom are married.

Mr. Draxten is a democrat in political matters, and takes an active interest in all matters affecting the welfare of his township. He is a well-posted and intelligent citizen, and is highly respected by his neighbors. He has held a number of township offices; was elected supervisor in 1881 and served one term, and in March, 1886, was elected township treasurer.

JESSE V. BRANHAM, SR., one of the pioneers of this locality, was born April 18, 1803, in Scott county, Ky., and lived there until 1811, when he removed with his parents to Franklin, Jefferson county, Ind. He learned the millwright's trade there and followed it for some years, at one time owning a half-interest in the mill at Franklin, and an interest in the woolen mill at the same place. In 1857 he removed to Meeker county, and took up a claim in the town of Litchfield, where he made his home until the tragic days of the Indian outbreak in 1862, when he took his family to a place of security, and, although then nearly sixty years of age, returned to help defend the country. He it was that volunteered to ride to the State capital, with the demand of the settlers for help, a service of danger and fatigue, as the road then was nearly one hundred miles long. After fulfilling his duty here he went to Minneapolis, where his family were and and there spent the winter. In the spring of 1863, he and his family returned to Forest City, and two years later to the old homestead. In 1864 he was elected to the office of county treasurer, and served for six years. In 1874 Mr. Branham sold his farm and moved to the village of Litchfield, where he now resides. He was married December 21, 1821, to Miss Mary Butler, and they have been the parents of eight children, four of whom are living, namely—Jesse V. Jr., William, Mrs. Gullet, and Mrs. E. A. Campbell. Mrs. Branham died June 12, 1888, at Litchfield.

NICK BAUER. The subject of this biography, a respected and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 7, Forest Prairie township, is a native of Prussia, Germany, born on the 20th of March, 1853, and a son of Goodheart and Mary (Earnest) Bauer. In 1865 the family sailed for the United States, and after a voyage lasting for forty days they landed at New York City, and at once proceeded by way of St. Paul to St. Cloud, in Stearns county, Minn., where they were among the first settlers. They settled on a farm about nine miles from St. Cloud, and that was the home of the parents until the time of their death. Goodheart Bauer and wife were the parents of a large family of children, the names of their offspring being as follows—

Lena, Mary, Lizzie, Gertrude, Lucy, Katie, Peter, John Peter, Michael, Nick, Matt and Hobart.

Nick Bauer, the subject of our present sketch, was married on the 14th of September, 1879, at Minneapolis, to Miss Lizzie Fenniman, a native of Germany. She became the mother of one child, a girl named Mary, and the mother died in June, 1880.

Mr. Bauer's present wife was formerly Miss Mary Rouch. They were married at St. Nicholas, Stearns county, on the 9th of November, 1882. They are the parents of two living children, named Anna and Peter.

In political matters Mr. Bauer affiliates with the democratic party. The family are exemplary members and active supporters of the Catholic Church.

RICHARD DOYLE, a progressive and wide-awake farmer of Darwin township, has his home on section 10. He is a native of Upper Canada, born about the year 1836, and is the son of Terence and Margaret Doyle, who were natives of the beloved but down-trodden island of Ireland. Richard remained for many years in his Canadian home engaged in tilling the soil, for he was always a farmer until 1867, when he came to the States and settled in Meeker county, where he now lives, and where he has continued to make his home ever since.

While living in Canada he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Enright, who bore him nine children, of whom the following six still survive—Michael, John, James A., Richard T., Mary and Terence. Their oldest child, Terence, died in Canada, as did Patrick, in 1867; Margaret died here April 14, 1888, and is buried in Darwin.

Mr. Doyle has given a great amount of attention to mixed farming, and is authority with those who know him best in respect to his calling. His success since coming here is entirely due to his persistent labor and good judgment, and is an excellent example. There is no flowery road to success, nothing but diligent work, and Mr. Doyle has proven that he has found it so. He is a strict member of the Roman Catholic Church. In politics he is a sincere and abiding democrat, believing that in that party lies the safest rules for the preservation of our National existence.

JOHN WISE, who is successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising, upon section 29, Kingston township, is a native of Miami county, Ohio, born April 8, 1835, and is the son of Samuel and Barbara (Shope) Wise, who were natives of Lancaster county, Penn. His father emigrated from the "Buckeye State," in his later days, to Indiana, where he died at the age of seventy-nine years nine months and thirteen days. The mother died in 1869. Both were members of the German Baptist Church, and were the parents of fourteen children, who all grew to manhood and womanhood. Their names were—Jacob, John, Samuel, Andreas, Levi, Isaac, Abram, Henry, Daniel, Elizabeth, Sallie, Teena, Barbara, and Mary.

John Wise was reared in Miami county, Ohio, upon the paternal farm, where he lived until attaining his majority, receiving in the halcyon days of youth the elements of a good education. He commenced farming in his native State, and from there moved over into Indiana, where he lived until 1879, when he came to Minnesota, locating in Meeker county, on the place where he now lives.

The subject of this historical notice was united in marriage, January 2, 1855, with Miss Sarah Christian, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Solomon and Pollie

Christian, natives of the "Keystone State" also. By this union there have been six children born, namely—Samuel, living in Wisconsin; and Anna, Fannie, Elizabeth, Barbara, and Sara Jane, all of whom are married, but the son. In his politics Mr. Wise is a steady adherent to the principles of the republican party, and is a representative man of the township.

NELS EKMAN is a farmer on section 34, Swede Grove township, where he carries on general farming and stock raising. Mr. Ekman is a son of Swan and Ingra Swanson, and is a native of Sweden, born on the 2d of October, 1853. He came to the United States in 1871, and made his way directly to Meeker county, Minn. He worked for farmers in this part of the State until about 1877, when he bought a farm of Peter Elofson. Two months later he traded this for a farm in Douglas county, but did not move on to it, and soon afterward traded it for a farm near Grove City, in this county. Two months later he sold this and went to Devil's Lake, where he worked on the railroad one summer, and then returned to Swede Grove. In the spring he bought a farm of George Okeson, where he now lives. He has 120 acres of land on sections 33 and 34, his buildings being on the latter section. By industry and economy Mr. Ekman has secured a good start, and is in comfortable circumstances. He was a poor man when he came here—so poor, in fact, that he owed for his passage from his native land to the New World, and he worked for two years to pay the debt. Mr. Ekman was married to Miss Ellen Anderson, a daughter of Bengt and Betsy Hanson. They have been blessed with two children—Betsy, born March 21, 1884, and Andrew, born February 2, 1887. Mrs. Ekman was born in Sweden on the 28th of November, 1859. Her mother is dead, and her father lives in Swede Grove township. Mr. Ekman's father is dead, and his mother is still living in Sweden, her native land. In political matters Mr. Ekman is a republican.

THE SUBJECT of this sketch, W. J. WHITTINGTON, the proprietor of the Litchfield greenhouse and market garden, is a native of Sussex, England, born December 28, 1863. From the time that he was old enough he spent his time in a greenhouse and garden in his old home, on the south coast of his native land, until he was about fourteen years of age, when he came to this country and located in Union Grove township, in this county. He passed some three years in that vicinity, and then removed to Litchfield. The first six months he was here he spent in attendance at the high school, after which, for about four years, he was employed at farm labor. In the fall of 1885 he leased two town lots on the corner of Third and Holcomb streets, with the intention of establishing a floral and plant conservatory for local and shipping trade. He broke the first ground for this enterprise September 12, 1885, and by his energy and perseverance soon built up an active trade and an enviable reputation. These grounds proving too small for his rapidly increasing business, in the fall of 1887 Mr. Whittington purchased some five acres of ground in Greenleaf's addition to the town, a portion of which he is laying out as a private park, for the purpose of floral displays, which is to bear the name of Garfield Park. In this our subject proposes to show the growth and culture of the various flowers and plants susceptible of outdoor exposure in this climate, and exhibit some features of landscape gardening. It is the intention to hold annual horticultural shows and festivals here, given by the generosity of the propri-

ctor to his friends and patrons throughout this section of the State. In connection with this Mr. Whittington carries on market gardening, and being connected with the business part of the city by telephone, can make deliveries at short notice. He also handles all the various tools used in gardening, pots, and instructions as to the cultivation of plants and flowers, and is prepared to furnish bouquets and floral decorations for weddings or other festive occasions.

AUGUST ERICKSON, The subject of this sketch is a prominent farmer who lives on section 15, in Greenleaf township. He was born in Sweden October 3, 1851, and his parents were natives of the same land, his father having been born in 1809 and his mother in 1812. His father died when he was only twelve years of age and he was early in life thrown upon his own resources. His mother is still living. In 1872 he came to the United States and settled at Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y. Two years later he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., and remained there about four months after which he came to Meeker county, and settled in Greenleaf township, where he has since lived. He arrived here in the fall of 1874. He has a valuable farm, substantial improvements and is in prosperous circumstances. He has taken an active interest in religious matters and is a member of the Mission Friends Church.

On the 20th of July, 1873, he was married to Christina Peterson, who is also a native of Sweden. Her parents were also natives of the same country; her mother still living, but the father having died several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have been blessed with seven children, all of whom are living, as follows—Anna, born September 5, 1874; Hildur, born June 4, 1876; Salma, born May 9, 1878; Frida, born March 11, 1880; Agda, born February 21, 1882; Edward Emil, born March 22, 1884; and Albert, born December 29, 1885.

OWEN PRINTY, a prosperous and well-to-do agriculturist of Darwin township, residing on section 14, is a native of that gem of the sea, Ireland, born about the year 1831. Reared among the beautiful scenery of that ever-verdant isle, Mr. Printy had no wish to leave it, were it not for the fact that it was almost impossible to stay there and enjoy more than the barest necessaries of life, so oppressed and down-trodden are its people by foreign misrule.

In October, 1860, Owen was married to Miss Alice McGill, a native of the same country, and the following year the young couple determined to seek a new home in free America, where a man could raise his condition if he chose. They accordingly embarked, and, crossing the ocean, landed at Quebec. From there they came direct to St. Paul and St. Anthony, and in the latter city Mr. Printy remained some five or six months. He then came to Meeker county, but after a stay at Forest City of some five or six months more, he was driven back to St. Anthony by the terrible Indian outbreak of 1862. Four years later, with his family, he left St. Anthony, where they had been living, and coming to Meeker county, settled in Darwin township, on the farm where he now lives, where he has ever since made his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Printy are the parents of seven children—Ellen, Mary, Owen, Alice, John, Joanna and Michael, all living but Joanna, who died November 29, 1877. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

NICHOLAS NELSON, a highly respected old settler of Litchfield township, was born in Sweden, October 23, 1849. His father, Bengt Nelson, was born in 1815, and died in Meeker county, in 1874. His mother, Christine Nelson, was born in Sweden, in 1805, and at this date (1888) still lives near neighbor to Nicholas. The family came to America in 1856, and lived in Knox county, Ill., till 1858, when they came to Meeker county, by way of the river to Carver county, and took up a claim on section 22, of what is now Litchfield township. Nicholas has three half brothers and one half sister, namely—Swan, Nels and Peter Swanson, and Hannah Swanson Vorys.

At the time of the Indian outbreak the family, consisting of Nicholas and his father and mother, were living on the old claim, about two miles from where Litchfield village now stands. After receiving the warning of the onslaught of the savages on that memorable 17th of August, the family took refuge for the night in the house of Nels Swanson, and they next proceeded to Forest City. After remaining there a short time, they went to Washington county and stayed there during the winter, returning to the farm in the spring. Nicholas continued to assist his father in carrying on the farm until the latter's death, when he took the helm himself, and has operated it in a quiet, though successful way. In 1879 he was married to Emma Olson, a native of Sweden. They have four children—Charles, Josephine, Ellen and Alfred.

JOHN W. TORREY. One of the most successful and enterprising farmers of Union Grove township, is the gentleman whose name heads this article. He is a resident of section 25, and his enterprise is manifested in the substantial buildings which he has erected, and his farm, as a whole, is a credit to the township in which he resides.

Mr. Torrey is a son of John A. and Ann E. (Diamond) Torrey, and was born forty miles west of Detroit, in Jackson county, Michigan, on the 29th of December, 1838. His mother died when he was still a boy of eight, and he remained with his father until he was sixteen years old, when he started out to earn his own way in the world. In 1855 he came to Minnesota with his father, and remained here two years working on a farm, after which he returned to Michigan. Three years later he came back to Minnesota, and in October, 1861, he enlisted in the First Minnesota Battery, and went south for service with his company. He saw very active service, and participated in the following battles—Shiloh, Corinth, second Corinth, Vicksburg, Champion Hill, Iuka, Atlanta, Columbia and Goldsborough.

He remained in active service for three years and seven months, and was finally mustered out at St. Paul, on the 2d of July, 1865. He then came to Meeker county and looked over the country, but did not locate until March, 1866, when he took eighty acres on section 26, in Union Grove township. He remained there for two years and then sold his right, and purchased forty acres of railroad land. He has since added additional pieces, until he now owns 210 acres of land, his buildings being located on section 25.

Mr. Torrey was first married, December 5, 1868, to Miss Laura Vincent, who died March 22, 1878. She left four children, as follows—Agnes, born October 26, 1870; Hulda, born January 26, 1872; Jolliette E., born May 29, 1874; and Bernice, born May 29, 1877; died March 7, 1878.

Mr. Torrey's second marriage was with Miss Emily F. Snell, daughter of James and

Mary Snell. She is a native of Madison county, Ind.

In the winter of 1865–6, the husband of Mr. Torrey's sister was frozen to death, and the care of his sister and her three children, devolved upon him. She was with him three years, when she removed to Litchfield, and has since married.

Mr. Torrey has met with considerable bad luck. He had some $1,400 in money when he came to the county, but lost in all in three years, from various causes beyond his control. In 1877 the grasshoppers took his grain, and one year he paid $2.50 per bushel for seed wheat, and sold his meager crop in October for 50 cents per bushel. Thus luck ran against him until, when he bought the first forty of his present farm, he did not have a dollar. His enterprise and industry, however, have not been unrewarded, as he is now one of the most comfortably "fixed" farmers in the township. He is a republican in political matters, and has taken considerable interest in township matters, and held various local offices, including that of supervisor for four years.

ANTHONY WAYNE COLEMAN is one of the leading farmers of the town of Collinwood, and lives on section 31, where he has a fine farm of 180 acres. He is a native of Buchanan county, Va., and is the son of Richard and Nancy (King) Coleman, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. His father was a merchant in the village of Grundy, and owned a large stock farm besides. When the war broke out he joined the "Home Guards," and while absent from home on duty was taken prisoner by the Federals. By disguising himself he managed to escape, but found that the Confederates had cleaned him out of everything in his absence. Disgusted, he returned and and enlisted in the federal army, and was afterward killed in battle. The family, being left destitute, removed to Louisa, Ky., where they lived until 1864, at which time the family came to Minnesota. At that time the family consisted of Mrs. Coleman and her eight children—Lewis, Joseph, Anthony, Mary Jane, Pricy, Ellen, Crosby and Carrie. They settled in Hutchinson, McLeod county, where the mother died two years later, and the children were scattered. Anthony worked around from place to place until he was about eighteen years old, at which time he commenced attending school, spending two years in the district schools, one year in the Hutchinson High School and the last term in the State Normal. He then came to Collinwood, and for eleven years taught a portion of each year. In 1877 he purchased the farm where he now lives, and has made it his home ever since. He was married April 4, 1878, to Miss Lydia McKinney, daughter of John and Lydia (Hicks) McKinney. By this union they have five children—Lydia, born January 6, 1879; Joseph, born August 29, 1880; James, born September 13, 1882; Jane, born May 5, 1884; and Theresa, born July 7, 1886.

HENRY C. ROWLEY. The subject of this sketch is a well-known and highly respected farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 20, Forest Prairie township, and an ex-Union soldier.

Mr. Rowley was born in Carroll county, Ohio, on the 24th of August, 1844, and is a son of William and Ann (Morledge) Rowley. The parents were natives of England; the father came to the United States, when seventeen, and the mother, when eleven years of age. They were married in Ohio. They are now both dead; the father died June 23, 1877, in Bartholomew county, Ind.,

aged seventy-five; and the mother died in September, 1887, aged ninety-six years. They (Henry's parents) had thirteen children.

Henry C. Rowley, our subject, spent his school days in Jennings and Bartholomew counties, Ind. On the 11th of November, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and went into service, participating in the battles of Green river, Shiloh, Corinth, Marietta, Chickamauga, and Atlanta, besides many skirmishes. He was finally discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 21st of November, 1865, and returned to his former home in Indiana. As he was only seventeen years old at the time of his enlistment he resumed his schooling, after his return from the war, and attended one winter term, after which he was employed in a saw mill, and also worked at mason work, having learned that trade. In the spring of 1880 he went to Arkansas, and was on the road in the machinery business for about one year, then lived in Little Rock, Ark., for one year, engaged in the milling business. In April, 1882, he came to Meeker county, Minn., and purchased his present farm in Forest Prairie township, where he has since lived. He has one of the best improved and most valuable farms in the township.

Mr. Rowley was married at Columbus, Ind., December 17, 1868, to Miss Margaret Irwin, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of William Irwin. Her father was tanner by trade, who died when she was quite young. Her mother married James W. Polk, and now lives in the same township as her daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Rowley are the parents of six children living, as follows—William Orien, Lula B., George, Clarence, Grace, and Mattie. One child, Nora B., died when three years old. The family are members of the Christian Church.

In political matters Mr. Rowley is a republican. He has taken an active interest in educational and official matters, and is one of the leading citizens of the township in which he lives.

FERGUS McCUSKER, the subject of this personal history, a resident of section 10, is one of the most successful and enterprising farmers and stock-raisers in Harvey township. He is a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and was born in September, 1827. His early life was spent in the land of his birth, where he received the severe and rigid discipline of industry and frugality which was given to lads of his nationality. On the 1st of November, 1846, he sailed for America, landing at the city of New York, and a few days later went to Newburyport, Mass., where he worked in the ship-yards for several years. From there he went to Lowell, Mass., where he secured work in a cotton factory and remained until 1855. In the spring of that year he started west and located in Illinois, arriving there on the 4th of April. Remaining in that State during the intervening time, in 1859 he came to Meeker county, Minn., and located in Harvey township, where he still lives. Here he was living with his family peaceably carrying on his farming operations when the Indian outbreak occurred. Mr. McCusker at once moved his family to Forest City, and a few days later to Clearwater, where he left them and he returned temporarily to finish his harvesting. In the same fall, 1862, he brought his family back, and has since made this his home without interruption.

On the 7th of June, 1848, Mr. McCusker was married to Miss Margaret McNulty, and they have been the parents of seven children the two oldest of whom—Charles and Charles A.—are dead. The five living children are—James, Mary Ann, Rosella, Maggie and

Charles. James is married. Mary Ann is now Mrs. Patrick McQuid, of Swift county, Minn. The family are active members of the Catholic Church.

In political matters Mr. McCusker acts independent of party. By his thrift, industry and frugality he has accumulated a fine property, and now has a splendid farm of 460 acres, which is one of the best improved farms in Meeker county. His enterprise is manifested in his building improvements, which are a credit to any farming district. He has a windmill on his place arranged with the necessary machinery so that he can grind all his grain except for flour, and also does all such work as sawing wood, churning, etc.

OLE LARSON, one of the old settlers of Acton township, was born in Norway, on the 9th of January, 1835, and is a son of Lars and Katrina Anderson. He came to the United States in 1855, and settled in Illinois, where he worked for various farmers until 1861, when he came to Minnesota, and took a homestead on section 26, in Acton township, where he now lives. Mr. Larson had barely got settled in his new home when the terrible Indian outbreak of 1862 began. He visited Baker's house — where the first murder was committed — at about eleven o'clock on the night of the killing, and could hear the Indians yelling and shooting in the neighborhood, some of the bullets coming so near that he could hear them sing as they passed his head. Fearing that a large force of Indians would come he returned to his homestead, and, gathering together what few things he could readily carry, he went to Forest City. The same night the Indians burned his house, grain, and destroyed all else that they could. At Forest City he got a house to live in, and on the night of the attack upon Forest City he went to the stockade for safety, and the Indians burned the house which he had occupied. After the close of hostilities he returned to his farm and has since made it his home. He has been very successful in his farming operations and is now well off. He has a comfortable house and fine farm buildings.

Mr. Larson was first married in the spring of 1861, to Miss Sarah Halverson, who died in 1870. His second marriage was with Mrs. Dora Hanson. Her first husband was Andrew Hanson, who died in Norway in 1863, and by whom she had two children — Sophia and Hans, both of whom were born in 1855. By these marriages Mr. Larson has had the following children — Betsy, born January 9, 1863; Louisa, born in March, 1865; Hannah, born March 1, 1867; and Lewis, born May 7, 1869. Betsy married A. O. Lawson, a general merchant of Grove City; Louisa married Andrew Bjorhus, a farmer in Greenleaf township; Hannah married Olof Olson, a farmer in Acton township; and Lewis is living at home with his parents.

JOHN KNIGHTS, one of the leading stock-buyers of Litchfield, is also engaged in the livery business in that village. He is a native of Eaton, Canada, born February 27, 1837, and is the son of William and Catherine (Hoburn) Knights. Both of his parents were natives of the Emerald Isle, who had come to the Dominion several years previous. John was reared in the county of his birth, upon the farm of his father, until he had reached the age of nineteen, when he came to the United States and located at St. Paul, this State. He remained in that place and in Hennepin county for about four years, engaged in lumbering, and then moved to Oshkosh, Wis. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in

the First Minnesota Infantry, for three months, and on the expiration of his term of service, re-enlisted in the Third Minnesota Infantry. He participated in the fortunes of the regiment until March, 1863, when he was mustered out for disability. Settling in Wright county, at the time of the outbreak he was made scout and guide to one of the columns, after which he served as deputy provost marshal until the close of the war. Mr. Knights remained at farming in Wright county six years, and then ran a store at Cokato for eighteen months, and after spending another year in lumbering, he came to Litchfield and went into the livery business with A. L. McCarger. Four years later he commenced the cattle business. In 1886 the firm of Ross & Knights was formed. In April, 1864, he married Miss Helen Marr Jenks, a native of Illinois, who had come to this State in her childhood. By this union there have been born nine children—Henry H., Viola E., Gertrude E., Bertha M., Winnie M., Arthur E., Allie F., Harry M., and John A.

PETER E. LARSON, a prominent citizen of Litchfield township, was born in Sweden March 1, 1846, and came to America and Meeker county, Minn., with his parents, John and Celia Peterson Larson, in 1857. He was sixteen years of age when the Indian outbreak occurred, but the duties of a man devolved upon him. He helped move the family to Forest City, then Clearwater, and, later on, to Anoka. While the family were encamped on the bank of the river opposite Clearwater, he started there to see them. The ferryman refused to take him across the river, the object being to keep all the men and horses on this side of the river for use in the constantly expected conflicts with the Indians. But Peter had started to see his folks, and see them he would, at all hazards. So, nothing daunted, he tied his clothes on his back and swam the Father of Waters, in defiance of the mandates of the ferryman and all his men. During the fall he came back and remained at the old home all winter and the following spring and summer, "keeping bach" with his brother Louis. After his father's death, in 1867, Peter conducted the farm, and still lives on the old homestead. On the 11th of June, 1870, he was married to Anna Oleson, daughter of Ole Hawkinson. Eight children have been born to them, two of whom—Charles and an infant unnamed—are dead. The others are all at home—Josephine Albertina, Alice A., George William, Alexander, Amanda and Huldah. Like his brothers, Peter has acquired some fine property, by dint of hard toil and close attention to business, having a splendid farm of nearly 400 acres. In addition to farming, he has for many years carried on the business of threshing, and yearly adds a goodly portion to his earthly store by that means. He devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, both native and blooded.

OLE K. BJORHUS, a prominent and successful farmer residing on section 18, Greenleaf township, was born in Norway, in 1824, and is a son of Knute and Martha Bjorhus. In 1869 he came to America in company with his oldest son, Knute, and two years later transported the rest of his family. In 1878 he purchased a tract of land on section 18, Greenleaf township, where he still resides. He has reared a family of seven children—Matilda, Knute, Lisa, Louis, Andrew, Inga and Peter, the last named of whom is dead.

ANDREW BJORHUS, fifth child of Ole K. Bjorhus, was born in Norway, October 6, 1860, and came to America with the family

in 1871. He was reared on the farm with his father, and in 1884 purchased a farm adjoining, and commenced business for himself. The same year he was married to Louisa Larson, a daughter of Ole (Halvorson) Larson, who was born in Meeker county, February 10, 1865. They have one child, Maria Sarah, born May 26, 1887. Both are members of the Ness Lutheran Church, and the family are highly respected by all who know them.

LOUIS EKBOM, a farmer and stock-raiser of Darwin township, living on section 7, is a native of Sweden, born in the province of Gothland, October 25, 1833. He remained in the land of his birth until 1856, and then immigrated to the United States, landing in New York, from whence he came direct to Minnesota, and settled in Carver county. One year later he came to Meeker county, locating near where the city of Litchfield now stands. The first year he did what he could find to do, until during the year 1859, when he removed to Forest City and opened the first shoemaking shop in that place, and in the county. He continued there in that line until the starting of Litchfield, when he put up one of the first buildings in that city, and opened a shoe store and shop for the making of foot gear. This he ran successfully for twelve years. In 1880 he sold out his place and removed to the farm in Darwin, where he now lives.

When the Indians murdered the Jones and Baker families, on the 17th of August, 1862, Mr. Ekbom was at the house of his brother-in-law, Nels Elofson, in Swede Grove, where they were holding a meeting to find means to raise money with which to procure substitutes in the army, not desiring that any in their town should be drafted. Toward evening our subject started for the house of Ole Munson, a neighbor, and on the way met nine Indians, six of whom were mounted, who made motions for him to go back, but he did not understand them, and went on to his destination. On his return to Elofson's, he found these Indians there, quietly smoking their pipes, and after talking with the whites went north toward Manannah. Hearing the news of the killing of the settlers in Acton, they sat up and watched all that night and in the morning joined the party at the inquest and burial of the first victims of the massacre. Mr. Ekbom that night stayed with Nels Elofson, and in the morning went to Forest City, but a few days later went to St. Paul, where he remained about a year and then returned to Forest City.

February 15, 1868, Mr. Ekbom was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Williams, and by this union there have been born eight children, all of whom are living.

In politics Mr. Ekbom is a republican, and in religious views affiliates with the Methodist Church.

PETER McINTYRE, who is engaged in carrying on farming upon section 14, of Mannanah township, is one of the earliest settlers of that part of the county lying north of Crow river. He is a native of Ireland, born in 1839, but his mother dying in his childhood, he was taken to Scotland by his relatives, with whom he was reared. He made his home in that land of heaths and braes until he was almost nineteen years of age, at which time he concluded to cross the ocean and come to America. He set out and landing upon Columbia's shore made directly for Joliet, Ill., where his elder brothers were living. He made his home in that place for two years, but in 1860 he removed to Kansas, but one year later he returned to Joliet. On the 20th of July, 1862, our subject enlisted

in the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, which was a part of the famous Fifteenth Corps, commanded by Gen. John A. Logan. He participated with the regiment in many a hardly contested field throughout their long and valued service, principal among which were the siege and capture of Vicksburg, battles of Corinth, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, all the various engagments in the Atlanta campaign, including the capture of the city. At the battle of Jonesboro, August 31, 1864, Peter McIntyre was badly wounded in the shoulder by a minne ball, so that he could not march with Sherman to the sea. He was sent north on a furlough, after spending some time in the general hospital, and thirty days later reported at Nashville, where he was in the convalesent hospital during the bloody battle fought for its possession. On his recovery our subject was placed in a pioneer corps, and there served until June 6, 1865, when he was discharged.

About the 11th of August, the same year, Mr. McIntyre came to Meeker county and took up a homestead of 160 acres where he now lives, but which was then entirely covered with heavy timber. He lived here off and on until his marriage, since which time he has made it his home. He was married November 7, 1870, at Forest City, to Miss Catharine Klaas. They have a family of ten children—James, Mary, John, Nellie, Thomas F., Peter, Edward, Matilda, Philip Sheridan, and Rosanna. Mr. McIntyre is one of the board of school directors, and takes a deep interest in the cause of education. He is a member, also, of Frank Daggett Post, No. 35, G. A. R.

RICHARD FOURRE, a leading agriculturist of Darwin township, having his residence on section 10, is a native of Canada West, born February 8, 1839, and is a son of George and Eliza (Wyman) Fourre. His father was born in England, although the paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of France, and was Richard Fourre by name. The mother of our subject was born in Oswego, N. Y., and was the daughter of Gardner Wyman, a native of Scotland.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch remained in his Canadian home until 1857, when he came to the United States, and settled in Kane county, Ill., where he made his home for some five years. Removing to Grant county, Wis., at the end of that time, he made that his home until 1865, when he came to Meeker county, and made a settlement in Darwin township, on the property where he now lives. While a resident of Grant county, April 18, 1863, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Morgan (Condon) Grogen. While still a citizen of the "Badger State," Mr. Fourre enlisted in Company F, Seventh Wisconsin Infantry, on the 27th of February, 1864, and was assigned for duty to the Army of the Potomac, and participated with the regiment in the sanguinary contest known as the battle of the Wilderness, where he received some slight injuries from a spent shot. In the battle of Spotsylvania, which followed some time after, he had the misfortune to have his thumb blown off, and was transferred to the Twenty-Fourth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, stationed at Washington, D. C., where he remained on duty until the close of the war. He was one of the guards over Mrs. Surratt, just before her hanging, and over the infamous Dr. Mudd. He received his discharge July 25, 1865, and returned to his home.

Mr. Fourre is a republican in his political faith. His wife is a consistent member of the Catholic Church.

Mrs. Fourre was born January 6, 1838, in County Limerick, Ireland. She came to Grant county, Wis., with her parents, David and Mary (Galway) Condon, in the spring of

1847. The parents were both born in County Limerick, Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Fourre are the parents of the following children—Mary F., born December 15, 1858; George, born January 15, 1864; James, born April 28, 1866; Richard, born March 16, 1868; Laura C., born May 25, 1870; John A., born October 8, 1872; Charley A., born November 10, 1874; Frederick E., born December 20, 1876; and Lucy, born December 22, 1878.

PETER R. PETERSON is a prosperous and respected farmer who resides on section 23, in the township of Danielson, in which he was one of the very earliest settlers. He comes of the same nationality which by their industry and frugality have done so much toward the development of Minnesota's resources. He was born in Norway on the 10th of October, 1838, and is a son of Rolof and Rachel Peterson. The family came to the United States in 1857 and located in Rock county, Wis., where the father's death occurred, and where the mother still resides.

Shortly after his arrival in the United States, in 1857, Peter R. Peterson, our subject, began life for himself, by working for farmers in Wisconsin, and remained there until June, 1864. At that time he came to Meeker county, Minn., and went to work for Ever Jackson, a farmer in Litchfield township. In the spring of 1865 he removed to a homestead which he had taken on section 2, in Danielson township, thus becoming one of the first settlers of that township, the only settler at that time within its limits being Nels Danielson. Mr. Peterson remained upon his farm until 1872, when he sold out and removed to a farm which he had purchased in Iowa. In 1874 he sold the Iowa farm and returned to Danielson township, where he bought the farm on section 23, upon which he still resides. He has been very successful in his farming operations and now owns 104 acres of land, sixty-four of which is in Danielson, and the balance in Cosmos township, besides which, in 1882 he gave his son, Elof, eighty acres on section 23, Danielson township. He was a poor man when he came to America, and his present comfortable circumstances are entirely due to his own efforts and industry.

While in Wisconsin Mr. Peterson was married to Miss Mary Anderson, and they were the parents of five children—Elof, born September 19, 1862; Ralph, born November 11, 1864; Anna, born October 1, 1866; John, born June 20, 1869; and Eliza, born November 20, 1871, died August 13, 1873. The daughter Anna, married Hans Olson, of Greenleaf township. The sons, Ralph and John, are in Dakota. Mr. Peterson's first wife died on the 25th of May, 1880, and on the 16th of October, 1885, he was married to Carrie Olson, the widow of Christian Jacobson. By her former marriage she had four children, as follows—Jacob Jacobson, Ole Jacobson, John Jacobson and Christina Jacobson.

Mr. Peterson has taken an active interest in the public matters affecting his township, and has held various offices of a local nature, including the following: Township supervisor, two years; school director, two or three years, and road overseer, two years. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party.

DR. E. B. WEEKS, dentist, residing in the village of Litchfield, is a native of Hartland Waukesha county, Wis., born September 30, 1857, and is the son of Thomas and Mary E. (Bissell) Weeks. His father was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the subject of this sketch was reared upon a

farm until he was about twenty years of age. His early educational advantages were somewhat limited, but he attended the district school when the opportunity occurred, and being of a studious nature studied by himself whenever he had any leisure from the duties of the farm, thus, by energy and perseverance, laying a good foundation of knowledge. Shortly before attaining his majority our subject went to Dakota, where he spent one year, and, returning, entered a dental office in Whitewater, Wis., where he remained until he had become proficient in the theory and practice of that profession. In 1883 he came to Litchfield and opened his present office, over Revell Bros.' drug store, and is now enjoying the fruits of an extensive practice, having gained the reputation in this community of being a man of sterling worth and excellent ability.

The Doctor is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a Christian gentleman. He takes great interest in the good of the village and enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

NELS WAYLANDER, one of the pioneers of Acton township, is a native of Sweden, and came to this country in 1852, with his wife and child, he having married Miss Elsa Swan. The first winter after coming here he spent in Knoxville, Ill., and the following summer in Moline, but late that year he emigrated to St. Paul, Minn., and after numerous difficulties got his little family to Chisago county, this State, where he took up a claim. This he sold shortly after, and owned and occupied various pieces of real estate there, until the spring of 1857, when he came to Meeker county and settled on section 4, Acton township. He afterward took up a homestead on the same section, and later, purchased adjoining land until he had accumulated a fine property. For many years he was busily engaged in operating this farm, but has now retired from the active cares of life. He has given each of his sons a farm, and his daughter a tract of timber land. In 1862, with the other settlers here, he passed through the terrible vicissitudes of the Indian troubles. On the night of the Acton murder, he was with the party who set out from Swede Grove, as detailed elsewhere. He took a prominent part in the movements of that autumn, and relates many hair-breadth escapes and thrilling stories of those eventful days. On Sunday afternoon, August 17, 1862, six Indians stopped at his cabin and talked with him, and it is the supposition that they were the red fiends who had murdered Jones, Baker, etc., in that town, but a few hours previous.

Mr. and Mrs. Waylander are the parents of five children, as follows: Nels, born September 12, 1851, married and living in Acton; Betsy, born in May, 1854, is dead; Ellen, wife of George Oakeson, born April 20, 1856, living in Grove City; Lewis, born September 12, 1860, died September 18, 1878; and Albert, born February 20, 1863, married and living in Paynesville, Minn. Mr. Waylander is one of the representative citizens of the county, and merits and receives the respect and esteem of the entire community, for his industry, thrift, and social uprightness and sterling integrity.

WILLIAM P. CHANEY. Among the thriving farmers of Collinwood township, there is none more prominent than the subject of this biography. He was born in Russell county, Va., January 15, 1836, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Blair) Chaney. His parents were natives of North Carolina, and his maternal great-

grandfather was born in Germany, and settled in Pennsylvania at an early day. The latter married and moved to North Carolina, where he died at the age of 101 years, in 1864. His wife was a native of Scotland, and a daughter of General Wilson, of Revolutionary celebrity.

The subject of this memoir lived with his mother until attaining the age of twenty-one years, and then went to Pike county, Ky., where he was married, April 7, 1858, to Miss Malinda Sword, the daughter of John and Rebecca Sword. Two years later he moved back to Russell county, Va., where he farmed about four years. While there he enlisted in a battalion of Virginia cavalry, and served three years in the Confederate Army. He was taken prisoner, and after lingering in confinement for a year, enlisted in the Union Army, and served there, on the frontier, thirteen months. After his discharge he returned to Kentucky. Two years later he moved to Piatt county, Mo., where he made his home until April, 1887, when he came to Meeker county. He has a fine farm of 120 acres of good land. Mr. Chaney is the parent of ten children.

PETER OLSON, an intelligent, prominent and successful former and stock-raiser of Litchfield township, was born in Sweden, April 7, 1845, and is a son of Ole and Carrie Peterson. In 1870 he was married to Betsy Larson, daughter of Louis Paulson. No children have been born to them, but they have adopted and are rearing a boy named John Ockeson, who was born in Sweden May 7, 1876. Mr. Olson and wife came to America in 1872, and lived near St. Paul until 1875, when they came to Meeker county and settled, pursuing the business of farming. Mr. Olson has met with some severe reverses since since coming to Meeker county, by way of grasshoppers and hail-stones, which destroyed a good portion of his crops, but he still ranks as a successful and enterprising farmer.

BURNS BROTHERS, two of Meeker county's honest, sober, industrious and prosperous stock-raisers, farmers and business men, are proprietors of the Union Stock Farm, on Tyrone prairie, in Manannah township. They are natives of Lowell, Mass., where Edward Frank, the elder, was born December 5, 1859, and where Hugh was born November 25, 1861.

Their father, Frank Burns, was born at the same place, August 13, 1838, just after the death of his father, and his mother passed to the other world two weeks after his birth. Frank Burns learned the miller's trade, and in 1858 was married to Mary McMahon, a daughter of Peter and Ann McMahon. When the foundation of the government was threatened, and the stars and stripes were fired upon by Southern traitors, Frank Burns enlisted and went into the service, and the fact that he nobly did his duty, and answered to every call where danger was involved, is attested by the sad fact that he now fills an honored soldier's grave. The following will explain itself:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BOSTON, June 4, 1888.

The name of Frank Burns, of Lowell, aged 24, occupation mill operator, is borne on the muster-out roll of Company B, Fortieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered in August 22, 1862, for three years; killed in battle June 3, 1864.

SAMUEL DALTON,
Adjutant-General.

Frank Burns was with Grant's advance on Richmond, and, as the historian has already recorded, "a series of terrible conflicts ensued, in which blood flowed like water." He was at the Wilderness May 5th to 7th; at Spot-

sylvania C. H. from the 8th to the 12th; and at Cold Harbor, a few miles from Richmond, June 3, 1864. At daybreak on that date a general assault was made, and, twenty minutes after the first shot was fired, ten thousand Union men were stretched writhing on the sod or still and calm in death. Here Frank Burns met his death. He fills an honored soldier's grave—his life given as a sacrifice upon the altar of his country and his flag.

Upon the death of the father, the children and bereaved widow lived with the widow's father and mother, Peter and Ann McMahon, the grandfather, becoming guardian of Edward and Hugh. They lived happily together, and the grandfather invested the money, obtained for the boys from the government, in railroad land, as he received about enough to meet the payments. On the 3d of October, 1866, they came to Meeker county, Minn., and settled in Manannah township, where the two boys, with their mother and two sisters, Mary Ann and Lizzie, still live happily together. The grandmother died in May, 1875; the grandfather March 11, 1883. They were highly respected by all. The grandfather was a "Father Mathew Temperance man." They were buried at Forest City, where there have since been interred the remains of Edward and Hugh's half-sister, Ellen Omelia A. Vintus, a young lady, sixteen years old, who died May 2, 1888. Her death was sincerely regretted by a wide circle of friends, and her funeral, which was presided over by Father McDevitt, was very largely attended.

In 1875 Edward F. Burns started West, and entered a homestead near DeGraff. He was then but seventeen years of age, so he used his father's homestead right. He farmed it for five years under discouraging circumstances, meeting with reverses in the loss of crops, which would have disheartened the hardiest of men. The fourth year his labors were better repaid, as he cleared about $500, but losing the following crop he finally left Swift county, and afterward sold his farm.

On the 24th of February, 1884, he took a contract to ship cattle to Miles City, Mont., and during the following spring shipped 300 head, and was very successful in this enterprise. In March, 1885, he purchased the stallion French Emperor II., and was also successful in this venture. With him he secured the second premium at the county fair and his colts rated high. Mr. Burns finally sold the animal April 1, 1886. On the 15th of September, 1886, E. F. Burns bought the first lot that was sold in Eden Valley, erected a fine building, and October 19th, established a meat market and farm produce exchange, and supplied the railroad contractors with provisions. He also bought wheat and dealt in wood. When the boom began to "weaken," in February, 1887, he sold out.

The brothers are independent in politics, and are members of the Catholic Church. In 1885 Edward F. was elected treasurer of his school district, which office he filled for three years, and in the spring of 1886 he was elected justice of the peace. He has also taken an active interest in temperance matters, and in speaking of their prosperity, they say they attribute the success of their firm to "religion, temperance and diversified farming."

SWAN CARLSON. The subject of this biography is an enterprising and thorough farmer and stock-raiser on section 32, Harvey township. He was born in Sweden, May 4, 1848, and six years later came to the United States with his parents, landing in the city of New York, but after a week's stay came to Minnesota and located at Swede Lake, Chisago county. He made that place his home until 1871, when he

came to Meeker county and settled on the place where he now lives.

He was united in marriage May 16, 1872, with Miss Ellen Nilson, and by this union there have been born seven children as follows—Edward, born February 5, 1873; Eugene, born July 12, 1874; William, born February 4, 1877; Alvina, born February 9, 1879; Frank, born August 15, 1880; Alfred, born November 24, 1882; and Victoria, born February 11, 1885. Mrs. Carlson's father died in Sweden, his native country, in October, 1878, but her mother is still living in the old country. Mr. Carlson's parents make their home in Chisago county, where his father carries on the carpenter's trade in connection with his farming operations.

In his political views our subject is an adherent to the principles of the republican party, and has held several local offices. He and his wife are zealous members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and are exemplary Christian people. Mr. Carlson, being imbued with the natural thrift and frugality of the race from which he sprang, has accumulated a fine property consisting of 280 acres of excellent arable land, upon which he has made some excellent improvements.

LOXLEY R. WOOD, a prominent citizen of Darwin township, has his residence on section 7, where he carries on farming and stock-raising. He is a native of the city of Philadelphia, Pa., born March 23, 1828, where he was reared. Remaining there until 1856, our subject then removed to Luzerne county, in the same State, and made his home there, among the picturesque scenery of the Blue Ridge, for about three years. About 1859 he came to Minnesota, and settled at Minneapolis, where he made his home for some two years, and then removed to Wright county, and there lived for about eight years. At the end of that time he again made a new settlement, this time in the vicinty of Montevideo, Chippewa county, this State, but a few years later returned to Minneapolis, and in that city remained some thirteen years. While a resident of Wright county, Mr. Wood was a participant in many of the exciting scenes of the Indian massacre of 1862. He was living on Moore's Prairie at the time, but did not feel alarmed until he heard of the murder of the Dustin family, and then went to Minneapolis, and on his way there came across the corpses of the victims of the savages, and assisted in their burial. He came back to his place a few days later, and gathered up his stock, which he drove to a place of safety.

The war for the defense of the Union had been progressing some time, and men had become quite scarce in the Northern States, and in response to the call from the President for more troops, in 1864, our subject enlisted in Company I, Sixth New York Heavy Artillery, and served with that regiment under General Sheridan. He was assigned to the quartermaster's department, and there served until the close of the war, and was mustered out and discharged in 1865, and returned to Wright county, Minn.

Mr. Wood was united in marriage August 18, 1850, with Miss Elizabeth J. Fisk. By this union there have been seven children, four boys and three girls, all of whom are dead except one—Isaac L., born June 1, 1860.

In 1884 Mr. Wood came to Meeker county, and took up his residence in Darwin township.

WILLIAM MILLS CAMPBELL, the present United States marshal for the district of Minnesota, is one of Meeker county's most prominent citizens, and has been identified with its interests from pio-

neer days. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 11, 1839, and is the son of Edward and Eliza (Mills) Campbell. The father was a native of the city of Londonderry, Ireland, born in February, 1808. He came to the United States in 1834, and in Philadelphia learned and followed plumbing and gas fitting. In 1837 he married, moved to Rutland, Kane county, Ill., in 1842, and shortly after purchased a farm near Elgin, where now stands the village of Gilbert. The mother of our subject was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and died in 1848, leaving five children, namely—William M., Edward Augustus, Louisa, now Mrs. John Fitzgerald, Fannie, Mrs. Michael J. Flynn, and Eliza M., Mrs. C. F. McDonald, of St. Cloud.

William grew to manhood upon the farm and received his education in the district schools of the day and county, which he attended during the winter sessions. In 1858, hearing excellent accounts from Minnesota, from friends here, who had come in 1856, on the first of May, he started alone for Meeker county, walking the entire distance from St. Anthony to Forest City, arriving there the same month. He was for some two years engaged in working on the river and in saw mills.

In 1860, his father, induced by the descriptions of the son, sold out and came to Meeker county, and William helped his father get settled, and took up a claim himself, the southwest quarter of section 26, Forest City township. This he lost, however, by enlisting in the service. At the time of the Indian outbreak, in 1862, Mr. Campbell was temporary in Iowa, but hurried back, and assisted in organizing a force of young men, stacked and took care of all the grain they could find cut and helped some thresh. He then enlisted in Company A, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, and accompanied Sibley in the campaign to the Missouri in 1863, participating in all its dangers, and in all its battles. Returning, he re-enlisted in Company D, Second Minnesota Cavalry, and was a part of the expedition under General Sully, and served two years. He was mustered out December 5, 1865, and returned home.

The following year Mr. Campbell entered into mercantile life in company with his brother Edward; not liking that line, quit it and engaged in farming, opening up a large farm in company with Michael J. and Daniel Flynn, his brothers-in-law. In 1868 he purchased a place on section 34, in Harvey, to which he removed the following year.

In 1869 our subject was elected sheriff of the county on the democratic ticket, overcoming a republican majority of about 500. He was re-elected to the same office in 1871, and then removed to Litchfield. At the conclusion of his second term he commenced the sale of agricultural implements, a business he followed until 1877, when he sold out, and in company with W. H Jones, became general northwestern agent of the Gammon & Deering harvester machinery. In the fall of 1877 Mr. Campbell was elected to the State Legislature, to which he was re-elected the next year. In 1880 he was elected to the State Senate, Garfield carrying the county at the same time by a majority larger than the whole democratic vote. Two years later he was defeated for re-election by fifteen votes. His record in the House and Senate is highly creditable, and he then assumed the position of a leader in the democratic party in this State, from which he has not receded. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention at Chicago, in 1884, and received his appointment of United States marshal in February, 1886, and then moved to St. Paul.

June 11, 1866, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Lizzie A. Flynn, and they are the parents of ten children—John A., Millie, Edward Bennett (deceased), Anna, Grace, Edward, James, William Lewis, Michael B., and Mary.

JAMES NELSON is a prominent and wealthy farmer and stock-raiser, who resides on section 23, Union Grove township. To avoid repetition we must refer the reader to the chapters devoted to the Indian trouble, and also to other sketches for many of the most interesting features in the history of Mr. Nelson. He took a very active and prominent part in those trying days.

Mr. Nelson was born in Ireland, on the 18th of June, 1837, and was a son of Robert and Ann Nelson. In July, 1840, he came to America with his parents. His father and mother settled near Montreal, in Canada East, where they engaged in farming, and remained until the time of their deaths. In August, 1856, James came to Meeker county, Minn., and preëmpted 160 acres on section 23, in what is now Union Grove township. This place has since been his home, with the exception of a short time during 1862–3, when they were driven away by the Indians. He then enlisted in the Second Minnesota Infantry and went South, remaining there until the close of the war, when he again settled upon the farm, and has since remained there. He has one of the most valuable farms in the township, and it is well improved, with substantial farm buildings.

Mr. Nelson was married on the 7th of April, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Caswell, which is said to have been the first marriage within the limits of Meeker county. Mrs. Nelson was a daughter of Carlos and Anna Caswell, and was born in Canada on the 16th of August, 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have been the parents of six children, as follows—William, born November 24, 1858; Frank, born October 27, 1860; Anna, born May 25, 1863; James, born July 9, 1870; Orrin, born July 9, 1872; and Albert, born October 21, 1875. Anna married William Phillips, and now lives in Union Grove township; they have three children—Mana, Carl and Florence. William married Sarah Newcomb, and lives in Dakota; they have one child, Iva. Frank married Ella Hinds, and lives in Dakota.

In political matters Mr. Nelson is a republican. He has taken an active interest in public matters, and is one of the leading citizens of the county. He has taken a prominent part in township affairs and held various local offices.

SOREN MORTON. The subject of this biography is one of the most prominent citizens of Danielson township, being a resident of section 10, in that subdivision of Meeker county. Mr. Morton is a native of Denmark, born on the 29th of November, 1836, and is a son of Morten Johnson and Johanna Skovenborg. Soren remained in the land of his birth until 1863, when he came to the United States and first located in Ripon, Wis., where he remained five or six months, having charge of a farm. He then went to St. Clare county, Ill., where he worked on a farm until March, 1864, when he returned to Ripon, and again took charge of the farm which he had previously had control of. In the fall of 1864 he came to Meeker county, Minn., and took a homestead on section 10, in Danielson township, where he now lives. After taking his claim he worked for different farmers for a time, then went to St. Paul, and remained through the winter, working in a wood-yard. The following spring he returned to his claim, set out some trees and made some other improvements and then returned to St. Paul. A short time later, in July, 1865, he moved his family to his claim, and has lived there ever since. He now has a splendid farm and splendid improvements. He devotes considerable attention to raising stock, together with general farming, and is recognized as one of the most intelligent and prominent

farmers in the western part of the county. He is a democrat in political matters and takes an active interest in the affairs of his township, having held a number of the most important local offices, including those of chairman of the supervisors, for several years while Acton and Danielson formed one township, school clerk for eight years, and others.

Mr. Morton married Miss Louisa Winterlig, who was born May 22, 1845, and is a daughter of Peter C. and Christine Winterlig. Mr. and Mrs. Morton have had six children, as follows—Sarah H., born July 3, 1865; Henry W., born December 28, 1867; Willie T., born June 8, 1869; Victor, born July 12, 1874; Agnes Myrtle, born February 4, 1877; and Alice, born July 3, 1884. The family are members of the Methodist Church, in which Mr. Morton is one of the most active workers, having held various offices in that organization, including those of trustee and steward, for several years.

C. G. JOHNSON. The subject of this biography, a farmer residing on section 22, Greenleaf township, was born in Sweden on the 10th of October, 1857. He left his native land with his father's family in 1867, and came to Meeker county, Minn. His father was a farmer most of his life, but has now retired from active business and lives in the village of Litchfield. The subject of this sketch now has three brothers and four sisters living, one brother having died.

C. G. Johnson learned the carpenter's trade in 1878, and followed that vocation for several years. In 1881 he went to Missouri and remained there about eighteen months, returning then to Minnesota. In 1884 he purchased the farm where he now lives, on section 22, Greenleaf township, and has since made that his home. He has a valuable farm of 160 acres, seventy-eight of which is under plow and fifty to meadow, while he has a few acres of timber. He has substantial improvements, and his farm is among the most valuable in his portion of the township. He devotes his time to general farming and to stock-raising, and has a good herd of cattle on the place.

MICHAEL J. ROACH. Among the farmers and cattle raisers of the north part of the county, is Mr. Roach of Forest Prairie, who has his home upon section 8 of that township. He was born in Rockbridge county, Va., December 23, 1820, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Petolomey) Roach, natives of Maryland and Virginia, respectively. When our subject was but a child his parents removed to Henry county, Ind., and finally settled in Cass county, that State, where they died. The early education of the subject of this sketch was acquired in his native county, and afterwards in the schools of Indiana, which at that early day were few and far between. He was one of a family of thirteen children, the names of the others being — Lucilla, William, James N., Mary Ellen, John C., Betsy J., Margret A., Joseph, Andrew J., George, Carson, Nancy D., and one that died in infancy.

Mr. Roach was reared to manhood in Cass county, Ind., and was there married, December 28, 1843, to Miss Sarah J. Wynn, a native of Warren county, the same State, born November 4, 1832. She is the daughter of James and Pollie (Harden) Wynn, who were born in Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. By this union there have been born a family of thirteen children — William, Michael, Sarah Jane, Margaret A., Deniza, Elizabeth, Ellen Dosh, Cinda, James, John and Mary. The latter died in infancy; the rest are all

living and married except Dosh and Ellen, who reside at home.

Mr. Roach came to Meeker county in 1866, reaching Forest City, on the 9th of May, and shortly after came to his present place and took up his homestead. At that time the woods were full of game and he acquired the reputation of being the best and most successful hunter in this part of the country. He made considerable money by this means, but has always given considerable attention to farming and stock-raising, preferring the sure gains of husbandry to any more alluring speculation or business. He was the third settler in the township, one of the old pioneers; is a member of the Church of God, and usually votes the republican ticket.

JESSE V. BRANHAM, JR., a pioneer, who took a most active and prominent part in the trying times of the Indian massacre, is one of the best-known and most conspicuous figures in Meeker county's history. He is a native of Jennings county, Ind., born July 8, 1834, and is the son of Jesse V. and Mary (Butler) Branham, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this ALBUM. In 1847 his parents removed to Franklin, Johnson county, Ind., where our subject remained under the parental roof until nineteen years of age, when he opened a dry-goods and grocery store. In 1855 he was united in mariage with Miss Mary L. Stark.

Early in the summer, of 1857, Jesse V., Jr., joined a party of pioneers, consisting of his father, Jesse V. Branham, Sr., William Branham, Levi Reed, Hugh McGannon, and others, and came to Meeker county, Minn., our subject locating on section 35, of Litchfield—then Ness—township, in June of that year. He at once began improvements, and his family joined him in August. He there remained, earnestly devoting his time and labor to developing a farm, living in contentment and prosperity, notwithstanding the many disadvantages usual to pioneer life, until the Indian outbreak of 1862 began.

On Sunday, August 17, 1862, while Jesse V. Branham, Jr., was crossing a field with a neighbor, the report of the Jones and Baker murders were brought to him. After a hasty consideration of the matter, he concluded to get all the people of the neighborhood together at the house of George C. Whitcomb (who was absent), on account of the location, partly because of a good well in the cellar, should the Indians make an attack, and partly to protect Whitcomb's family. Sunday night, after the neighborhood had been notified and brought to one point, our subject, in company with his brother William, mounted his horse and started for Acton, to learn as to the truth of the reports. When within about three miles from their destination, they met a party from the scene of the massacre, who had with them a child, which was the only surviving member of either the Jones or Baker households. The Branhams then learned that all reports were true, and immediately returned to Whitcomb's house. Early Monday morning they all started for Forest City, where they remained inactive for a day or so, but Tuesday afternoon word was received that the outbreak was general and would extend all along the border. That evening they held a council, and decided to send all women and children to Clearwater, and J. V. Branham, Jr., was appointed to take charge of the train. Wednesday morning the train started, being made up of teams of every description, and being half a mile in length. Jesse V., Jr., piloted them about half way through the "Big Woods," when he bade his family good-bye and returned to Kingston. There he talked with a number of the leading citizens, gave them his idea of the stockade, and the fol-

lowing morning, with his team, he hauled the first log for the Kingston fortifications. Returning to Forest City, he found George C. Whitcomb with an order from Governor Ramsey to form a company of State militia, to defend the town. Our subject joined the ranks, and, as soon as possible, he, with others of the command, were mounted and started west to bury the dead and aid the wounded. They rode through the western part of Meeker county and all over Kandiyohi county.

After this Jesse V., Jr., remained with the company until the night of September 2, when, on coming into the stockade after a brush with the Indians, they learned that Captain Strout would be in camp at Acton that night. The whole company knew that the country was filled with hostile Indians, and knew that unless Strout was warned, his whole command would probably be murdered. Captain Whitcomb called for volunteers to go upon the extremely dangerous mission of warning Strout, and Jesse V. Branham, Jr., was the first to offer his services, Thomas Holmes and A. P. Sperry soon joining him, and at sundown they started for Acton, with Jesse in command of the trio. Reaching their destination and fulfilling their mission in the night, they slept for a time, and in the morning the company started for Forest City. The Indians soon made an attack on them, and in the engagement, Jesse Branham, Jr., was shot through the lungs, the bullet coming out of his back, and seventeen others of Strout's company were wounded. They were taken to Hutchinson that night, and upon arriving there, Branham got up and walked from the wagon to his room, in the second story of the hotel. When the doctor examined him, he said to those in attendance: "I can do nothing for this man; make him as comfortable as you can; he will be dead in three hours." The following morning, September 4th, was the day of the attack on Hutchinson, and while our subject was lying on his cot, then unable to move, there came a shower of bullets on and through the house. Later he was carried to the stockade with the other wounded, and there cared for. Four weeks later he was able to go to Minneapolis to his family. Three weeks later the family went south to Louisville, Ky., and remained there until the spring of 1863, when they returned to Minneapolis, and the following fall, again settled in Meeker county. Jesse V. Branham, Jr., rented the mill at Greenleaf, and operated it during the winter of 1863–4, and the following spring went to Forest City and rented a farm for the season. In the fall of 1864, the county commissioners appointed him county auditor to fill a vacancy, and he was afterward elected and re-elected, serving until the spring of 1871. During this time the county seat had been removed to Litchfield, and after the expiration of his term of office, our subject engaged in the mercantile trade at that place. Since that time he has been engaged either in the mercantile trade, real estate or farming.

In early days Jesse V. Branham, Jr., was one of the most active and public-spirited men in the county. When the town of Ness was organized, he was elected first town clerk; he also held the office of county commissioner, besides that of county auditor, and various local offices. He was one of the original town site proprietors of Litchfield; drew the bill changing the county seat from Forest City; gave Litchfield its name, and in many other ways connected his name indissolubly with the early history of the county. He drew the plan of the park in Litchfield, and to him, more than any other one man, is due the credit of planting trees and getting it into the beautiful condition of to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse V. Branham, Jr., are

the parents of five children, as follows—Hiram S., a member of the Litchfield banking firm of Stevens & Co.; Alice, now Mrs. Robert Burns; Delaney E., Lula and Thomas.

J. NORGREN & CO., dealers in general merchandise in the village of Dassel, came to the village in the spring of 1875, and established their present business, and are, therefore, the oldest house in town having a continuous existence. They carry a large and well-assorted stock, and are doing an extensive and lucrative trade. The store which they occupy was built by Louis Rudberg, and is a handsome brick edifice, well lighted and ventilated, and presents a neat appearance from the street.

John Norgren, the senior member of the firm, is a native of Sweden, and immigrated to America in 1866, landing in Carver county, Minn., on the 22d of July, with his family, which then consisted of his wife and five children. He soon afterward bought a farm of eighty acres in Hancock township, about nine miles from Carver, and moved his family to it. They remained there until 1873, during which time the farm was increased to 160 acres. In 1873 they came to Meeker county, and the father purchased a half interest in the saw- and flouring-mill at East Kingston. He was there engaged in the milling business for two years and a half, when he sold his interest to his partner, and came to Dassel, where he has since lived. He then, in company with J. O. Berlin, opened a general merchandise store under the firm name of J. Norgren & Co. The partner, Mr. Berlin, is also his son-in-law, and had the misfortune to lose his eyesight some nine years ago. Mr. Norgren has turned the active management of the mercantile business over to his sons, John and Lewis. Mr. Norgren is a hale and hearty man of about sixty years of age, and still retains his vigor. He has large property interests here in the way of farms and village real estate, and has been intimately associated with the growth and development of the eastern part of Meeker county. He is the present town treasurer, and has taken an active interest in official and educational matters.

John and Lewis Norgren, who have charge of the business, are both capable business men, and their establishment commands as heavy a trade as any in the village. John has been a member of the village council for four years, while both take a prominent part in all matters pertaining to the welfare of their locality.

HON. A. C. SMITH, for many years one of the most prominent figures in the history of the county, and one of the leading attorneys, was a native of Vermont, born in 1814. He was educated in the State of his nativity, and there studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Washington, D. C., at a session of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1839 he removed to Mount Clemens, Macomb county, Mich., where he entered upon the practice of his profession. A short time after he entered upon a career of journalism, editing and publishing the *Macomb Gazette*, and the *Landmarks*, the latter a Masonic periodical, and continued at this for some five years. He then occupied the judicial bench for three years, and served one term in the Michigan State Senate. In 1855 he came to St. Paul, where he established and published the *Free Press*, a democratic daily, which did not prove very remunerative. He then took up his law practice in that city, and made it his home until March, 1858, when,

having been appointed to the position of register of the land office of the United States at Forest City, he came to this county, where he made his home until the day of his death, which occurred September 20, 1880. Of his death, the *News Ledger* said: "We have known Judge Smith for twelve years; in fact, he was the first man we consulted when we thought of locating in this county in 1868, and our confidence in his judgment led us to settle in Forest City. Judge Smith was a man among men — honorable to a fault. He could not brook dishonesty or trickery in others. As a friend he was genial, warm and true as steel — ever ready to assist all who were so fortunate as to be associated with him. As a member of the bar he ranked among the best — was courteous and affable — always working for the interests of his clients with a will and energy which caused him to be respected by his opponents. In his death the county met with a great loss and the community of Litchfield one of its most esteemed citizens, and his memory is revered by all the early residents of this part of the State."



McLEOD COUNTY,

MINNESOTA.





BIOGRAPHICAL.



BIOGRAPHICAL

WILLIAM W. GETCHELL, one of the prominent representative citizens of the township of Glencoe, has a fine farm on section 6, where he carries on his agricultural calling. He is a native of Machias, Washington county, Me., and was born March 10, 1820. He is the son of Marshall and Pollie (Holmes) Getchell. His parents were born and both died in that State, and were members of old pioneer and Revolutionary families.

The subject of this sketch left his home, in the East, August 29, 1849, for St. Anthony, and there followed lumbering for three years. From that point he moved to Richfield, this State, and there took up a claim and remained until the month of January, 1856, when, in company with a brother and a brother in-law, he came to McLeod county, and took up claims. He returned to Richfield for his family, and got back here in June, following. He soon had a cabin built in which to install his wife and children, and settled down to the hard life of a pioneer farmer.

But even the few pleasures that he had at that time he was doomed to cast aside at duty's call. The Government was in need of troops, and, September 26, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, and served until December 31, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability. His family were here at the time of the Indian outbreak, and remained on the farm until the mother heard that Hutchinson was on fire, when she fled to Minneapolis, by way of Glencoe, and at the former place was found by her husband. He returned to his farm here that fall, and has lived there ever since.

Mr. Getchell was married December 11, 1845, and has had a family of ten children, six of whom are living—Flora M., Frederick O., Andie M., Scott L., Willis E. and Dana K.

Mr. Getchell is a member of the G. A. R., and he and his wife are connected with the Congregational church.

JOHN THOM, a leading and influential farmer of Round Grove township, is the son of Francis and Margaret (Cragin) Thom, and was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland,

June 19, 1842. His parents were also natives of the Land of Heather, and came to the United States about the year 1856, and settled in Kenosha county, Wis. Two years later the family removed to Steele county, this State, where the father is now living, the mother having died October 2, 1885.

The subject of this memoir remained at home with his parents, sometimes earning a little money herding cattle for the neighbors, until he had attained the age of nineteen years, when he commenced to learn the cooper's trade; he followed that business for nearly two years. In 1863, being seized with the western fever, he went to California, crossing the plains with a team, spending four months on the road. After staying there about three years, he returned to Minnesota, and spent a year in Houston county, with his brothers, and the next season rented a farm in Steele county and cultivated it. In the fall of 1868 he came to this county, and made his home that winter with his brother George, in Penn township. In July following he took up a homestead on section 2, Round Grove, where he now lives, and moved onto it and commenced its improvement. When he made his appearance here he was a poor man, having only $200 and a yoke of oxen and a wagon, but by industry, and the exercise of frugality he has acquired a fine farm of 200 acres of land, ten horses, fifteen head of cattle and other stock. His buildings and other improvements are of a neat and substantial character, and he has some sixty-five acres of his farm under a high state of cultivation. He has also owned and operated a threshing machine for the last ten years.

Mr. Thom was married in Steele county, January 1, 1868, to Miss Jane Thom, a native of Scotland, born in Aberdeenshire, February 21, 1847, and daughter of George and Jane (Thompson) Thom. By this union there have been five children—Flora Mabel, born November 19, 1868, and died December 2, 1877; Margaret C., born October 9, 1872; Sarah E., born June 14, 1880; John R., born April 28, 1883; and Gertrude G., born August 13, 1885. Mr. Thom is a republican, politically, and has held the offices of supervisor, assessor and town clerk.

JOHN PREISS, a retired merchant of Glencoe, was one of the earlier settlers of the county, and one of its most active business men. He is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born December 1, 1825. He came to America in 1845, landing in New York, October 8, of that year. He had but three dollars in his pocket, and could not speak a word of English at the time, but shortly after hired out to a farmer near that city, with whom he worked four months for $4 per month. After spending a year in that vicinity, he went to Georgia, where he remained for two years, after which he removed to Ohio, making his home in that State until 1853. He then came to Minnesota, in search of a home for himself, although the man for whom he was then working told him that he would surely be killed by the Indians, and even went so far as to refuse to pay him what was due him if he persisted in his intention.

But our subject was determined to come; so he started with his brother, and on their arrival in Carver county, this State, they both took up claims in the scattering timber, and, after building a log cabin, commenced cultivating the soil. As they had not time to clear much of the land, they planted potatoes among the trees, and thus raised 1,000 bushels, worth then $1 per bushel, and their corn crop was fair. Purchasing a yoke of oxen and making a rough sled, they, that winter, cut some forty cords of rock maple-wood, which they hauled to Carver and sold

for $1.25 per cord. The next spring Mr. Priess returned to Cincinnati, where he married Miss Elizabeth Shobert, and returned to his Minnesota home with his bride. He brought with him the first chairs ever seen in that county, and his wife was the first white woman ever within its limits.

After living there about seven years, he sold out and came to McLeod county, with his family and household goods, and purchased a half section of land near Glencoe. Seven years later he sold out, and moved to the village, and, putting up the second frame building north of the track, entered into mercantile life. This he followed until April, 1888, when he sold out to his son Lawrence, who is now running the business.

A. C. BAKER, now a merchant of the village of Brownton, came to this county in 1865, and settled on a farm in Penn township, where he resided for about two years. He then removed to New Auburn, Sibley county, and there entered into mercantile business with E. L. Shaw. The firm thus formed existed until 1870, when his partner was succeeded by Seth Strickland, and Messrs. Baker and Strickland remained together until 1883. In 1878 they removed to the new village of Brownton, and Mr. Baker has been a resident of that place ever since, and one closely connected with its business circles.

Mr. Baker is a native of Freedom, Portage county, Ohio, born December 19, 1838, and is a son of Eugenio and Sally (Hanfield) Baker, who were from Massachusetts and Connecticut, respectively. His father was a farmer, although he practiced medicine to some extent, having studied for that profession in his native State. The subject of our biography was educated in the schools of the county of his birth, and by the time he had attained the age of seventeen years he had laid the foundation of a liberal education. About that time he came to this State, and located in Scott county. Shortly after, he removed to St. Paul, and there was employed in keeping books for E. & H. G. Bell, for one year. While on a farm, after this, he on August 27, 1864, enlisted in Company A, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, and with that regiment, which was a part of the Fifteenth Corps, participated in the battles around Atlanta, the famous March to the Sea, and the seige of Savannah. He was also on the march through the Carolinas, in the winter of 1865, and was mustered out at the close of hostilities, in 1865, and, returning to Minnesota, came to this county, as mentioned above.

Mr. Baker was married, July 4, 1868, to Miss Mary J. Todd, at Redwing, Minn. The lady is the daughter of Robert and Mary J. Todd, and is a native of New Jersey. She is an *alumnus* of Hamline College, and a woman of much more than ordinary attainments. They are parents of seven children — Anna E., Helen May, Martha E., Stella, Arthur H., Clayton R. C., James and Lewis H. Mr. Baker is a republican of the staunchest type, and true to the principles of that party. He is a member of the G. A. R., and a valuable and valued citizen. His estimable wife is connected with the Congregational church. Mr. Baker was an old-time abolitionist, and distinctly remembers the time when he was designated by his school mates as "the son of an abolitionist," which was considered as the most degrading of epithets.

ISAAC HERRON SHRODE, one of the leading agriculturists of the town of Bergen, is a native of Spencer county, Ind., and was born December 28, 1818. He is the son of Francis and Rebecca Merrit (Hudson) Shrode, both of whom died in Indiana,

having had a family of fourteen children, seven of whom are now living. The father, Francis Shrode, was born in 1789. The mother, Rebecca Merrit Shrode, was born in 1798.

The subject of our sketch was reared upon his father's farm, and received his education in the rough log schoolhouses of his day. As he grew toward man's estate he spent his time in assisting his father in carrying on his agricultural labors. After this he learned the art of wagon-making, and worked at that trade for awhile. April 15, 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Rhoda Jane Taylor, and made his home in his native State until May, 1877, when he came to Minnesota. For one year he was employed in farming at Belle Plaine, but the next year removed to Bergen, this county, and purchased the farm where he now lives, on section 13. Here he has remained ever since. For ten years he has held the office of justice of the peace in the township, and for four years the place of steward in the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been succeeded in the latter capacity by his daughter, Maria Eldora.

Mr. and Mrs. Shrode are the parents of seven children—Francis Marion, born February 15, 1853; Nancy Rebecca, born February 9, 1854, and died February 27, 1879; William Lester, born June 6, 1855; Benoni Guernsey, born November 17, 1857; Sarah Jane, born January 31, 1859; Chloe Theodosia, born December 27, 1863; and Maria Eldora, born June 21, 1867. Mrs. Shrode was called from earth to heaven, May 8, 1887, leaving her disconsolate husband and sorrowing children to mourn her loss.

GEORGE C. CANFIELD, one of the stirring farmers of the town of Sumter, living on section 29, was born in Portage county, Ohio, April 6, 1834, and is the son of Carleton S. and Maria L. (Richardson) Canfield. His parents, who were natives of the State of New York, moved to Ohio about 1831, and there the father was extensively engaged in farming, boat-building and the manufacture of brick. About 1848 the latter died, and the boys were separated almost entirely, as the farms were sold. Our subject was then but some fourteen years of age, but he manfully went to work, and at the age of seventeen commenced teaching school. He followed that calling during the winters, for some years, working at carpentering the rest of the year. In April, 1855, on attaining his majority, he came to Minnesota and pre-empted 160 acres of land in the town of Waterford, Dakota county, and in the fall returned to his home in the "Buckeye State," and taught school that winter. April 15, 1856, he was married to Miss Mariette F. Curtiss, a native of Charleston, Portage county, Ohio, born October 1, 1838, and the daughter of S. A. and Emily (Greenleaf) Curtiss. With his young bride, Mr. Canfield came West, and located on the farm he had taken the year previous. This place he sold the next year, and for some time he was engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate. He bought a farm in 1860, and made his home on it until February 8, 1865, when he enlisted in Company L, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and served until the regiment was mustered out of service, October 9, 1865. His brother, L. F. Canfield, was a member of the famous Minnesota First, and served three years in the army. He was wounded at Savage's Station, and left on the field for dead, but recovered. Daniel A., another brother, was in the conflict with the Indians at New Ulm, and afterward in Company K, Seventh Minnesota Infantry, and died of small-pox near St. Louis, January 20, 1864. Still another brother, James, enlisted, going into Company D, Ninth Minne-

sota Infantry, and after two years and a half of service came home and died, February 4, 1865, in Scott county. On returning to the paths of peace, our subject came to this county, and settled in the town of Collins, and resumed his agricultural pursuits. He remained there until 1880, when he moved to his present residence. He is the parent of twelve children — Carleton W., born October 15, 1857; Harland C., born June 13, 1859; Lucien A., born October 15, 1860; Lucy B., born January 11, 1862; Frank H., born September 17, 1866, and died December 30, 1866; May D., born September 27, 1867; Julia E., born April 28, 1869; Alonza E., born July 26, 1870, and died August 20, 1871; Achsah Blanche, born May 23, 1872; Clara M., born July 10, 1873; Elva M., born December 11, 1874; and Augusta R., born August 25, 1876. Mr. Canfield served as town clerk and as chairman of the town board in Dakota county, and as supervisor for two years in this county. In 1886 he was the nominee on the prohibition ticket for member of the Legislature.

STEPHEN E. MARTIN, one of the active business men of Glencoe, was born at Mohawk, Herkimer county, N. Y., December 22, 1841, and is the son of Davis and Catherine (Perrine) Martin. He remained with his parents until he was nineteen years old, when he started out for himself. He was reared in a new country, and was therefore no stranger to the disadvantages and hardships of pioneer life. He applied himself to his life's task in a thorough manner, and in the spring of 1861, on the first call for troops to suppress the rebellion, he enlisted in the widely-famed First Minnesota Infantry, and was mustered into Company K. With that gallant body of men he served until the disbanding of the regiment, May 12, 1864. He participated in all the glorious battles where the noble "First" carried its flag to victory, and was present in twenty-two engagements.

On his discharge, Mr. Martin came to Glencoe, and made a short stay, went to his father's, and between these two places he went back and forth until 1872, when he located permanently in the village, and engaged in the draying business, and carried it on until August, 1887. He is the real originator of the Glencoe Plow Works, and in many other lines of trade has always taken a leading part. He was married, March 24, 1864, to Miss Mary Gillick, and they have had six children—Emma J., William, Omar, Daniel, Lily and Lewis. February 11, 1887, Mrs. Martin died, and her remains are interred in the Catholic cemetery.

GEORGE PIERCE, who is engaged in the pursuit of agriculture on section 23, Acoma township, is a native of the "Old Bay State," having been born in Essex, Essex county, Mass., January 1, 1841, and is the son of Oliver and Tabitha (Burnham) Pierce. His father was born in the State of Maine, and his mother in Massachusetts, and the latter was the daughter of William Burnham, one of the first settlers of the village of Essex, the others being his brothers, Thomas and John, and these three were among the founders of the town, which was called Essex.

The subject of this memoir grew toward manhood in the place of his birth, and until he was some sixteen years of age was employed in attendance at school, and received the elements of an excellent education from the good schools of that grand old Commonwealth. Like many of the boys of the New England States, he had a hankering after the

sea, and, as he approached his maturity, he shipped on a coaster as a sailor, and was employed in that kind of life and on fishing vessels, most of the time, until he was thirty years old. Abandoning a seafaring life, he then worked in mills and at blacksmithing until June, 1883, when he came West, and found in Minnesota the home he sought. He settled on the place where he now lives, and has made it his home ever since. The improvements there are of an excellent character, and he has his farm well stocked. Mr. Pierce has been twice married, the first time to Miss Mary D. Dennen, who was born in Gloucester, Mass., in 1841. Their wedding occurred June 16, 1860, and they were parents of three children,— Benjamin, born November 5, 1861; George, born July 5, 1863, and Lelia, born November 2, 1869. The mother was the daughter of William and Eliza Dennen, and died March 4, 1879. The second marriage of our subject took place March 31, 1881, at which time he led to the altar Miss Catharine M. Frazier, the daughter of Hugh and Esther (Ehler) Frazier, who was born in Guysboro. By this union they had two children—Oliver, born December 18, 1883, and Mabel, born February 14, 1885.

Mr. Pierce has been honored by his fellow-townsmen by having had bestowed upon him the offices of supervisor and school treasurer, and has filled those places most acceptably to their constituents.

EDWARD LAMBERT, a leading farmer residing on section 9 of Glencoe township, is a native of Scotland, born in Edinburgh, January 10, 1828, and is the son of Joseph and Catherine (Bacon) Lambert. His father was of Scotch nativity, but his mother was born in the "Emerald Isle." He received, in his youth, a most excellent classical education in the State of New York, whither the family had come in 1832. They left "the Land of Heather" on the 3d of April, of that year, and landed at Montreal, Canada, whence they made their way to Moore, Clinton county, N. Y., where our subject was reared. He made his home there until May, 1856, when he came West and located in Clayton county, Iowa, and there spent the summer. October 10th, that year, he arrived at Glencoe, Minn., and bought a claim to a tract of land in Rich Valley township, but disposed of it the following spring. At that time he pre-empted 160 acres in the town of Glencoe, upon which he lived until 1860, when he removed to Clayton county, Iowa, where he was married, but returned here the following autumn. Taking up his residence upon his farm, he was there employed when the Indian troubles of 1862 broke out. He left, and judiciously sought safety at Carver, but a week later, on returning to his place to see about it, he heard the savages firing in the grove, and retired to Carver, whence he removed to Clayton, Clayton county, Iowa, and a year later to New York. In 1865 he came back to his farm, in this county, and has resided here ever since.

Mr. Lambert was united in marriage, October 7, 1860, with Miss Bridget Maley, a native of Ireland, and the daughter of Patrick and Mary (Ginley) Maley. By this union they have had six children, as follows — Joseph, Daniel, Henry, Anna, Edward and Andrew.

The family are members of the Roman Catholic church, and Mr. Lambert is a democrat in his political views, and a staunch adherent of the principles of that party.

HENRY V. BONNIWELL, one of the most prominent and influential agriculturists of the county, is a resident of section 36, Acoma township. He came to Mc-

Leod county in the spring of 1866 with his nephew, W. T. Bonniwell, on a trip for the benefit of his health, and while here purchased the farm where he now lives. After returning to his home, in the State of Wisconsin, he decided to sell out there and come to Minnesota, and, accordingly, left there May 24, with his family, and came by team to this locality, spending some five weeks on the way, and arrived in Hutchinson, June 29th. He went into camp where the Asa Hutchinson house now stands, and remained there until July 3d, when he removed to his farm. Commencing his improvements, he soon had a house erected, and his family sheltered, and then turned his attention to the cultivation of the place. This has been his home ever since, and he has succeeded in making it one of the best farms in the town.

Mr. Bonniwell is a native of England, having been born in the town of Chatham, county of Kent, July 24, 1818, and is the son of William T. B. and Eleanor Bonniwell. He was one of a family of eight children—the others being Charles, William T., James, George, Eleanor, Walter and Alfred. While living in the town where he was born, our subject became acquainted with Dr. Hugh Fraser, and at the age of twelve left his home and went with his medical friend, who was in the army, and was with him at the various garrisons where he was stationed, in Canada, at Montreal, Fort George and Niagara, until 1833. In the fall of 1832, the parents of Mr. Bonniwell came to Canada, with the intention of locating upon a large tract of land that the Government had granted to them, but on the way the father was taken with cholera at Montreal, and died. The spring previous, George and William, brothers of our subject, had come to the United States, and settled in Ulster County, N. Y., and at the time of their father's death, advised their mother to come to that part of the Union, which she did, and bought a farm on the banks of the Hudson river. Here Henry joined the family, in 1833, and for some eighteen months made his home there. At the expiration of that time he went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to learn the ship carpenter's trade, and after working there two years, went to New York, and there finished his trade.

In the Spring of 1839, the family, having disposed of their interests in the "Empire State," removed to Mequon, Ozaukee county, Wis., where they bought 1,300 acres of land, and engaged in farming. During the gold excitement of 1849, the subject of this memoir went to the Pacific slope, and spent two years there, looking the country over. He then returned to the "Badger State," and made his home there until coming to this county in June, 1866. Mr. Bonniwell was married, September 17, 1839, in the city of New York, to Miss Catherine Reeves, a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, who had been brought to New York by her parents when she was seven years old. By this union they have a family of eight children—Frazer, Elizabeth, Clara M., Edward G., Philip, Cordelia, Henrietta and Sanders. All are living but Frazer, who enlisted in the army in 1864, and has not been heard of since, and doubtless fills a soldier's grave in the Sunny South.

When Acoma was organized, in 1866, our subject was elected town clerk and justice of the peace, and has held those offices ever since, with the exception of a year or two, when he was out of the clerk's office. He was for many years the agent and a director of the Minnesota Farmer's Mutual Insurance Association, and is now the secretary of the Acoma and Lynn Fire Insurance Association. In 1872 he was elected probate judge of this county, and filled that office for two years; he has always taken a deep interest in all school matters.

On the 27th of November, 1879, Mr. Bonniwell was again married, Mrs. Eliza J. Atchison, of Illinois, becoming his wife.

Both Mr. Bonniwell and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he has been class leader in Hutchinson for years, and organized the first weekly prayer-meeting in that village. He was appointed superintendent of the Sabbath-school the first Sunday he was here, while yet in camp on the Hutchinson place.

Our subject still lives on his beautiful Minnesota home. Relations and friends to the number of about sixty-five assembled at the home of Mr. Bonniwell on the 24th of July, 1888, to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of his birth.

A portrait of Mr. Bonniwell is presented on another page in this Album.

FREDERICK LUDWIG. Among the remarkable men that reside in McLeod county, there is none that has the same talent for invention as the subject of this sketch, and a recital of his life is proper in this connection. He was born in the Kingdom of Prussia, February 7, 1838, and is the son of Charles and Mary (Maus) Ludwig. His parents had a family of four children—the others being Augusta, Wilhelmina, and Ferdinand—and, with their children, came to the United States in 1851. They landed at Quebec, and from that place made their way to Chicago and to Carver county, Minn., and settled in the latter community where the mother died. The father afterward came to this county, and here his death took place.

The subject of this memoir was educated in his native land, and there commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade. On his arrival in Carver county he finisned learning his craft, and for sixteen years he followed that business, both in Carver and this county, coming here in 1873. He is now a resident of Rich Valley township. His natural taste for mechanics has led him to make many inventions and improvements, but the crowning glory of his life is just finished. In the last year he invented a return tubular boiler with a complete fire-box to fit all locomotives, that is bound to revolutionize all steam engines, as it is the means of saving a large amount of fuel and gives more power. It is one of the remarkable inventions of the day. He received a patent for it November 1, 1887, and proposes to introduce it at once.

Mr. Ludwig was married July 22, 1865, to Miss Wilhelmina Rakov, a native of Prussia, and the daughter of Bullenhagen and Christof Rakov. By this union they have had ten children—Frank, Lizzie, Lena, Gusta, Anna, John, Fred, Minnie, Henry and Emily.

In the discharge of his elective franchise, our subject supports the candidates of the republican party. He is a member in full standing of the Lutheran church, and a man that has the respect of the whole community.

MATHIAS SCHMITZ, the popular blacksmith of the village of Stewart, is a native Rhenish Prussia, Germany, born October 27, 1850, and is the son of Peter and Susan (Kiefer) Schmitz. When he was but three years of age death deprived him of his mother's care, and he was taken by his grandparents to be reared, and remained with them, going to school until he had completed his twelfth year. At that early age, he started, alone, for the United States, and arrived in Chicago, Ill., April 4, 1863, but as he could find no work there went to Northern Indiana, and there was employed about a year. His uncle, in St. Paul, then sent for him, but the money sent him was given by the man, in whose care it was sent, to the wrong party. In December he was taken to St. Paul by a friend, and went to his father's homestead, in Hennepin

county. His father had come to this country after losing his wife, and, after working two years in Chicago, went to St. Paul and bought property, but shortly after took a homestead in Hennepin county, where he now lives.

Mathias lived with his father for about a year and a half, but as there was a difference of opinion between him and his father's children by his second wife, he left home and went to Minneapolis in the spring of 1865, and worked in a bakery for a few months. He then went to St. Louis, where he remained two years, working in a machine shop. Being taken sick, he lay in the hospital, after which he returned to his father's place, and stayed there a year, and then, the old trouble breaking out, he, after working at harvesting a while, went to Minneapolis. Filling in the time in a lumber yard, the pineries, and in a saw-mill, until the fall of 1869, he then commenced to learn his present trade, in St. Paul, after which he worked at it in the Harvester Works in that city. Coming of age, he received his money from his mother's estate, he being an only child, and bought a shop and set up a forge of his own, but shortly after rented it, and was, for several years thereafter, a driver in the St. Paul fire department. His health suffering by the confinement, he came to Stewart and built a shop and residence, in 1878, and since July 28th, of that year, has made it his home. His was the third house put up in the village, and he is now doing an extensive business in both blacksmith work and wagon making, and also runs a hay press.

Mr. Schmitz was married, April 24, 1873, to Miss Hubertine T. Schwartz, a native of Germany, and the daughter of Paul and M. G. (Krechel) Schwartz. They are the parents of five children—Edward N., Alexander J., Francis A., George A., and Prosper L.

Our subject is a democrat in his political views, and is a member of the Roman Catholic church. He takes a deep interest in educational matters, and has filled the office of school treasurer for two terms.

MATHIAS THOENEY, the cashier of the First National Bank of Glencoe, is a native of the canton Graubundten, Switzerland, born September 14, 1837. He remained in the romantic and picturesque land of his birth until he was nineteen years of age, coming to this country in May, 1857 He came to the West, and was employed by Knapp, Stout & Co., until the breaking out of the war. He then enlisted in Company C, Second Minnesota Infantry, and served in that famous regiment through all its glorious record, and came out of the service the captain of his old company. Through all the campaigns of the armies of the Tennessee and the Cumberland, the Atlanta conflicts, and in the ever memorable march to the sea he was with his command. He was wounded in 1863, but not sufficiently to cause his withdrawal from the army. He was discharged, July 18, 1865.

After his discharge he came to McLeod county, and, in company with Hon. A. H. Reed, bought out a general merchandise store. In 1870 our subject sold out to his partner, and began farming. In 1873 he was elected to the office of county auditor, and held it for ten successive years. He then assumed his present place. He was married, May 26, 1866, to Miss Fannie Lutz, and they are the parents of three children — Minnie, Albert and Henry.

EDWARD CHEVALIER, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Glencoe township, residing upon section 28, is a native of Lower Canada, born July 8, 1821,

and is the son of Boziell and Natalie Chevalier. He was reared in the land of his birth, and there lived until 1857, when he left that part of America and came to Minnesota. He settled on a piece of land six miles west of Glencoe, in this county, and lived on it for two years, and then removed two miles further west. Here he was farming at the time of the Indian outbreak, in 1862, and on hearing of it he sent his wife and family to Glencoe, for safety, but remained on his place with his son, Louis, and his hired man, William White, to look after the stock. Three days after his folks had gone, a Swede came to his house in great distress, having been chased by six savages, and told his tale of horror. He said that he thought that the White family were murdered, and the man White, who was a nephew of the other White, went over to investigate, and found the door open about a foot, and the wife of the settler lying dead in the opening, shot through the breast. He returned to Mr. Chevalier's house and reported the facts, and said that he feared there were some of the red fiends still lurking around. The latter gentleman hitched up his team and drove to Glencoe, and gave the alarm, and a party of the citizens went out to see about it. On their arrival at the house they found the settler with his head cut entirely off, and shot through the leg. The supposition was that, after receiving the bullet, he started to run, and that the savages caught him and then severed his head from his body. One of the sons was killed, and his body thrown in the well, and one of the daughters was carried off, and was never heard of afterward. Mr. Chevalier sent his family to St. Paul after that, and after remaining himself, to help defend the village of Glencoe, went to that place, where he stayed about eighteen months, and then removed to Sibley county, and in the latter made his home for over seventeen years. At the expiration of that time he returned to this county and located on the farm, on section 28, where he now is living, and has made that his home ever since.

The subject of this sketch and Miss Matilda Goulet were married, February 20, 1842, and they have had fourteen children, of whom eleven survive. The names borne by the living are as follows—Louis, Charley, Joseph, Alphonse, Willie, Matilda, Minnie, Justeen, Mary, Julia and Josephine. The names of the deceased are Nelson, Frank and Annie.

JOHN BLOCK, a successful and well-known farmer of Sumter township, was born in Germany, and is the son of Philip and Caroline (Burdour) Block, who were natives of the German Empire. He was brought to the United States by his parents in the spring of 1863, and the family landed at Castle Garden, New York City, after a voyage that had lasted six weeks. Leaving the metropolis for the West, they were the unfortunate victims of a railroad disaster, the train dropping through a bridge. Two brothers of our subject were among the killed. The elder of these, Otto, was four years old, and the other, Albert, was an infant in his mother's arms. Others of the family were hurt, but none seriously. The sorrowing family came to Milwaukee, and, after staying there one winter, came to McLeod county, and settled in the town of Hutchinson. The father of our subject was one of the industrious men that have helped develope this beautiful country, and was a consistent and zealous member of the Lutheran church. He occupied an important place in the community until taken away by death, January 20, 1884. He was the parent of six children—Minnie, Mrs. H. Ewald; Bertha, Mrs. John Ewald; August, who married Miss Mary Smith; John, Otto and Albert.

John Block received his education in this county, and at the age of fourteen years he commenced his life labor on his father's farm. He has followed the farm life ever since, and has a pleasant home. He was married in 1879 to Miss Emma Schultz, a native of Wisconsin, born in January, 1860. She is the daughter of Fred. Schultz, who came to this county at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Block are the parents of seven children—Bertha, Otto, Adolph, Willie, Clara, George (deceased), and Louis (deceased). Mr. Block is a democrat in his political faith, and a strong adherent of the principles of that party.

FRANCIS NEWMAN, a fine specimen of the hardy and thrifty Scandinavian farmers that have been such important factors in the upbuilding of the whole Northwest, is a resident of the town of Bergen, and has his home on section 16. He was born in Smaland, Sweden, December 25, 1831, and is the son of John and Mary (Jacobson) Newman, both of whom died in the land of their birth.

Francis was reared upon a farm, and received his education in the common schools of that country. He was accustomed to agricultural labor from his earliest youth, and has demonstrated that he learned it thoroughly. He entered the army of his native land, and served there for the regulation five years. In 1867 he decided to seek in the New World a new home, and, borrowing $380 of some relatives in this country, he and his family crossed the ocean on a steamer. On landing on the hospitable shores of America, he set out at once for this county, and bought eighty acres of land on section 16, in Bergen, and has made this his home ever since. Being totally inexperienced in the ways of the pioneer, it came hard for him the first few years, and the family were called on to suffer many privations. His first labor was to build up a rail crib, in which they could sleep until he could get a cabin erected. The latter built, he went to work with all his energy to clear the land and prepare it for cultivation, that he might be enabled to pay off all his indebtedness, which he soon did, owing to his industry and diligence. The result of his labors is that at present he has a fine farm of 120 acres of excellent land and well improved.

Mr. Newman and Miss Bertman, the latter born in Sweden, in 1826, were united in marriage, in Sweden, and by this union there have been born a family of nine children, whose names are as follows—John Orren, born in Sweden, June 3, 1852, and died the same month; Charles Edward, born October 13, 1853; Axel Julius, born January 9, 1856, and died the next month; Charlotte Augusta, born May 4, 1857; Swen John, born January 22, 1860; Caroline Albertina, born May 31, 1862, and died September 30, 1863; Jennie Caroline, born August 31, 1864; Andrew Gilbert, born in Bergen, November 9, 1867; and Addie Julia, born November 2, 1870.

Our subject is a republican in his political faith, and has held the office of clerk of the school district for fifteen years. He is a prominent member of the Lutheran church, and a representative citizen of the township in which he lives.

JOHN N. LESTER, one of the oldest settlers of the county, came here in June, 1856, arriving at Glencoe the 18th of the month, and two days later, took up a claim on section 2, in the town of Bergen. He brought his family here, and, August 17th, settled on what is now known as "Lester's Prairie," which was named after his wife, Mrs. Maria Lester, the first white woman to

set foot upon it. Pitching his tent, Mr. Lester commenced cutting hay to winter the stock which he had brought from Manitowoc, Wis. This done, he put up a log cabin in which to shelter his family, and broke some land. In October, 1856, the brother-in-law of Mr. Lester, Nelson Adams, died, the first death in Bergen. The family remained on this farm until 1862, when they moved to Hutchinson, that the children might have the advantages of schools. While there the Indian outbreak occurred, and the house they had been living in was burned by the savages. They were in the stockade, but lost all their possessions except the clothes they had on. Mr. Lester returned to Illinois that fall, and remained there until 1866, when he moved back to this county, and built a new house, and made his home here until his death, which took place here April 1, 1871. He was a native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and was born about 1812. His father, Edward Lester, was one of the force that took Fort Ticonderoga.

John Lester removed to Chicago in 1832, and took up a claim within a few miles of that place. In 1847 he came to Winnebago county, Wis., and from there to Manitowoc, in the same State, where he lived until coming to this county. He was a man of mark in the community, and held many offices of honor and trust in the county and town, and died regretted by all. He was the parent of six children, three of whom are still living—Lewis W., John W. and Frank F.

Lewis W. Lester, one of the sons, is the present county auditor. He is a native of Clintonville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and was born February 1, 1839. He lived with his parents until 1859, and can distinctly remember driving the cattle when they came to Minnesota, and the appearance of the country. In the spring of 1859, when he started out for himself, he returned to Wisconsin, and there taught school for five months. In 1860 he went to Chicago, where he was engaged in the stock business until 1862, when he came back to the parental roof, arriving there August 14, three days before the Indian outbreak. He went with the family to Illinois, but returned here in 1867, and in the fall of 1870 was elected register of deeds for the county, and held that office for eight years. In 1879 he was chosen county treasurer, and occupied that position four years. In 1886 he was elected to the office of auditor, which he holds at present.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage September 13, 1880, to Miss Mary A. Colby. Mr. Lester is a member of Glencoe Lodge, No. 36, A. O. U. W., and is the present Financier of that body.



Lewis P. Harrington, the present efficient superintendent of the county schools, is a resident of the village of Hutchinson, where, as one of the members of the firm of Sargent & Harrington, he is engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate. He is a native of Hennepin county, Minn., born October 7, 1854, and is the son of William B. and Sarah (Gilson) Harrington. A sketch of his parents, who were early settlers in this county, is given in the pages of this Album, elsewhere. The father of our subject ran the Glendale (now the Merchants) Hotel, in company with his son-in-law, T. H. Pendergast, until his death, but after his decease his widow exchanged the house for a residence property.

Lewis, after his father's death, remained with his mother, attending school. At the age of seventeen he commenced teaching part of the time, and still pursued his studies. On attaining his majority he adopted the profession of teaching, and has always followed it until his election to the office of superintendent in 1883. His services in this

position proving eminently satisfactory, he was elected his own successor on the expiration of his term, in 1886. In 1881, in company with H. D. Records, he purchased the drug business of James Bennett, and was connected with that establishment until the spring of 1884, when he disposed of his interest therein. The partnership with T. T. Sargent was formed in 1886, and they now carry on quite an extensive business in real estate, loans and insurance.

Mr. Harrington was united in marriage, July 5, 1882, with Miss Mary Groshorng, the daughter of Francis L. and Hannah Groshorng.

By his strict attention to the duties of his office and his labors in the school room, Mr. Harrington has won golden opinions and is one of the most popular citizens in the county. He was one of the prime movers in the institution of Hassan Lodge, No. 109, I. O. O. F., in the village, and was one of its charter members. He is also a member of Hutchinson Lodge, No. 97, A. O. U. W.

FRANK D. FIMAN, of the village of Silver Lake, is the son of Frank and Ketie Fiman, natives of Bohemia, and was born in that country, June 12, 1844. He was reared in that picturesque land, and went to school until he was fourteen years of age. On attaining his maturity he served in the Austrian army for three years, nine months and twenty-seven days, and at the expiration of his service, came to the United States, with his parents, in 1870, landing in New York, October 17th. The family settled in the town of Rich Valley, McLeod county, arriving here October 26, 1870.

The subject of this sketch went to work the following December for Asa B. Hutchinson, the renowned singer, and one of the founders of the village of Hutchinson, and was in his employ two years, on his farm. After a few weeks spent in work for the Hastings & Dakota Telegraph Company, he went home, and remained there a short time. Removing then to the vicinity of Minneapolis, he entered the employ of Stephen Pratt, to work on his dairy farm, and continued with him for five years. At the expiration of that time he returned to this county, and located on the farm, in Rich Valley township, that he had purchased previously, and where his family had resided for three years, and took to agricultural labor for himself. Here he remained until 1883, when he purchased a business house, a dwelling and twenty acres of land in the village of Silver Lake, and is now running a saloon, and patent medicine store, and has built and operates a neat dancing booth near by.

Mr. Fiman was married, March 1, 1875, to Mrs. Josephine (Zeleny) Havlik, a native of Moravia, Austria, and the widow of Josef Havlik. She had three children by her first marriage—Frank, Josef and Charles, the last named of whom is dead—and by her union with our subject is the mother of three children—Charles Frank, born February 1, 1879; Anna Josephine, born February 5, 1882; and Edward F., born August 27, 1886.

Mr. Fiman held the office of assessor in the town of Rich Valley, while a resident of that place. He has a fine farm of 137 acres, besides his village property, and is growing wealthy as a result of his successful business management.

FREDERICK H. KUHLMANN, a progressive farmer of the town of Bergen, was born in Prussia, Germany, August 11, 1853, and is the son of William and Marie (Bullis) Kuhlmann. When he was but nine months old he was brought to this country by his parents, who had a family of six chil-

dren at the time. They landed at Baltimore, Md., whence they went to Pittsburgh, Pa., and there remained some fifteen months. In 1855 the family came to Minnesota, and settled on Government land in Scott county, where the father lived until 1883, when he was called from this world by death, and there the mother is still living.

The subject of our narrative remained beneath the parental roof until he had attained the age of twenty-four years, assisting in the tillage of the father's farm, and in running a threshing machine which he owned. He had received the elements of his education in the common schools of this State. February 9, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ernst, a native of Wisconsin, born August 1, 1855, and at once came to this county, and settled in the town of Bergen. He at first located on section 2, but three years later he moved to his present farm, on section 5, and on that and the adjoining one has now some eighty acres of finely cultivated land.

Mr. Kuhlmann and his wife are the parents of four children—Augusta Marie, born June 19, 1878; Martha Matilda, born March 11, 1879, died September 14, 1879; Frederick William, born July 18, 1880; and Marie Louise, born October 30, 1883. The family are members of the German Evangelical church, and are zealous Christian people. The care of a practiced farmer is shown throughout the place of Mr. Kuhlmann, and it is a farm to be proud of.

BRADFORD MOORE BERFIELD, one of the successful and progressive agriculturists of Bergen township, is a native of the State of Minnesota, having been born in Carver county, March 21, 1858. He is the son of Isaac and Arabella (Hildebrand) Berfield, who were early settlers in that part of the State.

The subject of this memoir was reared beneath the parental roof, and received his education in the common schools of the country. A part of the time he spent in Ohio, but the most of it was passed in this State. Attaining maturer years, he learned the carpentering trade, and afterward that of steam engineering, and has worked at both of these in Minnesota, Dakota and Canada. He went to the latter place in 1881, and was there employed, at Winnepeg and Thunder Bay, at his trade. On returning to "the States," in 1885, he found employment as engineer of the roller flouring mill at Aberdeen, Dak., where he remained for over a year. In November, 1886, he came back to this vicinity, and engaged in carpentering at Plato until the spring of 1887, when he came to Lester Prairie Station. He is now employed in mercantile pursuits, having entered the employ of Henemann & Bergmann. He is a democrat in his political views, and adheres closely to the tenets of that organization.

HENRY BIERMANN, a prominent and leading farmer of the town of Helen, has his home on section 32. He has a fine farm of 240 acres of rich and fertile land, and is prosperous and thrifty. He was born beneath the genial skies of the German Fatherland, September 4, 1855, and is the son of Frederick and Mena (Basemann) Biermann, natives, also, of Germany. He was reared in his native land, and there received the education that is the right of every youth of that empire. In 1871, when but sixteen years of age, he embarked for America, and, crossing the stormy Atlantic, landed at New York. There he remained six months, engaged as a car keeper, but

later went to Chicago, and worked as a house painter for a term of three years.

Coming to Minnesota in 1874, he settled in McLeod county, in the town of Helen, where he now resides, and commenced farming on his own account, and has prospered as he merits. He was married March 13, 1884, to Miss Menie Voss, a native of Green Isle, Minn., and daughter of Henry and Anna Voss. They are the parents of two children, both boys, whose names are Henry and William. Our subject is a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and an honorable, upright man, respected by all. In his political views he is in accord with the republican party, and supports the candidates presented by that organization.

The parents of Mr. Biermann came to the United States in 1872, and located in Chicago. The father died in Minnesota, December 11, 1882, and the mother, who resides with her son, is a most estimable lady, a true Christian, and a bright example to the rising generation. Mr. Biermann has no aspirations for political office, preferring the quiet of his own fireside and the attention to his own business that it demands.

JOHN A. MOFFETT, a leading farmer of the town of South Hutchinson, living upon section 35, was born in Schuyler county, Ill, January 4, 1847. His parents, Willis G., and Caroline (Stone) Moffett, were natives of Kentucky's "Dark and Bloody Ground." In 1852 the family came to St. Anthony, Minn., and located on a farm about four miles south of where Minneapolis now stands. There the father engaged in farming, and had his home until July 17, 1873, when he was taken away by the death angel. The mother of our subject survived her husband until March 18, 1882, when she too passed away.

The subject of this sketch was reared to man's estate beneath the parental rooftree, and was given every advantage at his disposal in the way of obtaining an education. In 1871 he left home, and after working in that neighborhood for a short time came to McLeod county, and purchased a farm on section 32, of the same township, where he now lives. Two years later he sold out and moved into the village of Hutchinson, and operated the meat market. One year of this and then he purchased his present handsome farm, to which he moved and has made his home ever since.

Mr. Moffett was united in marriage, April 15, 1868, with Miss Nettie L. Rollins, the daughter of Evander F. and Nancy H. (Works) Rollins, and a native of Maine. She died May 27, 1888, leaving ten children to mourn the loss that they sustained. The children's names are—Willis F., Joseph E., Harris A., Samuel R., Walter B., Roland A., James A., Carrie L., Evander and Minnie E. Mrs. Moffett followed her father across death's threshold very closely, his steps passing it March 18, 1887. Her mother is living in Hutchinson.

During the Indian troubles, our subject was too far from the savages to feel at all alarmed, but Titus Littlejohn, a brother-in-law, was killed by them at Sauk Center, during the outbreak.

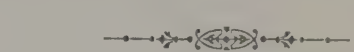
JOSIAH S. REESE. Perhaps there is in the town of Lynn no more enterprising and thorough-going farmer, or more prominent and influential citizen than the gentleman of whom this memoir is written. When he came to this county in the spring of 1872, he was a poor man, his only possessions consisting of a yoke of oxen, two cows, a couple of pigs and the small sum of 75 cents; yet, by industry and economy he has succeeded in

raising his family from poverty to affluence and comfort. He has a handsome and well-cultivated farm of 220 acres of land, and has erected upon it a neat frame cottage, two good granaries, three machine sheds, blacksmith shop, creamery, wind-mill, and a barn seventy feet long. The place is adorned by a beautiful grove of trees, covering four acres, which is the result of his own planting.

Mr. Reese was born near Fairmount, W. Va., November 9, 1845, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Mathews) Reese. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, who had moved to that part of the "Old Dominion." About a year subsequent to the birth of our subject, his father and mother returned to the State where they were born, and made their home in Washington county for about ten years. In 1857 the family came to Minnesota, and located in the town of Young America, Carver county, where Josiah remained with them until coming to McLeod county. On his arrival here he purchased a claim to eighty acres of land, on section 32, Lynn township, and has lived here ever since.

November 12, 1871, Mr. Reese wedded Miss Jane Burton, the daughter of George and Sarah Burton, and a native of England. They have been the parents of eight children, as follows—Clara L., born January 26, 1873; Bertha J., born December 20, 1876, and died the 27th of the same month; Charles Edward, born January 12, 1880, and died August 26, 1881; Abbie Janet, born December 3, 1882; Etta May, born October 17, 1884, and died April 29, 1885; Sarah E., born February 25, 1887; and twins that died unnamed, but a few days old, which were born February 20, 1878.

The subject of this sketch has always taken a deep interest in all public affairs, and, having the entire confidence of the community, has been called upon to labor in the public service. He is the present incumbent of the office of chairman of the town board, and has held it for some eight years. He was justice of the peace and clerk of the school district, for two years. Being in sympathy with the struggling masses, the producers of the world's wealth, he was prominently identified with the Grange movement, and is the president of the county branch of the Farmer's Alliance. Although he devotes considerable time and attention to these outside duties, still he has never neglected the management and adornment of his place, which reflects great credit upon the owner by the air of thrift and prosperity that pervades it.



IRA A. LATTA, the vice-president of the First National Bank of Glencoe, and one of the most prominent and representative citizens of that village, is a native of Wabash county, Ind., born October 15, 1850, and is the son of Ephraim and Diantha (Kuffle) Latta. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Ohio.

Our subject is the great-grandson of the celebrated Adam Poe, whose history is so largely a part of the early annals of Ohio. His grandmother, Sarah Kuffle, who died in Congress, Wayne county, Ohio, January, 1888, had lived under the administration of every president from Washington to Cleveland, being ninety-seven years of age at her death. She lived to see the fifth generation of her descendants, the eldest of the last being some fifteen years old when her demise occurred.

Ephraim Latta moved to Ohio when a young man, and was by trade a blacksmith and edged tool manufacturer, and followed that trade in the "Buckeye State." Later in life he removed to Wabash county, Ind., and lived on a farm until his death, in 1866, being then fifty-three years of age. His wife lived there until March, 1874.

The subject of this personal history re-

ceived his education in the common schools of the country, and after his father's death remained at home upon the farm until he was twenty years old. He then started for Silver Lake, Ind., with the intention of attending college, but on his arrival there abandoned the idea and went into business with his brother, and remained in trade with him about a year and a half. Going to Peru, Ind., he entered the Howe Sewing Machine factory, where he took contracts and operated with success for two years. In the spring of 1873 he went to Kansas, but, after looking that country over and investing in some real estate, returned to Indiana where he was not actively engaged for the the next couple of years. In the summer of 1876, he came to Glencoe, and remained until fall when he returned to Indiana, but in May, 1877, came back to the village and bought a half interest in the lumber business of B. Griswold, his brother-in-law. Three years later he purchased the interest of his partner, having, the previous year, established branches at Brownton, Stuart, and Bird Island. The business proved quite a success in his hands, and he remained in it until his health gave way, and, although he was doing extremely well in a financial sense, he sold out and took a trip to California to recuperate. Five months later he returned, but has not actively engaged in business since. When the First National Bank was organized in 1881, he was elected vice-president, and has filled that office ever since.

In 1883, in company with A. L. Martin, he established a brick manufactory at Minneapolis, and for four years carried on a large and lucrative business, making 2,000,000 brick per annum.

December 28, 1880, Mr. Latta was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie N. Snyder, of Glencoe, a daughter of A. J. and Priscilla Snyder. By this union there have been born two children—Florence and Edna. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In the fall of 1887 Mr. Latta made a second trip to California with his family, and made some investments in real estate, as that country was rapidly growing in wealth and population, and property increasing in value.

JOSEPH RANGE, farmer, who is living on section 15, of Glencoe township, was born in Germany, May 16, 1845, and is the son of John and Dora (Ehreshon) Range. His parents, who were natives of the same empire, came to this country in 1868, and settled in Cook county, Ill., where the father died in 1869. He was reared and educated in the land of his birth, and after finishing his schooling, which was excellent, he was employed at farming until 1868, when, bidding adieu to the Fatherland, he sought the chance for success in life denied him in the old home, and sailed for the shores of America. Landing at New York, he left for Chicago, at once, and for five years was employed upon a farm in the vicinity. Having a desire to engage in mercantile life in Chicago, he embarked in the flour and feed business there, and for a period of five years continued in that line. His next venture was to obtain a farm near the city, and he tilled its soil for seven years. With a view to the betterment of his fortune, he then sold out and came to this county, and located on the place where he now lives. This was in 1883.

Mr. Range was married, June 23, 1871, to Miss Sophia Pehling, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Philip and Dora (Kramer) Pehling. They are the parents of four children, who bear the names of Dora, Philip, Lizzie, and Anna. The father and mother of Mrs. Range were natives of Germany. They came to this country in 1853, and now

live in Illinois. Mr. Range's mother lives with him.

Our subject is a warm and zealous member of the German Evangelical Lutheran church and an active and consistent Christian, who does not hesitate to devote time or money to all good work. The whole family bear membership in the same denomination. In his politics he is a staunch adherent to the democratic party and its principles, although he has but little aspirations for public office.

GEORGE THOM, a prominent and enterprising farmer, living on section 7, Penn township, first settled there on coming to this county, in January, 1866. He was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, August 24, 1836, and is the son of Francis and Margaret (Cragin) Thom. He was reared in "the Land of Heather" until he was twenty years of age, but, in 1856, he bade a farewell to the old home, and sought, in the new country of the Northwestern States, the fortune that he could not reach in the land of his nativity. On landing in this country, he came directly to Kenosha, Wis., with his parents, and resided with them there for two years. At the end of that time the family removed to Steele county, Minn., where the parents still live.

George Thom, who had received a common education in the parish schools of his native land, early in life took up life's duties, and assisted his father in farming. While living with the old folks, on the farm in Steele county, he enlisted in Company G, First Minnesota Infantry, May 17, 1861, under Captain Lewis McKune. He participated in all the engagements where that most gallant and well-known regiment carried its flag to victory. Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Seven Pines, Malvern Hill Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and a host of others, crowd upon the mind when reviewing the roll of honor of the "Old First." He was discharged with the remnant of the band of heroes, at Fort Snelling, April 28, 1864, and returned to his home.

January 30, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Maria Hall, a native of Steuben county, N. Y., born March 20, 1845, and the daughter of Isaac and Jemima (Gorsline) Hall. Her parents had moved to Wisconsin, in 1856, and from there, in 1864, to Steele county, Minn. By their union Mr. and Mrs. Thom are the parents of three children—Dora, born November 19, 1866; Sherman, born July 30, 1870; and Robert, born May 28, 1881.

WILLIAM SCHULTZ, a farmer, having his residence on section 13, South Hutchinson township, is a native of Prussia. He was born November 19, 1847, and is the son of Frederick and Caroline (Wildt) Schultz. His father was born in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, but his mother's nativity was in Prussia. While he was still a child, in 1856, the family immigrated to America, and after a stormy passage landed at Castle Garden, New York City. Passing right through the metropolis, they came West, stopping to work some nine months in Chicago, and settled in Lake county, Ill., where the father engaged in farming.

The subject of our sketch took advantage of every opportunity to go to school, both in Chicago and elsewhere. In 1861, the father and family came to McLeod county, and here the father homesteaded 160 acres of land on section 23, South Hutchinson township, where he was living when the angel of death brought his summons, in July, 1865. The family had the usual experience of the pioneers during the Indian troubles.

In the spring of 1862, William left home, to battle for himself, going to the vicinity of Minneapolis, where he was employed on a farm until after harvest. In the fall of that year he enlisted in Company F, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, under Captain Daniels, and served until discharged in December, 1863.

He then returned to McLeod county and commenced farm work on the family homestead, his father being indisposed. After the death of the latter, our subject became the mainstay of the family. In 1874, he determined to establish a home of his own, and accordingly took the place where he now lives under the homestead act, and June 1, 1874, was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Rogers, the daughter of John and Steno (Haunke) Rogers, and a native of Illinois. By this union they have had four children—Frederick, Walter, Clara, and Ella.

Mr. Schultz has filled the office of county commissioner most acceptably for six years, and is a very popular man in the community. He has a fine farm of 320 acres of land, all well improved, and is one of the most prominent citizens of the county.

HON. FELTON VOLLMER. Among the prominent citizens of the county of McLeod that are identified with its history in an official capacity, there are few that are better or more widely known than the subject of this memoir. A member of the State House of Representatives one term, and of the State Senate for two, besides having occupied several minor offices, fully justifies his title to the adjective, prominent. He was born at Neuburg, Bavaria, Germany, August 27, 1846, and is the son of David and Mary (Wolters) Vollmer.

The father of the subject of our sketch is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born July 29, 1814, and was, by trade, a glazier, in the Fatherland. In 1852, feeling convinced that in the less thickly settled New World he would find a fairer field for his efforts, and those of his growing boys, he embarked with his wife and family of four children, having lost one in its infancy, and crossing the briny deep, landed in New York. They spent thirty-nine days on the vessel, most of the ships at that time using sails only. From the metropolis they came directly West, and located at Fort Wayne, Ind., where the father followed carpentering. In 1856, Mr. Vollmer, Sr., came to Minnesota on a prospecting tour, and remained a year. In May, 1857, the family removed to this State and located in St. Paul. There the father found employment in Prince's Mill until February 17, 1862, when he felt called on to enlist in defence of the country of his adoption. Enrolling himself in Company E, Fifth Minnesota Infantry, he served with that gallant band of heroes through the sanguinary conflicts at Iuka, Corinth, Raymond, Jackson and the siege of Vicksburg. During the latter he received a sunstroke that incapacipated him from further exertions, and he was transferred to the Invalid Corps, and finally discharged April 11, 1864. On returning to Minnesota, he located on a homestead near Watertown, Carver county, but three years later moved into that village and opened a cabinet-making shop. There he remained until the fall of 1868, when he came to Winsted township, this county, and bought a saw-mill. To this he added a grist-mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1876. Here he is living at the present, quietly retired from the busy cares of active life, and enjoying the fruits of a well-spent number of years, being now seventy-four years old; his estimable wife having reached her seventy-second year.

Mr. Vollmer had simply laid the foundations of his education previous to coming to

St. Paul, and there attended the Washington school for nearly four years. Knowing that the printer's trade is almost equivalent to a liberal education, he commenced in November, 1860, to learn "the art preservative of all arts," in the office of the *Pioneer*, where he remained until November, 1866, when he, in partnership with M. R. Prendergast, started the *LeSueur Courier*, in which he continued to be interested until June 1, 1871, at which date he sold out to W. R. Colton. He then removed to Winsted, and entered into his present business, that of operating the saw- and grist-mill in that place.

Mr. Vollmer was married, November 28, 1871, to Miss Hattie Cosby, at Northfield, this State. The lady is a native of Indiana, and the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Souders) Cosby. By this union they have had five children—Meda (deceased), Charles Rutherford, Ada, Roy and Robert.

Our subject has held the office of justice of the peace for eight years, that of supervisor for three terms, and has served on the school board continually. In 1876 he was chosen to represent this district in the Lower House of the State Legislature, and in 1882 was elected to the State Senate, and was a member during the session of 1883 and 1885. He is the present president of the village board, having held that position for two terms. A portrait of this gentleman is presented in this ALBUM as that of one of the leading and representative men of the county.

JOHN H. GETCHELL, one of the earliest settlers of this county, and one of its most respected citizens, is a resident of the town of Glencoe, living on section 6. He is a native of Machias, Washington county, Me. His early years were spent in the place of his birth until his twentieth year, when he adopted a seafaring life. He followed that calling, off and on, for some eight years, but in November, 1849, when the excitement of the discovery of the gold fields of California unsettled the country, he, like many others, sought in that land the coveted dust. For two years he delved in the rich placers and on the river bars, principally in the American River district, turning up the glittering sand. In 1852, he returned to his home, and there was engaged in lumbering until 1855, when he came to Minneapolis, and, leaving his wife and child there, pushed out into the wilderness west of the "Big Woods" and found in McLeod county the place suited to his mind. November 5th, he made a claim on section 6, Glencoe township, the place where he now lives. He brought his family here in June following and made a permanent settlement, and on the eleventh of that month turned the first sod in the country west of Glencoe. He and his cousin, Warren Getchell, had come here together, and they had built a cabin in common, but in October he had a house of his own erected and moved into it, and had some fifty acres broken.

All went well with the exception of the necessary hardships endured by all pioneers, until the time of the Indian massacre, and then they had the same experience as the other residents of this vicinity. He took his family to Chaska, and left them there and returned to Glencoe. In October he brought the family back, and since that time has made his home here.

Mr. Getchell was united in marriage, October 25, 1853, with Miss Mary E. Merritt, a native of Eastport, Me., and the daughter of Rufus and Susan (Babcock) Merritt. Both of her parents are deceased, her father dying April 1, 1848, and her mother May 21, 1886. By this union there have been eleven children born, whose names are as follows—Ella M., Marshall T., Edwin R., Belle M., Ira G., Jennie V., Eugene E., Minnie W., Fannie M., Austin J. and Ray D.

HON. ANDREW P. FITCH, the present efficient judge of probate of McLeod county, came to Glencoe from Hastings, and located here September 23, 1868. He opened an office at once for the practice of law, and the same fall was elected county attorney on the democratic ticket. He held that important position for two years, and afterward gave his whole attention to his increasing law practice. In the fall of 1875, he was chosen to represent this district in the State Legislature, and served one term. The next autumn he was again elected to the office of county attorney, serving this time for three successive terms. In 1886, Mr. Fitch was called upon to assume the duties of the office of judge of probate, which he holds at present. The judge has always been a prominent figure in the political life of this county, and for the last six years has been chairman of the democratic county committee. He was also elected town clerk in the spring of 1876, and held that office for some five years. In all that relates to the educational interests of the village, the Judge is ever active and prominent, and has given much of his time and talent to the cause. He has served on the school board nearly ever since his coming here, and is the present secretary of that body.

Judge Fitch was born in Ypsilanti, Mich., November 11, 1839, and is the son of Isaac and Rhoda S. (Parker) Fitch, both of whom were natives of the Empire State, the father of Cooperstown and the mother of Syracuse. His parents had emigrated to the wilds of Michigan in 1838, where the father carried on the blacksmith's business at Ypsilanti, until 1840. From there he removed to Fitchville, Ohio, at which place he carried on the same trade for three years more. At the expiration of that time, the family removed to Ruggle's Corners, Ohio, where Mr. Fitch, the elder, engaged in the mercantile business. In 1848, he commenced keeping hotel at Troy, Ohio, but in 1851 came west to Genesco, Henry county, Ill., where he took up Government land, and opened up a farm upon which he made his home for a number of years. In 1873, he moved to Hastings, Minn., where he lived until he passed to those "dim chambers in the silent halls of death" in 1883. His estimable wife, who still survives him, yet has her home there.

Andrew P. Fitch remained with his parents until 1860, receiving in his youth the elements of a good common-school education, but in that year entered the law office of George H. Parker, of Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until October 18, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Iowa Infantry, and served with that gallant regiment in the famous Seventeenth Corps, for three years. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, and the Atlanta campaign. He acted as postmaster of the corps for a time, and was mustered out, October 18, 1864. He then returned to Hastings, this State, and resumed his law studies in the office of Clagget & Crosby, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He was elected justice of Hastings, and held that position for two years, but in 1868 came to Glencoe.

Judge Fitch was united in marriage, July 7, 1866, with Miss Anna Dezell, of Hastings; they have one child, Stella I., born May 31, 1867. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and held the office of master of Hope Lodge for eight years. He was a charter member of Glencoe Chapter, and is a member of Zion Commandery of Minneapolis. He was a charter member, also, of Glencoe Lodge, Ancient Order United Workmen.

JAMES F. WITHEE, one of the intelligent and enterprising farmers of the town of Glencoe, living on section 7, is a native of Somerset county, Me. He is the son of

John H. and Mary (Washburn) Withee, and was born July 18, 1834. His parents were both natives of that same State; the father, born in 1800, died September 1, 1884; the mother, born in October, 1798, died in 1875.

When our subject was some seven or eight years old, his parents took him to Madison, in that State, and there he remained until March, 1854, when he removed to Beloit, Wis., and rented a farm and engaged in its culture. In June, 1855, he went to Fond du Lac, where he stayed for two years, working in the pineries most of the time. In 1858, he came to McLeod county, and took a claim on section 34, Hutchinson township. When he landed here he had but $1.25 in his pocket; but not discouraged he went to work for another man, and at odd times built him a cabin, into which he moved the next spring, and commenced farming on his own account. Going to the vicinity of Minneapolis, to harvest, that fall, he remained there until 1861, when he returned and sold his claim and rented a place. Here he was living in September, 1861, when, leaving his grain in the stack, he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, and served through the Vicksburg campaign. He was then transferred to Fort Snelling, where he served out the balance of his time. While there he was married, February 6, 1863, to Miss Maria B. Nash, and by this union there have been born nine children, viz.: Luella, Mary, Leonice, Imogene, Chauncey (deceased), John, Richardson, Lemuel (deceased), and Frank.

Mr. Withee has been chairman of the town board, and filled the office of assessor. In his political views he is an adherent to the principles of the republican party. He is a member of the Methodist church, and a zealous Christian gentleman. On returning to this county he followed farming until 1870, at which time he moved into the village, and went into mercantile business. Fifteen months later, he abandoned that and went to carpentering, which he followed for five years, after which he came to his present location, and recommenced his agricultural pursuits.

WELLMAN B. KENNEDY, a well-to-do agriculturist of Lynn township, was born in Tioga county, Pa., March 16, 1858, and is the son of A. A. and Margaret (Butler) Kennedy. His parents were natives of the "Keystone State," and when our subject was but seven years of age they moved to Minnesota, and settled in Lynn. One year they spent here and then moved into the old stockade at Hutchinson, where they lived another year. Selling out, they removed to the town of Cedar Mills, Meeker county, and in that locality made their home for the ensuing eight years, on a homestead taken by the father of the family. At the expiration of that time they sold out and returned to Pennsylvania on a visit, and while there the father of our subject was induced to take charge of the Methodist church, as he had served long and faithfully as a watchman upon the towers of Zion. He remained there preaching the word of God and carrying on his trade, which is that of shoemaker, for three years, and then returned to Minnesota. After renting farms for several years, he located in Acoma, where he now lives.

The subject of this sketch, on attaining his majority, went to the Duluth pineries, and was employed there until August 10, 1883, when he returned to Lynn, and ran a threshing machine in company with John Sauter. The following spring, he bought twenty acres of land, and commenced to clear it and put in a crop. The next winter, he went to Bonniwell's Mill, and was there employed until February 1, 1886, when he was united in the bonds of marriage with Miss Rosabelle Pierce, the daughter of John S. and Eleanor (King) Pierce. The lady

was born in Hutchinson township. By this union there has been one child: Margaret Eleanor, born December 14, 1887.

Mr. Kennedy has now a fine farm of 160 acres of rich land, which is fairly improved and stocked; and as he is industrious and energetic, he bids fair to realize his desire for a comfortable competence. In his politics he is entirely independent of party lines.

FRANCIS W. HARSEN, an old resident of this county, even if he is a young man, is engaged in farming on section 18, Acoma township. He is the son of John S. and Mary A. (Van Lone) Harsen, natives of New York, and was born in Jefferson county, Wis., December 10, 1855. In the summer of 1863 the family moved to McLeod county, and settled on section 5, in the town of Acoma, where they lived some six or seven years, and then the father took a homestead on section 9, adjoining, to which they removed, and where the parents of our subject now reside. The latter remained at home and received his education in his youth, and assisted his father in carrying on the farm until his marriage.

This happy event took place May 16, 1883, at which he wedded Miss Libbie Tifft, who was born in Illinois, May 19, 1854, and is the daughter of Samuel and Charlotte (Selts) Tifft, natives of New Hampshire and New York, respectively. He had purchased his present place in 1879, when it was without any improvements; he has, however, worked hard, and now has his reward in the beautiful farm of 162 acres, with its neat frame cottage, 20x26, that he erected in 1884, his good granary and the nucleus of a herd of cattle that he can call his own. He has served as clerk of the school board for some nine years, and as constable and road overseer, each one year; although he prefers the quiet of his own fireside and attention to his business to the confusion of politics. He is an adherent to the principles of the republican party, and supports the candidates of that organization at the polls.

Mr. and Mrs. Harsen are the happy parents of one interesting child, Iva, who made her advent in this world June 6, 1884. When the Harsen family were coming to Minnesota, they met a number of people coming away from this country, fleeing from the Indians, who advised them to turn back, and called them fools for not heeding their advice.

AMOS N. HOLCOMB, a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist of Bergen township, was born in Huntington, Gallia county, Ohio, December 30, 1818, and is the son of Reuben and Rebecca (Niles) Holcomb. His father was a native of Chenango county, N. Y., born May 11, 1793, and died January 26, 1858. He was the parent of six children —Abner J., Tryphenia, Amos N., Amanda, Sarah A., and Reuben.

Our subject was reared on a farm, and has followed that calling the most of his life. He has done something at milling, however, in meantime. During the late Civil War he raised a company of men, of which he was unanimously chosen captain; but on offering their services to Governor Brough, of Ohio, they could not be accepted, as the cavalry quota was already filled. He came to Minnesota in 1872, and located in McLeod county.

On the 20th day of December, 1838, Mr. Holcomb was united in marriage with Miss Martha Wild, daughter of John and Mary Wild. The father of the lady was a native of England, and was the first man to open a coal mine in West Virginia. He was killed

by the bursting of a cannon while celebrating the Fourth of July. Her mother was born in Charleston, W. Va. By this union there were nine children born, of whom the following is the record—Ruby, born September 25, 1839, was married in March, 1866, to Morris Fullerton, and died May 11, 1887, in Otter Tail county, leaving four children; Thomas, born August 22, 1841, who enlisted in Company A, Thirty-Third Ohio Infantry, and died in the service, March 29, 1862; Horace, born September 3, 1843, who enlisted in Company E, Ninety-First Ohio Infantry, and died March 24, 1863; Victoria, born September 2, 1845, now the wife of Joseph Schellenger; Hiram, born October 19, 1847, who married Miss Maria Kirkpatrick, January 1, 1872, and is a resident of Bergen; California, born October 18, 1850, and died October 28, 1874; Coombs, born December 17, 1852, now in Montana; Abner J., born March 2, 1855, living in Becker county, this State; Reuben, born December 27, 1856, in Becker county; Amanda, born June 26, 1859, the widow of Charles Colter, now living in Brooklyn, this State.

Mr. Holcomb's wife died October 20, 1862, and November 21, 1863, he was again married, this time to Miss Lovinia Brownley, in Jackson county, Ohio. She was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, January 3, 1830, and is the daughter of John and Sarah (Ward) Brownley. Her father was a veteran of the War of 1812, and died November 19, 1883. By this union there were born three children, as follows—Granville Moody, born June 5, 1867; Oscar, born November 21, 1868; and Eliza Ann, born July 5, 1871.

DAVID H. ELLS, an old settler of the town of Hutchinson, lives on section 21, of that township. He is a native of Nova Scotia, born August 5, 1823, and is the son of Benjamin and Mary A. (Eaton) Ells. He was reared in that portion of the Dominion of Canada, and received his education in the schools of his native land. May 17, 1850, he left his home and sought fortune in the fertile fields of Walworth county, Wis., but after ten years' residence there came to Hutchinson. October 18, 1860, on his arrival at the village he rented a farm, and tilled its soil for a year or two. During the Indian troubles he was particularly busy, helped build the stockade, and assisted in its defence. After the trouble was over he sent his family to Wisconsin while he worked at Lake Minnetonka, and afterward at Minneapolis. In 1864 he returned to this county, and not being able to perfect his pre-emption title to the land where he now lives, where he filed his claim in 1861, he re-took it under the homestead law. Putting up a house upon it, he removed with his family to it, and has there passed his days ever since.

April 6, 1866, is the date of his installment in this abode, and for twenty-two years it has been the scene of his labors, the place of his rest and joy. He was married, January 8, 1851, to Miss Julia A. Loomer, a native of Nova Scotia. Her mother has passed to her reward, beyond the "pale shades in the silent chamber of death," her demise taking place in 1868. Her father is still spared to the family. The parents of our subject are no more, his mother dying in 1839, and his father in 1863.

In politics Mr. Ells is a republican, and a warm adherent to the principles of that party.

JOHN M. BIEHOFER, a prominent farmer of the town of Glencoe, living on section 29, was born in Racine, Racine county, Wis, August 15, 1849, and is the son of Theodore and Catherine (Bohman) Bieho-

fer. His parents were natives of Sunny Baden, one of the most southern of the states of the German Empire, who had left their home in the Fatherland, with its vine-clad hills and the placid waters of the beautiful river Rhine, and had sought, in the New World, the surcease from the poverty that so closely bound them in the land of their birth.

When the subject of our memoir was about four years of age, he was brought by his parents to St. Paul, Minn., where the father purchased a house and lot, and for some six or eight years carried on carpentering. At the expiration of that time he removed to Carver county, and there took a homestead of 160 acres, and, until the year 1863, was engaged in its cultivation. At that date he came to McLeod county and located on section 17, Glencoe township, where he now lives.

John M. Biehofer received a common-school education in his youth, and remained at home with his parents, assisting his father in the labors on the farm, until he was some twenty seven years of age. At that time he was seized with blindness, which incapacitated him from all labor, and he went to St. Paul to obtain help. After spending some six or seven months there and considerable money, without perceiving any benefit, he went to Menominee, Wis., and, putting himself under the charge of Dr. Berry, of that place, was shortly restored to sight, after having been blind for a year and a half.

Our subject was married March 1, 1876, to Miss Mary Downs, by whom he has had seven children, as follows—Eva E., born January 6, 1877; Harvey D., born February 5, 1878; Mary Jane, born March 6, 1880; Sarah A., born March 30, 1882; Mabel, born December 23, 1883; John T., born May 29, 1885; and Violet C., born March 13, 1887. After his wedding he settled in this county, and has been a resident ever since. He owns some eighty acres of land on section 29, on which he carries on farming. In political matters he is a democrat, but has no aspirations for public office.

LAWRENCE S. PREISS. Among the prominent young business men of the village of Glencoe, there is no one who takes a more active interest in all that is likely to accrue to the benefit of the people of the community, than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a native of this State, having been born in Carver county, June 12, 1858, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Shobert) Preiss. His earlier years were passed in that part of the State, but in 1868 he came to McLeod county with his father, walking and driving stock the entire distance. He entered his father's store in 1873, and remained with him, either as clerk or partner, until the first of April, 1888, when he purchased the interest of the father. He is engaged in carrying on the general merchandise trade in the village, and occupies a high place in the esteem and confidence of the people, who recognize his unswerving integrity and honesty of purpose; and he is drawing to himself a large share of the patronage of the people of the county.

FRED HENRY MEYERS, one of the successful and enterprising farmers of Rich Valley township, living on section 35, was born in Waconia, Carver county, Minn., October 31, 1858, and is the son of Simon and Minnie (Filbert) Meyers, natives of Germany and France, respectively. His parents were married in Vermont, and came to this State in 1852, settling in Chaska, Carver county, where they died. The mother died when our subject was but six years of age, and the father when he was only fifteen. The latter, who had worked in a brewery

previous to coming to this State, was a farmer, but the last eight years of his life was confined to his bed with consumption, and the whole responsibility of the farm fell on the son's shoulders, he doing all the work, even to the cooking, washing and general house work. After his father died, he came to this county and worked for Mr. Howe for some four or five years, and then went to Swift county with a brother of his employer. A year later, he returned to this county and resumed his labors for the same man, and spent two years here. At the end of that time he bought his present place, and has lived there ever since.

The subject of these memoirs was married, April 16, 1882, to Miss Clara Cynthia Mathews, a native of Massachusetts, born in North Leverett, February 9, 1864, and is the daughter of Benjamin and Lydia (Howe) Mathews, who were born in Massachusetts and Vermont, respectively. Her parents came to this State in 1867, and settled in Carver county, afterward moving to Rich Valley. They had a family of four children, the others being Henry M., Lucia and Lucius. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers are the parents of one child, Eva, who was born October 1, 1886.

In his politics Mr. Meyers is a republican, and is a representative man of his town. He is a member of the church of God, of the township, and is a consistent and zealous Christian.

Mr. Meyers' parents had a family of five children, their names being — Fred H., Simon, Ansel, August and Charley.

ROGER A. HOWE, an energetic and progressive farmer of the town of Glencoe, living on section 11, was born in the western part of Vermont, May 14, 1845, and is the son of Lucius and Clara (Higgins) Howe, natives of the same State, and of whom a sketch is given in the pages of this ALBUM in connection with the biography of Henry E. Howe, a brother of our subject. The family came to Minnesota in 1857, when Roger was but twelve years of age, and settled at the village of Chaska, Carver county, and there the latter was reared. He had received a portion of his education in the common schools of his native State, and finished in the institutions of his new home. He remained in that part of the State until 1870, when he came to McLeod county and settled on a farm on section 35, in Rich Valley township. He commenced the improvement of the property and the tilling of the soil, and soon had it reduced from its state of original wildness to the uses of civilized man. He made his home on it for some thirteen years, and, in 1883, disposed of it and removed to Glencoe township. Here he purchased a tract of about forty acres of land, where he now lives, to which he has added, from time to time until he has, at the present, 188 acres of as fine land as any in the town.

While in Chaska he was employed in brick making, that being his father's business, but since coming here he has devoted his entire attention to his agricultural pursuits. He was married, September 19, 1869, to Miss Sarah Hanscom, the daughter of David and Ellen (Smith) Hanscom. Her parents were natives of Maine and Vermont, respectively. By their union Mr. and Mrs. Howe are the parents of six children, as follows—Albert C., Oscar R., William G., Clarence L., Fred B., and Roger E.

The improvements upon the place of our subject are of a superior character and reflect credit upon the taste and laudable pride of the owner. He devotes his attention, to some extent, to the raising of stock, and is quite successful. He has taken a prominent and active interest in educational and public matters and has held various local offices, including those of school director four years, and supervisor two years.

CALVIN BUNCH, a thriving and energetic farmer, of Round Grove township, living on section 10, is the son of Jesse and Catherine (Newby) Bunch, and was born in Cass county, Mich., March 26, 1836. His mother dying when he was but eleven years of age, and his father following her three years later, our subject was thrown upon his own resources at an early age. He worked for the neighboring farmers until he was about eighteen years old, and then sought a new home in Minnesota. For some years he was employed at ordinary farm labor for others, in various parts of the State, but in 1864 he commenced to rent land and till it for himself, beginning in Goodhue county. In 1867 he came to McLeod county, from Goodhue, and settled upon an eighty-acre tract of State land, on which he continued to live, and improved it until 1881, when it came into the market, and he purchased it. This is the place where he now lives, on section 10, Round Grove.

The subject of this personal history was united in marriage, July 4, 1862, with Miss Marietta Reeve, who was born in Winnebago county, Ill., March 19, 1841, and is the daughter of Benjamin F. and Nancy Adeline (Mann) Reeve. Her parents were natives of Ohio and Canada, respectively; her father died December 25, 1886, but the mother is still living. By this union there have been born three children—Helena Mary, born at Pine Island, Goodhue county, April 24, 1865; Katie Adeline, born in this county, September 1, 1871; and Orson Eugene (deceased), born April 24, 1880. The family, at one time, lived in the house in Sumter in which the White family were killed by the Indians; and when they moved into it the stains of their blood were plainly discernible, and the marks of bullets were in the door and around the house.

Mr. Bunch is a democrat in his political faith, and always votes that ticket. His wife is a member of the Seventh Day Advent church, and is a true and zealous Christian lady.

CHRISTIAN T. LAUGESON, the enterprising and prosperous dealer in furniture, and the principal undertaker of the village of Hutchinson, came to that place June 5, 1869, and followed carpentering for two years. In 1871, he erected a shop and commenced the cabinet making business, and from this small beginning has grown his present establishment. In the year 1872 he put in a stock of furniture, being the first to embark in that line here. He is, in connection with his other business, the agent for the sale of sewing machines and organs.

Our subject is a native of Denmark, born February 15, 1833. He was reared and educated in the land of his birth, and there made his home until 1869, when he emigrated to "Columbia's Shores," and came at once to Hutchinson, as above related. In Denmark he was in the army for some months, after which he learned the carpenter's trade and cabinet making. While a member of the Danish army, the conflict, known as the Sleswick-Holstein war, broke out between his native country and Prussia, and he was one of the garrison of Fort Frederitsia when the German forces stormed it, and was one of the last to evacuate the works. After the close of hostilities, he followed contracting and building in the summer, and cabinet making in winter, until he emigrated. He came to this country by way of Hamburg, Liverpool, Quebec and Chicago.

Mr. Laugeson was united in the bonds of matrimony, November 17, 1853, with Miss Karen Christenson, who died in 1874, leaving five children to mourn her loss. The names of the children are—Merry, Lauger,

Niels C., Catrina and Andrew. November 26, 1875, Mr. Laugeson again entered the marriage state, this time with Mrs. Mary Christenson.

He is the most prominent member of the Danish Baptist church, and has had charge of the same since its organization, in which he was the prime mover. He is the superintendent of the Sabbath-school attached to that congregation, and is the real founder of the Scandinavian Temperance Society, of which he is the president. He is also the president of the Scandinavian Friendly Society of that place, of which organization he was one of the foremost leaders. This society owns a building in the best business locality of the city, with a library and free reading room, especially intended to be a benefit to the young people of the Scandinavian population.

MARTIN McCONAHY, the postmaster of the village of Winsted, is engaged in the drug business in that place. He came to this county on a visit, in December, 1883, but being pleased with the country and meeting his friend and old employer, Dr. A. M. Davis, who had moved to this village, he entered into partnership with that gentleman in the sale of drugs and medicines, January 3, 1884, and has been a resident ever since. One year after the formation of the firm it was dissolved by mutual consent, Dr. Davis going to Howard Lake and entering into the practice of medicine, and our subject taking the store.

Mr. McConahy was born in Eastbrook, Lawrence county, Pa., January 26, 1859, and is the son of William and Anna (Martin) McConahy. His father, who died in 1875, was a whitesmith by trade, and owned and carried on some six farms. Our subject received the rudiments of a good education in the common schools of the "Keystone State," and, at the age of nineteen years, entered the the drug establishment of Dr. A. M. Davis, at Eastbrook, with whom he acquired a knowledge of the art of compounding drugs and putting up prescriptions. The store was destroyed by fire when he had been there some two years, and there being no immediate signs of a new opening, Mr. McConahy came West, in 1882, and lived for about a year with a brother in Indiana, on his large stock farm. From there he went to Athens, Ill., where he was in the employ of Henry B. Rankin, a banker of that place, having charge of his stock farm. Six months later he came here as related above.

The subject of this memoir was united in marriage, April 12, 1885, with Miss Lena Rehling, a native of Petershagen, Germany, and the daughter of Frederick and Helen Rehling. The issue of this union has been two children—Lillie Belle, born March 24, 1886, and Louisa Frances Cleveland, born January 26, 1888. Mr. McConahy was elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1884, and holds that position at the present. He was appointed postmaster August 15, 1886, and took possession of the office October 1st, following.

ISAAC FULTON PACKER, an old and respected citizen of Bergen township, where he is engaged in the pursuit of agriculture on section 11, was born in Center county, Pa., April 13, 1821. He made his home with his parents, Edward and Nellie (Fulton) Packer, drawing his education from the district schools of that part of the great commonwealth, and, in his maturer years, working on the neighboring farms and in charcoal burning, for many years.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage in 1843 with Miss Martha Baker, a

native of Center county also, who was born in May, 1821. By this union there was born a family of the following children—Phoebe Ann, who died at the age of six months; John W., living in Bergen; Mary E., now Mrs. Joseph Seth; Margaret Jane, the deceased wife of John Postlethwait; Jacob E., who lives in Bergen; Sarah, wife of F. F. Lester; and James.

In 1864 Mr. Packer came to Minnesota, and rented a farm, upon which he remained one year, and removed to Lester Prairie the following April. In June, 1865, he took up, under the homestead law, a claim on the place where he now resides, and settled down to its improvement. He has brought it to a high state of cultivation, and the portion that he still owns, having disposed of half of it to his son, John, is as fine as any in the town. In the year 1874, Mr. Packer was unfortunate in losing his wife, the mother of his children. After living alone for five years, and remembering the admonition that "it is not well for man to live alone," he wooed and wedded Mrs. Mary T. Straw. The lady of his choice was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., February 21, 1834, and was the daughter of Samuel S. and Rozett (Leavenworth) Thompson. She grew to womanhood in that garden spot of the world, and there, February 17, 1849, wedded Edmund P. Drake, with whom she lived until November, 1861, when he felt it a duty for him to enter the service of the General Government, then assailed by traitors in arms. He accordingly enlisted in Company E, Fifty Second Illinois Infantry, for they had moved to that State in 1853, and he died at Corinth, Miss., July 15, 1863. His widow came to this county in 1864, and, April 10, 1872, she was united in marriage with Albert E. Straw. This gentleman was a prominent citizen and the postmaster of the town of Hale. He died February 26, 1874.

By her first marriage Mrs. Packer was the mother of six children, viz.: William H., born March 13, 1850, who is married and living in Morrison county, this State; Elizabeth, born April 21, 1852, who married Jared Hatton, and died, in January, 1888, in Texas; Edmund P., born in 1855, and died in 1856; George T., born in August, 1857, who is married and living in Morrison county; Orianna, born April 16, 1858, and died in 1874; and Martha B., born June 28, 1861, and died in 1874. By her second marriage she had but one child: Walter Allen, born in 1872, who died in 1874.

Mr. Packer is a member of the Methodist church, and his wife a member of the church of God. In his politics he is with the democratic party.

MRS. CATHERINE SCHUETZ, the widow of Frederick Schuetz, an old resident of this county, is living on the homestead on section 36, Rich Valley township.

Her husband was a native of Prussia, who came to this country when a young man and located in Wisconsin, where he opened a butcher shop, and carried on that business for years. He then came to St. Paul and was employed in a mill there, and at Shakopee, and also at Waconia, where he remained five years. He then removed to this county and purchased 120 acres of land, and here made the improvements. On this farm he resided until March 6, 1882, when he was called away by the death angel. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and a most estimable and respected citizen.

Mrs. Schuetz was born in Baden, Germany, July 6, 1831, and is the daughter of John and Mary (Roeck) Siegler, natives also of Baden. Her father was a weaver by trade, and lived and died in the old country, as did his wife. They had a family of seven children, four of whom are living—Catherine,

Margaret, Elizabeth and George. Mrs. Schuetz received her education in the land of her birth, where she was reared. In 1853, she left the Fatherland and came to the United States, landing at Baltimore. She made her home in the "Monumental City," and was there married January 16, 1859, to Bernhardt Mohrman, who died January 12, 1861, in Shakopee, Minn. August 6, 1861, the lady was again united in wedlock, this time with Frederick Schuetz, whose widow she is. She is the mother of five children—Louisa, Mary, Frederick, Katie and August. Louisa married John Betzell; Mary married Henry Wiedewitsch, and the rest are single and at home.

ISAAC W. CUMMINGS. Among the old pioneers of the county of McLeod, there is, perhaps, none that is more widely known than the gentleman whose name heads this memoir. He is now living on the original claim he first settled on in 1856, on section 22, Glencoe township. He was born at Gray's Corner, Me., April 18, 1825, and is the son of Isaac and Lavinia (Caldwell) Cummings. The family were old residents of that State, and were among the early colonists there. When our subject was but a babe he was taken by his parents to Mechanics' Falls, where he was reared and educated. He continued at that village until he was about sixteen years of age, when with the independence of the American youth, he wanted to shift for himself. The family removed to the town of Paris, in that State, where he remained up to his majority. He then turned his steps toward Boston, and there, and in the vicinity, he lingered some two years. Commencing the business of railroading, he followed that line throughout the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and New Brunswick, until the year 1856, when he started for this section of the country. He arrived in this county on the 15th of May, in company with the Hutchinson family, and took a claim where he now lives.

He at once put up a cabin, and broke some fifteen acres of his land that summer, and, as he was an active and energetic man, he soon, by hard and unremitting labor, had his place in something like farm shape, but at the expense of his health, which broke down under the constant strain. He was engaged in his work at the time of the Indian outbreak, but kept on working until the attack on Hutchinson, when he removed his family to Minneapolis. He returned to his place and remained for three weeks, until the soldiers came; when, as he states, the "boys" were worse than the savages, stealing his oats, hogs, chickens, etc.; so, gathering together all that he could, he went to Minneapolis, and there went to work for Burbank & Co., teaming.

In 1863, he entered the employ of the Cedar Valley Railroad, and remained with them some two years. The Manitoba Railroad was the next scene of his labors; he staying with the latter company until the spring of 1867, when he returned to this county.

Mr. Cummings was married, June 10, 1851, to Miss Eliza McClarey, who died May 27, 1857, leaving two children—Andrew F. and Mary A. He again entered the marriage state, October 20, 1858, with Miss Mary S. Buck, and by this union was the parent of four children—Josephine G., Isaac W., Melville A. and Anna E.

JOHN HORATIO DORSEY, M. D., a practicing physician of prominence in the village of Glencoe, and the postmaster, was born in Glencoe, Somerset county, Pa.,

April 2, 1854, and is the son of Patrick and Sarah (McCusker) Dorsey. His father was a native of the "Emerald Isle," but had come to this country when but six years of age, with an older brother; their parents being dead. They landed at New York, and at once proceeded to Zanesville, Ohio, then the extreme western verge of civilization. He remained there some years, but, on account of the unhealthy climate, removed to the mountains of Western Maryland, and in that locality engaged in lumbering. Later in life he married, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and now carries on an extensive business, having some fifteen hundred acres of timber land, and large milling interests. The mother of our subject died May 15, 1885.

The Doctor is the eldest of a family of twelve children, and remained beneath the parental roof until his thirteenth year when he entered the St. Francis College, a Catholic institution at Loretto, Pa., where he remained five years. When eighteen years of age, our subject entered a competitive examination for a scholarship in St. John's College, at Annapolis, Md., and carried off the honors. After spending one year in this excellent institution, he returned to the home of his parents, then at Grantsville, Garrett county, Md., and there entered the office of Dr. B. F. Keller, and for two years read medicine. At the expiration of that time he matriculated at Washington University, Baltimore, by which *alma mater* he was graduated, March 23, 1877. The following July, he opened an office for the practice of his profession, at Moscow, in the mining regions of Maryland, and remained there until September, 1878, when, having made up his mind to follow Horace Greeley's advice, he started for Washington Territory; but his mother having some landed interests in this county, she requested him to stop here and look after them; after spending a few weeks in Glencoe, the Doctor was so pleased with the country that he decided to locate here. On the first of November, 1878, he opened an office in Glencoe, and has been here ever since, with the exception of nine months in 1884, when, having made a visit to his parents, he accepted and filled the position of assistant resident physician of the Maryland University Hospital.

Dr. Dorsey is a democrat of the staunchest type, and has always taken an active interest in political affairs in this county. His large practice having made him many acquaintances, he wields a large influence in all matters in this section. In 1881 he was elected county superintendent of schools, having for his opponent W. W. Pendergast, the present assistant state superintendent of public instruction. He made a most excellent officer, and used his endeavors to increase the efficiency of the schools under his charge. His efforts were directed toward inducing the school officers to raise the grade and salaries of the teachers, and demand better service. He established the teacher's normal training school, in this county, the first in the State. This is calculated to educate the teachers in the correct methods of instruction, raise the standard of the profession, and secure better tutors. He has been a delegate to all the State democratic conventions since coming here, and was instrumental in the nomination of Hon. John L. McDonald for Congress. In the fall of 1882, he organized a stock company and established the Glencoe *Democrat*, having for his associate A. G. Ansel, and while the journal existed, it was a very bright and newsy sheet, but his many professional and other duties caused its abandonment. The Doctor was appointed postmaster, and entered upon the discharge of the duties March 2, 1887, and believing in the principles embodied in the democratic platform on civil service reform, he has retained, as assistant, the daughter of the former postmaster. He still attends to

his medical practice, and is a member of the state medical society, and a director of its financial committee. In the spring of 1888, he was tendered the unanimous support of the business men of the place for mayor, but declined the honor.

OSTEN ANDERSON, one of the thorough-going farmers of the town of Bergen, is a native of Christiana, Norway, born September 24, 1825, and is the son of Anders and Ragnild (Knutsdatter) Ostenson, both of whom died in their native land. He was reared in that country, and attended the public schools. He commenced, early in life, to labor upon the farm of his father, and remained at home until 1854, when he emigrated to the shores of America. He landed at the port of Quebec, and from there came direct to Manitowoc, Wis., by way of Buffalo. He made his home in that place for a short time, and then went into the pineries and for three years, followed lumbering and log driving. In 1857, he came to Minnesota and settled on section 14, Bergen township, where he lived until 1860. This land he lost through some error in the land office at Forest City. Going into Monongalia county, now a part of Kandiyohi, he pre-empted a tract of land, and made a cash entry as soon as he could. He lived there that winter, but, September 24, 1861, he was married, in Carver county, to Miss Joanna Hanson, a native of Norway, and with his young bride moved to this county and settled on section 12, Bergen, where their home has been ever since. At the time of the Indian outbreak in 1862, he took his family to Carver county, but they returned in the fall of that same year.

September 2, 1864, Mr. Anderson enlisted in Company H, Ninth Minnesota Infantry, and with that regiment was assigned for duty with the Sixteenth Corps. He participated in the hotly contested and sanguinary battle of Nashville, and in the campaign that ended with the evacuation of Spanish Fort, on the 9th of April, 1865. He was mustered out and discharged at Fort Snelling, August 24, 1865, and returned to his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the happy parents of six children, as follows—Andrew F., born April 17, 1864; Ellen R., born September 4, 1866; Henry B., born July 8, 1868; Anna W., born October 7, 1870; George A., born July 14, 1875; and Millie A., born May 3, 1880. The father and mother of Mrs. Anderson, Hans and Berita (Gregorius) Olson, died in the old country. The family are members of the Lutheran church, and in politics our subject adheres to the republican party.

WILLIAM H. WYMAN. Among the prominent citizens of the town of North Hutchinson, who are of New England birth, there is probably none that occupies a more influential position than the gentleman whose name heads this article. He was born in Franklin county, Me., March 29, 1823, and is the son of William and Isabella (Wheeler) Wyman. His parents were also natives of the "Pine Tree State," although his ancestry were from the commonwealth of Massachusetts. His paternal grandparents were born on the peninsula of Cape Cod, and were direct descendants of some of the original Pilgrim Fathers. His maternal grandfather, who was a coast pilot, was lost at sea, in the discharge of his duty.

The parents of the subject of this sketch removed to the State of Michigan in 1842, and located in Jackson county. He, at the same time, went to Lowell, Mass., where he remained about a year, and then followed his parents, after working in the factories of

the "City of Spindles." He made his home in Michigan, engaged in farming, which has been his occupation ever since, for some three years, and then went to LaFayette county, Wis., and in that locality lived three years. His next move was to Trempealeau county, in the same State, but, in 1856, he crossed the line into Minnesota, and located in Waseca county. There he remained until 1864, when he came to this county, and took up a homestead on section 20, where he now lives.

Mr. Wyman was married, October 22, 1844, to Miss Amanda M. Center, a native of Rockingham county, N. H., the daughter of Abel and Sarah (Leach) Center. By this union they have had a family of three children—Allen H., Mary P., and Charles A. Allen surrendered up his young life a sacrifice upon the altar of his country, in the late war; Mary died in Wisconsin, and Charles is living in Portland, Ore. Mr. Wyman has held the office of supervisor for some three years, and is one of the leading citizens of the town. When in Waseca county, he was the captain of a militia company that had quite a reputation at the time.

JULIUS VOLLMER, one of the prominent and leading citizens of the town of Winsted, is engaged in carrying on agricultural pursuits and running a saw mill on sections 2 and 7. He is a native of Fort Wayne, Ind, born December 1, 1853, and is the son of David and Mary (Wolters) Vollmer, a sketch of whom appears in connection with the biography of Felton Vollmer, a brother of our subject, in this ALBUM.

When Julius was about three years of age he was brought to Minnesota by his parents, who settled in St. Paul; and there he was reared and received a portion of his education. In 1865, the father of the family entered a homestead in Franklin, Wright county, and moved on it May 25th. Upon this farm our subject assisted his parents for a time, and then the family removed to Watertown, Carver county. In 1869, Julius returned to St. Paul and entered a leading commercial college. After following a full course there and after graduating, he came back to the parental roof, and later bought a mill in Winsted, in company with his brother Felton, and operated it until 1884. At that date the firm was dissolved, and the subject of this sketch commenced his present business.

Mr. Vollmer was united in marriage, September 15, 1878, in Victor township, Wright county, with Miss Josephine Gates, a native of Minnesota, and the daughter of Mathias and Elnora (Cramer) Gates. The issue of this union has been three children—Walter Henry, born July 23, 1879, who died November 2, 1883; Oscar Lewis, born December 28, 1880, and Elnora Mary, born August 31, 1884.

The subject of this memoir has held a prominent and honorable position in the community, and has been honored by his fellow citizens with various public offices. He has held the positions of county commissioner, justice of the peace and town clerk, the latter for some eight years. In his politics he is a warm supporter of the democratic party, and in his religious views is a Universalist.

AMOS FRANKENFIELD, a hardware merchant of Glencoe, came to that place in October, 1872, and opened the business he is now engaged in, in company with his brothers, who were merchants at Henderson. In 1878, the firm became Frankenfield & Graves, and in January, 1886, he assumed the sole proprietorship.

Mr. Frankenfield was born in Bucks county,

Pa., March 14, 1845, and is the son of Samuel and Susan (Stem) Frankenfield. His ancestors were from the German Fatherland, and among the early settlers of that part of the "Keystone State." When Amos was but three years of age, he lost his father, and he worked on the family farm, going to school in the winter, until he was fourteen years old. He then commenced to learn the tinner's trade, and served an apprenticeship at that, in his native county, of a year and a half; and then came to Henderson and resumed the same with his brother Jacob, who was running a store there. Two years later, he went to St. Peter, and worked at his trade until August 16, 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Tenth Minnesota Infantry, and served until July 10, 1865. After his discharge he was employed at his trade, in different places, until 1872, when he came to this county. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Henrietta Smith, and they have three children.

SAMUEL W. HATTEN, one of the representative and prominent men of the county, is a resident upon section 22, Rich Valley township. He is a native of Wayne county, Va., now a part of the State of West Virginia, born September 19, 1836, and is the son of Johnson and Cynthia (Spurlock) Hatten, both of whom were born in Wayne county. His father died of the cholera, while running timber down the Ohio river. The mother survived her husband until about 1875. They were members of the Methodist church, and very estimable and respected people. They had a family of seven children—Eliza, Alvin, Francis, Irene, Nancy, Samuel and Eveline.

Samuel Hatten received his education in Lawrence county, Ky., and after leaving school learned the carpenter's trade. He was following that business at the time of the breaking out of the war, and in April, 1862, being like all the mountaineers, intensely patriotic, he enlisted in Company B, Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, as private, and rose to the rank of first lieutenant, and served on the regimental staff. He participated in the battles of White's Ferry, Slate Creek Mills, Mt. Sterling, Grassy Flats, Olympia Springs, Owensburg and others. He was mustered out of the service March 24, 1864, and commenced work on a steamboat. For some two or three years he was employed in this kind of work on the Ohio, Big Sandy and Kanawah rivers, after which he, in January, 1866, came to Minnesota and took up a claim in Rich Valley township, where he now lives.

Mr. Hatten was married, May 12, 1864, to Miss Frances C. Hatten, a native of Wayne county, Va., and daughter of Samuel and Sarah Hatten. They have a family of ten children, six of whom are living—Cynthia, Samuel W., Fred M., Byron, Maud and Alvin. Our subject was elected to the office of constable of the town in 1866, and held the position for two years; in 1868, was made town clerk; in the latter year, chosen sheriff, and re-elected in 1870. He is the present chairman of the town board. He is in every respect a representative man, and one that bears the esteem and confidence of the people of the community.

JAMES PHILLIPS, one of the earliest and best known pioneers of McLeod county, has his home on section 11, Glencoe township, where he settled in September, 1855. He was born in Cortland, Cortland county, N. Y., October 13, 1820, and is the son of James and Sarah (Williams) Phillips. His ancestry were of Welsh origin, and had been in this country for several generations. He

was reared in the place of his birth, where he remained until he had attained the age of sixteen years, and then moved to the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he learned the carpentering trade, and followed that craft until 1853. At that date there was a movement called the Excelsior Colony, that intended to settle this part of the State, which was a partial success; and of this society Mr. Phillips was the secretary. He came West with the colonists in the spring of 1853, and helped get them settled at Minnetonka, where he remained that year. He returned to the "Empire State," and was occupied until the fall of 1855, when he came to this county. He, John McLeod and U. B. Wilson were appointed commissioners to organize this county, and since that time he has been most prominently identified with its growth, development and interests. He has held several important offices in the county, and has always wielded a powerful influence for good in the community.

Although Mr. Phillips has, to a great extent, retired from the active cares of life, still he takes a great interest in the welfare of his fellow citizens, and is the present secretary of the Farmers' Alliance. From 1860 to 1864, he spent the most of the time in Colorado and Montana, but his wife remained here and went through the trials of the Indian massacre. Like a noble-hearted woman, she stayed at the post of duty, for it was owing to the ladies that the men remained to defend their homes.

The marriage of Mr. Phillips and Miss Lavinia Giles took place March 11, 1855, and they lived together until May 1, 1887, when the angel of death called her to her reward, to her home beyond the grave. Both she and her husband were active and zealous members of the Methodist church, in which denomination he held the position of first class leader and Sabbath-school superintendent in this county. In his political faith our subject affiliates with the republican party, and is a stanch adherent to its principles.

JOSEPH MOSHNER, the enterprising blacksmith and hardware dealer of the village of Winsted, was born in Schliesien, Germany, February 28, 1843, and is the son of Anton and Theresa (Klesse) Moshner, who were the parents of six children, five of whom are now living. The father and mother both died in the land of their birth. The subject of this sketch received the elements of a good education in the common schools, and supplemented it in the high school and in a business college in Bavaria. In the latter institution he acquired a knowledge of stenography, mechanical drawing, and the French language. Before attending to the higher studies, he had, in the meantime, learned the trade of blacksmith. October 1, 1872, he left his native land, embarking at the port of Hamburg, and after a pleasant voyage across the broad Atlantic, landed in New York. For a few weeks he was employed in a railroad shop on Staten Island, but, December 8th, removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and found employment in the McNeale & Urban Safe Factory. A few months later, he returned to New York and there learned the cigarmaker's trade, at which he worked a short time, and then engaged in the operation of a German newspaper. This latter endured about four months, after which, he, in company with two others, was engaged in the manufacture of slippers. In the fall of 1874, he went to Baltimore and worked in a railing factory, and from there went as far south as Galveston, Tex., and was employed at various places in the South at a variety of employments. From there he returned to the North, and worked on farms and in a hotel in Indiana and Illinois, until May 9, 1876,

when he came to this State, and at Austin was employed on a gravel train. He was in several other localities, but June 1, 1877, he came to Winsted, and, renting a blacksmith shop of B. Klass, he formed a partnership under the name of Delsing & Moshner. After nine months, the senior partner sold out to E. Smith, who, in time, disposed of it to Mr. Mobins, and the firm so formed is operating the shop and the hardware store now, and are doing a large business. In 1881 they commenced handling agricultural implements and hardware, but November 24, 1882, they lost their whole plant by fire, on which they had no insurance, and the loss exceeded $4,000. They at once rebuilt their place of business, and recommenced operations.

Mr. Moshner was married, January 16, 1883, to Miss Anna Hintz, the daughter of August and Mary (Schultz) Hintz, and a native of Germany.

JAMES A. WALKER. Among the representatives of the old settler families of McLeod county, is the gentleman of whom this sketch is written, who has been here since childhood having been brought to Sumter township by his parents in 1856. He is a resident of the southern part of Hutchinson township on section 28, and is one of the leading citizens of that precinct. He was born in Canada, October 3, 1849, and is the son of John and Mary (Laraway) Walker, natives of England and Canada, respectively. When he was but seven years of age his father and mother brought their family to the newly settled country beyond the "Big Woods," and here the former took a claim of 160 acres of land on section 1, Sumter. On this place the father died September 16, 1868. The mother is living on the old homestead at the present time. During the Indian trouble they removed to Chaska, but a few days later they returned to Glencoe, and there spent some six weeks, after which they went back home.

At the age of twenty-one, our subject left home, up to which time he had been assisting in carrying on the farm and in acquiring an education. He started out in life by working, by the month, for Mr. McEwen, where he remained a year. The following winter, he went to the pineries, and there was employed in lumbering. Returning in the spring, he spent the summer in farm work at Cottage Grove, and the next winter in the woods. After running a breaking plow, driving stage, and teaming, he bought a share in the livery stable in Hutchinson, and followed that business for a year, and then traded his interest for a farm where he spent two years. Working part of the time for himself and part of the time for others, he passed the next few years, and then returned to the farm, and has resided here ever since. He was married, December 10, 1876, to Miss Mary D. White, a native of Illinois, born February 3, 1858. She is the mother of three children—George H., John L. and Maud E. In his politics, Mr. Walker is a democrat, and is influential in local councils. He has a fine farm of 160 acres of land, most of which is under tillage, and the improvements on the place are of an excellent character.

JOHN TORBENSON, one of the prominent Scandinavian farmers of the town of Bergen, was born in Tillemaskone, Norway, June 4, 1834, and is the son of Ole and Anna (Johnson) Torbenson. His father died in Dakota county, this State in 1876, but the mother is still living in that county.

Mr. Torbenson was one of a family of seven children, and came to this country with the balance of the household, landing at the

port of New York, after a rough and stormy passage, in August, 1847. On the way over they experienced one of the terrible storms that are so common in the North Atlantic, and all gave themselves up for lost. The lightning struck one of the masts of the vessel, and but for the almost superhuman exertions of the crew they would have gone to the bottom. On landing they came West to Muskegon, Waukesha county, Wis., where the family settled. The father bought a farm, and with the assistance of his boys engaged in its culture.

In 1856 our subject, in company with his brother Thomas, came to Minnesota with five yoke of oxen, arriving in Carver county the last of June. They stayed with an uncle, and cut hay for their oxen, but not finding any claims to suit them they came farther west. Meeting a Norwegian, they were induced by him to come to this county, and here made their claims, the land not yet being surveyed. Our subject took up a claim on section 1, upon which he settled down and proved up. He lived on this farm until April 15, 1864, when he enlisted in Company C, Hatch's Independent Battalion of Minnesota Cavalry, and was in quarters at Pomme de Terre, until the fall of 1865. The company then moved to Fort Abercrombie, and there and at Fort Wadsworth, remained until he was mustered out, June 22, 1866. He then returned to this county and sold his place, and worked at harvesting and threshing, until the fall of that year when he purchased the quarter of section 16, where he now lives, which he commenced to improve, and has made his home ever since.

Mr. Torbenson was married February 3, 1868, to Miss Carrie Enerson, and they have a family of nine children, as follows—Carl A., born December 16, 1868; Ellen L., born September 21, 1870; Caroline, born March 23, 1873; Theodore O., born June 20, 1875; Henry P., born March 4, 1878, and died July 28, 1881; Oscar J., born March 30, 1881; Anna H., born March 25, 1883; Paulina J., born July 26, 1884; and Emma, born March 14, 1888. The family are members of the Lutheran church, and Mr. Torbenson is a republican, politically.

HENRY E. HOWE, one of the farmers of the town of Glencoe, who is helping develop the resources of this county, has his home on Section 11, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is a native of the State of Vermont, born July 25, 1849, and is the son of Lucius and Clara (Higgins) Howe. His parents were both born in the "Green Mountain State," and the father followed the business of brick making and farming in that part of our country for many years. In 1856, the family left their home in Vermont, and came to the new Territory of Minnesota, being determined to cast in their lot among the new settlers, then flocking to these fertile lands. They settled in the thriving village of Chaska, where the father engaged in the manufacture of brick, and for a number of years carried on that line of business. He made his home in later years with his son, Henry, in this county, and in Chaska, and died here, February 15, 1881. The mother of our subject is also deceased.

Henry was reared to manhood in Carver county, and received his education in its schools. On arriving at his majority, he adopted agriculture as a calling. He remained in that county until 1878, and then came here, his father having presented him with some sixty acres of land on Section 2, Glencoe town, and on that he made his home for five years, and then removed to his present location. He devotes a large share of his attention to stock, and is in the dairy business, supplying the most of the people of Glencoe.

Mr. Howe was married November 16, 1871, to Miss Caroline Smith, a native of Germany, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Casper Smith. By this union there has been born a family of eight children, as follows—Emily V., Emory P., Herbert H., Florence, Eldy, Francis, Henry, and Elmer.

In political matters Mr. Howe is a Republican, and has taken a commendable interest in educational matters, having held the office of school treasurer.

JOHN E. LAWSON, the junior partner in the firm of Juergens & Lawson, dealers in hardware and groceries, came to Hutchinson, where he now resides and carries on business, June 13, 1877, and, in company with Obett Day, opened a hardware store. The firm so formed continued in existence until March, 1884, when Henry Juergens purchased the interest of Mr. Day, and the present firm was formed. In 1886 our subject sold out his interest in the store to Frank Juergens, and worked in the tinshop for the Juergens Brothers. In the spring of 1888, he again purchased an interest in the store.

Mr. Lawson is a native of Ireland, where he was born April 16, 1844, and is the son of Thomas and Rachel Lawson. He was brought to this country by his parents at the age of six years, and with them settled in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. His stepfather (his own father having died a year or two previously) was in the railroad employ for some twenty-five years in that part of the "Empire State."

Our subject remained at home until he was about fourteen years old, enjoying such educational advantages as was afforded by the district schools of that county. He learned the tinner's trade in his youth, in North Lawrence, but before he had finished it the man with whom he was failed and, for the time, he abandoned it and went to work for a railroad company. Three years he spent as section hand and one year as clerk in the station, and then went to Chautauqua, Franklin county, N. Y., and there resumed his trade and staid three years. After working at the tinning business in Malone, N. Y., our subject, in company with Charles Fisk, put in a stock of tinware and Yankee notions in the village of Nicholsville, in that State, and ran a peddler's wagon through the country for eighteen months. Several other ventures engaged his attention, and in 1872 he entered the employ of Lewis & Sperry, of Jordan, in the "Empire State," with whom he staid nearly six years, and came directly from there to Hutchinson.

Mr. Lawson and Miss Emma Cole were united in marriage March 13, 1881.

CHARLES E. BUTLER, one of the leading merchants of the village of Brown ton, came to this county in 1882, and entered into the mercantile trade in company with J. R. Bell, and for one year they dispensed drugs and groceries. At the expiration of that time Mr. Bell disposed of his interest to D. Y. Butler, and the firm thus formed existed one year, when Richard Groshoup purchased the interest of the latter, and the present firm formed. This was in 1886, and they are to-day one of the solid and substantial institutions of the village.

Mr. Butler is a native of this State, born in Hennepin county, September 4, 1859, and is the son of David and Olive (Bunker) Butler, natives of New York. He spent his boyhood and youth in the common schools of Hennepin and Sibley counties, remaining under tuition until he was some eighteen years of age. For a few years he was engaged in farming, but in 1881 he purchased a half-interest in the hardware busi-

ness of J. H. Mallett, at Brownton, and in this connection carried on the business for a year, and then sold out to his partner.

The subject of this personal history was united in marriage, November 26, 1885, with Miss Ella Ocobock, a native of St. Paul, Minn., and the daughter of Locke Ocobock and Henrietta, his wife. In his politics Mr. Butler is a republican, and one of the representative citizens of the village of Brownton and of the county. As a business man he bears a high reputation for sterling integrity and mercantile honor, and he is growing into greater favor every day. He has had no aspirations for public office, the cares of his business and the charms of the domestic hearth sufficing to fill his time.

GIDEON K. GILBERT, President of the Bank of Glencoe, was born in New Haven, Conn., March 30, 1832. He came to Minnesota in 1856 and settled in Glencoe in 1857 where has since resided. Like most of the pioneers he brought little with him except his hands, courage, good business sense and tireless energy. His first step was to file on a quarter section of Government land, but being more inclined to trade, be soon went into merchandising and continued the business in a small way for several years. It did not take long for the people of the county to discover his ability for business affairs and from 1857 to 1873 he was acting in some official capacity, most of the time either as county treasurer or county auditor. He also filled the office of justice of the peace from 1859 to 1876 continuously, and was postmaster during President Buchanan's administration from 1859 to 1861. It is safe to say that no other man has done more in shaping and developing the sound financial policy of the county than he.

But it is in Glencoe that his knowledge of affairs has been displayed to the best advantage. In 1875 he established the Bank of Glencoe as a private bank, it being the first bank established in the county, and which in 1883 was incorporated under the State Laws and is now one of the most prosperous institutions in the State. Mr. Gilbert has served either in the village council or on the board of education almost continuously since their organization, and for the most part has served on both boards at the same time.

As a member of the school board, though one of the highest taxpayers, he has always voted in favor of the most liberal appropriations for the support of schools and has always advocated the policy of employing the best qualified instructors, regardless of cost. Mr. Gilbert has either lead or cordially supported with his voice and purse every practical enterprise that had for its object the promotion and advancement of the material and educational interest of the people of his town and county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and held the office of worshipful master of Hope Lodge for several years and was the first one initiated west of the "Big Woods."

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Brewer at Wilbraham, Mass., September 25, 1855. They are the parents of two children—Luther W., cashier of the Bank of Glencoe; and Josephine B., wife of F. G. Barrows of Fergus Falls, Minn.

THEODORE SCHMALZ, one of the young and enterprising citizens of McLeod county, that are making their mark in this part of the State, is engaged, in company with his brother, Emil, in the general merchandise trade, at Lester Prairie Station, under the firm name and style of Schmalz Brothers.

Theodore was born in the town of Winsted, McLeod county, June 4, 1862, and is the son of Christopher and Ernestine (Milbrath) Schmalz. His parents were natives of Germany and had come to this country in 1857, and settled in this part of the State. They were the parents of six children, whose names are as follows: William (who died in the Fatherland) Gustavus, Louisa, Hermann, Theodore and Emil.

The subject of this personal history was reared upon a farm, and in his youth attended the district schools with profit. As he grew older he entered a store at Green Island as a clerk. This was in the winter of 1883–4. He remained there until February, when he removed to Hector, Renville county, where he was employed in assisting a brother in the labors on his farm. Two years later he returned to Winstead, and May 1, 1887, he and Emil opened their store at Lester Prairie. He is also engaged in the breeding of fine Percheron horses.

Mr. Schmalz was united in marriage August 26, 1887, with Miss Ernestine Schmalz. He is a Democrat in his politics, and in his religion, a Lutheran. The brothers have commenced to build up a fine trade and enjoy the confidence and respect of the entire community.

THOMAS McADAM, a leading farmer of the town of Collins, has a pleasant home on sections 24 and 25, and has brought one hundred acres of his quarter section to a high state of cultivation and fertility. He has considerable stock on his place, and carries on what may be called mixed farming. He is a native of County Armagh, Ireland, born July 26, 1838, and is the son of Thomas and Ann (Turner) McAdam. He was reared in the land of his birth, and lived there until the year 1856, at which date he immigrated to the United States, and in the counties of Bucks and Luzerne, Penn., was employed for about four years in driving a team in the lumber business. In 1860 he made his way westward to St. Paul, Minn., and from there to Washington county, where he followed farming for some two years. Removing to Rice county, this State, he there purchased a farm upon which he resided until 1882, engaged in its cultivation. During the year last mentioned he sold out his interest there, and moved to this county, and located in Collins township, on the place where he now lives.

Mr. McAdam was united in marriage November 21, 1862, with Miss Eliza Thompson, the daughter of Andrew and Nancy (McCormick) Thompson. She was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, June 6, 1837. The issue of their union has been eight children, as follows: Anna Martha, born September 28, 1864; Margaret Jane, born June 21, 1866; William, born November 21, 1868; Sarah, born August 23, 1870; Elizabeth, born February 12, 1872; Thomas, born October 23, 1873; John, born April 12, 1876, and died September 20, 1877; and Emma, born January 12, 1878.

Mr. McAdam is one of the enterprising men of the town, and stands high in the estimation of the people of the community. His aspirations for preferment do not lie in the way of public office, he rather favoring the retirement of home life, and attention to his agricultural pursuits.

EDWARD A. TEWS, a successful and thriving agriculturist of the town of Acoma, living on section 23, is, although a young man, one of the earliest settlers in the county, having resided here since the year 1858. He is a native of Germany, born

October 24, 1854, and is the son of William and Sophia Tews. When he was but six months old he was brought across the sea to the shores of America in his mother's arms. The family located in the State of Wisconsin at the time, but in 1858 removed to McLeod County, and settled in the town of Acoma.

The subject of this sketch was reared in this county, and was afforded such educational advantages as the country possessed, and remained on the paternal farm, employed in assisting to carry on its duties, until May 29, 1877, when he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ann Rusch, a native of Germany, and the daughter of Edward and Mina Rusch. The young couple then set up an establishment of their own on section 26, where they resided some four years. At the expiration of that time Mr. Tews removed to his present place on section 23, where he has a fine farm of 360 acres of excellent land. He has erected a neat and tasty cottage home, good barn and other out-buildings since coming here, and all in a beautiful natural grove. He is giving a large share of his attention to stock raising and has a fine herd of horses and cattle. Notwithstanding the loss of his fine barn full of hay, October 4, 1886, by fire, with a loss of some $1,400, only $460 of which was insured, he has succeeded in placing himself among the wealthy and well-to-do farmers of this county by his industry and attention to his business. He has followed threshing for the past fourteen years, and now owns a steam thresher in connection with his brother Albert.

Mr. Tews has always taken a great interest in the public affairs of the township, and has served on the board of supervisors ever since 1883, and is the present chairman of that body. In educational matters he is an efficient worker, and has held his share of the positions on the school board of the district. He is one of the men to whom the neighborhood looks as a leader in all movements looking to the benefit of the community, and he merits the estimation in which he is held. His family consists of four children, all boys — William A., Albert W., Oliver W., and George W.

JOHN MERSEN, one of the prominent and leading citizens of Hutchinson, was born in Holland, August 7, 1841, and is the son of John and Maria Mersen. In 1849, when the subject of this sketch was but eight years old, he was brought to this country by his parents, who settled in Milwaukee, Wis., and there he was reared and educated. He learned the carpenter's trade in his young manhood, and followed that line of business in the "Cream City" until 1866, when he came to Hutchinson.

On his arrival here he took up the building and contracting branch of his trade and carried it on quite successfully until 1880, when he gave it up. In 1869 he had purchased the farm which he now owns adjoining the town site and which contains some forty acres. This he has rented most of the time until within the last few years. In 1878 he embarked in the pump business and has given that some attention ever since. At the present he is devoting his time to the raising of small fruits and in market gardening.

Mr. Mersen has always taken a lively interest in all town matters, and in 1879 was elected town treasurer and has been re-elected to that office every term since. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Temple Lodge No. 59, in 1867, and has held most of the offices in that body. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows order.

December 24, 1871, Mr. Mersen was united in marriage with Miss Nancy T. Hoffman,

who died December 24, 1874, leaving two children—Edith E., and Harry J. In 1880 Mr. M. was married to Miss Delia Bonniwell. By this union there have been born four children—Alice, Chloe, Olive and Jessie E.

The subject of our sketch has the entire confidence and esteem of the people of the community in which he lives, and is one of the enterprising citizens that have made the village what it is.

ALEXANDER S. NOBLES, one of McLeod county's earliest settlers, is engaged in the wheat trade, owning and operating one of the elevators at Glencoe. He was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, September 29, 1832, and is the son of William B. and Mariah Nobles. At an early day he removed to Cook county, Ill. He remained at home with his mother until reaching his majority, his father having died when our subject was but six years of age.

In the year 1854 he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine M. Cool, a native of Erie county, Penn., born in April, 1834. In the spring of 1856 he started for Minnesota, with a team and wagon. He drove through the mud, for the season was very wet, to Dubuque, Iowa, where he shipped on board a steamboat for St. Paul, from whence he drove to Glencoe, arriving here May 6. The next day he started out to look up a location and camped that night on the banks of what is now called Noble's lake. He and his companions, Jeremiah Nobles and C. B. Lane, took up claims in Sumter township and made some improvements. At this time all the settlers here were J. Nobles, C. B. Lane, Reuben Bushnell and himself. After getting out logs for a cabin he went back to Illinois, where he purchased some stock and drove them to Wisconsin. Hearing bad news from this locality, the two partners, Lane and Bushnell, returned to Illinois with the cattle, some seventy-five head, while Mr. Nobles came on to Glencoe, where he went to work for the old saw-mill company. Jeremiah Nobles, after bringing out the two families, returned to Illinois, and got his share of the cattle, but our subject lost his entirely, which embarrassed him financially. He remained with this company until the fall of 1857, when he was employed by Baxter & White, who were building a saw and grist mill at Koniska, this county, with whom he remained until the spring of 1859. He then took up a claim in the town of Rich Valley, and commenced its improvement. While here the Rebellion broke out, and September 11, 1861, Mr. Nobles enlisted in Company K, Second Minnesota Infantry. He was mustered in at Fort Snelling, after which the regiment was ordered to Lebanon Junction, Ky., where they went into camp. January 1, 1862, they started for Mill Springs and participated in the battle at that place. In April they moved to Pittsburg Landing, arriving too late to take any part in the battle there. He was at the siege of Corinth, the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. At the storming and capture of Missionary Ridge an interesting and important incident occurred which has never yet appeared in the history of the regiment. A party of soldiers, including Sergeant Pendergast, Wilbur F. Little, Thomas Adams, A. S. Nobles and about a dozen others captured a section of artillery soon after reaching the top of the hill, after a hand-to-hand and spirited contest over it. Shortly after this our subject veteranized and after his furlough joined the regiment in March, 1864, near Ringgold, Ga. With them he participated in all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign and in the famous March to the Sea under Sherman and in the grand review at Washington, in June, 1865. He received his discharge at Louisville, Ky., in

July, 1865, and returned to this county and went on a new farm on section 10, Sumter township, which he improved and where he lived for ten years. He then moved to Glencoe, where he has lived ever since.

In 1876 he was elected sheriff and held that office for two years, and since that time has been engaged in the wheat traffic. Mr. and Mrs. Nobles have had a family of six children, three of whom are living.

Mr. Nobles is a member of Robert L. McCook Post, No. 28, G. A. R., of Glencoe.

JAMES W. WILLIAMSON, one of the intelligent and enterprising farmers of Sumter township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Lycoming county, December 13, 1841, and is the son of John and Nancy (Polhamus) Williamson. His parents were also natives of the "Keystone State," and were prominent people there. They had a family of four children — Marshall, Gideon, Francis and James W.

The subject of this memoir was reared and educated among the hills and valleys of the central part of the State and within sound of the rushing waters of the noble West Branch of the famous Susquehanna river, and at the age of eighteen years adopted the calling of sawyer and foreman in the saw-mills, that country being one of the great lumbering regions of the land. Four years later, February 23, 1863, he enlisted in Company K, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and with that gallant regiment participated in the campaigns beyond the Rapidan, and was actively engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Dinwiddie Courthouse, Five Fork's Creek, Snecker's Ferry, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Peebles Run, Weldo Road, Hatcher's Run, Weldon R. R., Rowanta, Reame Station, Jettersville, Paine's Cross Roads, Saylor's Creek, Deatonsville, Farmville, Appomattox Station, Appomattox Courthouse or surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, besides many skirmishes around Petersburg and Richmond. He was discharged August 16, 1865, and returned to his home to take up his labors in the mill.

January 17, 1867, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Emma Manaval, a native of Bradford county, Penn., and the daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Fulkerson) Manaval. She is one of a family of four children. About a year after their marriage the young couple came to Minnesota, and settled in St. Paul, where Mr. Williamson carried on carpentering. He also carried on lumbering quite extensively in the northern part of the State, and for several years owned and operated a steam saw-mill at Kettle River Station, on the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, in Pine county, Minn. He took an active interest in public affairs there, and was one of the board that organized Kettle River township. After leaving there he was engaged in carpentering in St. Paul, and in 1873 he came to this county and located on the place where he now lives, on section 36, Sumter township, where he has been employed in the pursuit of agriculture ever since.

Mr. Williamson and his wife are the parents of nine children, as follows: Maud, Robert, Dudley, Mortimer, Edna, James W., Millie, Horace (deceased) and Lulu (deceased). He and the family rank high in the estimation of the people of the community, and are representative citizens.

HON. DAVID A. ADAMS, one of McLeod county's earliest settlers, is a resident of the village of Hutchinson, where he is engaged in carrying on the real estate

and loan business. He is a native of Norfolk county, England, born February 26, 1838, and is the son of George and Elizabeth Adams. He received a common-school education, and when thirteen he was apprenticed to a carpenter, but when he was between sixteen and seventeen years of age, the master giving him his time, he decided to seek in the western settlements of this country a new home. Embarking at Liverpool, October 14, 1854, he crossed the broad Atlantic to America, landing at New York on the 20th of November following. The next spring he came to Chicago, and six weeks later to Minnesota and located near Faribault, Rice county, where he engaged in carpentering. In July, 1857, he came to this county with William Cook and his family and remained with them, two miles north of the village, until the following summer, when he moved to a farm south of Hutchinson. There he remained until the Indian outbreak of 1862, when he moved into the village, and although not a member of the home guard did duty with them in the defense of the place. He then moved back to Rice county, and in the winter of 1864 enlisted as a recruit in Company B, First Minnesota Infantry, and joined that band of heroic men who had breasted so many fierce waves of battle, at City Point, Va., where the noble Second Corps to which they belonged lay in camp. With the regiment Mr. Adams was an active participant in all the engagements where the corps took part, from North Anna to Appomattox. After the surrender of General Lee and the close of hostilities, and after passing in the grand review at Washington in June, 1865, Mr. Adams returned to Rice County, but in the summer of 1866 came to Hutchinson, and shortly after took a farm of 80 acres of land on section 24, Lynn township. He commenced the improvement of his farm and lived there for four years, and then moved to another place he had purchased on section 13, in the same town. In 1874 he moved into the village and has lived there ever since. He now owns and controls a fine farm of 560 acres of land.

Mr. Adams was one of the organizers of Lynn township, and the first justice of the peace therein, and has filled that office ever since while in this county. In 1871 he was elected to represent this district in the State Legislature, and served during the session of 1872. He was chosen one of the first board of village trustees, and has filled the office of village recorder ever since then. He has always been one of the enterprising, public spirited citizens of the place, an instance of which is given in his being one of the four citizens who guaranteed the payment of a sum of money sufficient to pay for the right of way and depot grounds offered as an inducement to the railroad to run a branch to Hutchinson, and with the others, paid his $672, necessary to make up the amount short in the subscription. He erected the first brick residence in the village where he has valuable real estate interests.

Mr. Adams was married May 24, 1868, to Miss Annie M. Durant, a native of Norfolk county, England, whose parents, William and M. A. Durant, were pioneers in Rice county. By this union there have been born a family of four children—one son and three daughters.

THOMAS THOMPSON, a fine specimen of the thrifty and intelligent Scotch-Irish race that have so materially assisted in the development of this country, is a resident of the town of Collins, having his home on section 24, where he has a valuable farm of 160 acres. Part of his place lies in the adjoining section 23, he having purchased in company with his brother Andrew some 320

acres on coming here, and divided it to suit themselves.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Andrew and Nancy Thompson, and was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, December 25, 1842. He came to the United States with his parents in 1857, and the family, after spending a short time is St. Paul, went to Rice county, where the father took a claim and commenced its improvement. Thomas remained at home with his parents, assisting in carrying on the farm until 1880, when he came to this county and settled where he now lives.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage April 6, 1882, with Miss Fannie M. Gard, the daughter of Leonard B. and Elizabeth Gard, and who was born in the town of Sumter, this county, August 14, 1862. They are the parents of three children, as follows: Anna Laura, who was born January 30, 1883; Ethel Grace, born May 26, 1885; and Leonard James, whose birth occurred in October, 1887.

The subject of this memoir is one of a family of seven children; Andrew, one of his brothers, is a resident of Collins township, William lives in St. Paul, Oliver in Illinois, John in Pittsburgh, Eliza (Mrs. T. McAdam) in Collins, as does the other sister, Martha (Mrs. John Mullin). Mr. Thompson is a republican in politics, and one of the most highly respected citizens in the portion of the county in which he lives.

CHARLES J. JOHNSON, one of the enterprising and thrifty Scandinavian farmers of the town of Lynn, was born in the southeastern part of Sweden, March 10, 1856. He remained at home with his parents, Jonas and Briteelen Johnson, attending school until he was fourteen years of age, and after that time was employed upon the father's farm. As he grew to the years of manhood he saw how impossible it was for him to rise in his native land, and at the age of twenty-four he immigrated to the United States. On landing on these shores he turned his steps toward this county, and hired out his services to a farmer for a few months. He then rented a place, but the next year purchased a farm of 112 acres, and his wife, shortly after, falling heir to a farm of 102 acres, they had a fine farm. They now own some 297 acres, upon which there is a good house, large barn and other outbuildings and a nice grove and orchard.

Mr. Johnson was married in Glencoe, September 28, 1881, to Miss Bitty Pehrson, who was born in Sweden, March 17, 1862, and is the daughter of Andrew and Nellie (Anderson) Pehrson. They have a family of four children, as follows: Bertha Clarinda Josephine, born October 30, 1882; David Gustaf, born July 26, 1885; Teckla Christine, born December 18, 1886, and Hulda Elizabeth, born January 7, 1888.

The parents of Mrs. Johnson died when she was but four years of age, and she was brought up by her uncle, John Peterson, who came with her to Lynn in July, 1869. At that time the best house he could build for temporary occupancy was one made of sod, and that would leak when it rained hard. They lived in this for some eight weeks until he had another and a better one built.

The subject of this sketch and his wife own land in the towns of Acoma, Hutchinson and Lynn, and two years ago they purchased two lots in the village of Hutchinson for $300. He has some stock which he got from an uncle, and now has thirty-one head of cattle and eight horses. Forty acres of his land were procured of his uncle, and ninety-one acres from his aunt Karna Janssen in Denmark. They are members of the Lutheran church and faithful in their religious work. He is a republican in his politics.

ARVIN BAGLEY, the junior member of the lumber firm of W. Chambers & Co., of Glencoe, is a native of Knox county, Ohio, born September 21, 1836, and is the son of Simeon A. and Almira (Latham) Bagley. He is of pure Puritan stock and traces his lineage to one of the first families to set foot on the bleak shores of New England, in 1620. In 1838 the subject of this sketch was brought to Iowa and settled in what is now Muscatine county. He was reared in that locality until 1846, and then the family removed to Cedar county, the same State. In this latter place he remained until reaching his majority, when he worked for a year on a farm in Madison county and then returned to Tipton, Cedar county, and there took charge of his father's wagon shop. Six years later he entered into mercantile trade at which he remained some twenty years. At the expiration of that time he came to the village of Glencoe, and went into the lumber business with his father-in-law, and the firm so formed exists to-day. He was married July 23, 1863, to Mrs. Shipley, formerly Miss Nancy M. Chambers, and they have two children—Cassius H. and Susie B. Mrs. Bagley has by her former marriage one son—William E.

AGUR MARSHALL, a fine representative of the sturdy Saxon yeomanry of Albion's shores, is engaged in agricultural pursuits on section 1, of Winsted township. He has a beautiful farm of 120 acres of excellent land, and the buildings are of a quaint and picturesque style of antique English architecture and evinces excellent taste on the part of the owner.

Mr. Marshall was born in Yorkshire, England, January 25, 1836, and is the son of John and Mary Marshall, natives of that isle. He received but a limited amount of schooling in his youth and was early apprenticed to the wood turner's trade. At that business he was engaged for years in the land of his birth at wages running from $5 to $6 a week and supported a family on it.

Our subject was married in his native land, and on Easter day, 1854, they set sail for the United States. From April until the autumn of that year he found employment in iron mines of Michigan and then came to McLeod county, Minn., and purchasing the place where he now lives in Winsted, commenced its improvement. Here he has continued to reside ever since and has identified himself with the growth and development of the town.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are the parents of three children—Eliza, born in England, July 1, 1853; Mary Ann, born in the same country, October 2, 1855, and died there, and Robert, born December 12, 1867. In their religion the family are Baptists and zealous Christian people. In all political questions the subject of this memoir affiliates with the republican party being in accord with its principles. Although not obtrusive he has indelibly stamped his individuality upon the neighborhood which is the better for his presence here and he receives the esteem of all the community.

HON. LEWIS HARRINGTON was born in Greene, Trumbull county, Ohio, November 22, 1830. His father, John Harrington, moved to Ohio from Lower Canada in 1817, having come originally from Vermont. His mother, Rhoda Kee, was the mother of seven children, of whom Lewis was the youngest.

Pioneer life in the wilderness of Ohio at that time was a hard struggle. A day's journey from the nearest trading post, roads mere paths through the forest, the country

heavily timbered, the task of conquering natural difficulties and building society there demanded a brave people.

To most children only a common English education was possible, but by virtue of sacrifice on the part of his parents and perseverance in himself Lewis Harrington received a thorough education. His academic training was received at Austinburg, and his college course in Cleveland, where, excelling in mathematics, he graduated in the course of civil engineering. when about twenty years of age. For the following two years he was engaged in railroad engineering in Pennsylvania and Ohio. In 1854 he visited his brother, William, who had settled on the banks of Lake Minnetonka, Hennepin county, Minn., and decided then to make his home in this State. Having served one term as surveyor of Hennepin county, in the fall of 1855, together with the Hutchinson brothers and others, he made a trip through the "Big Woods," and located a settlement on the present site of Hutchinson, where in the spring of 1856 he took up his permanent residence.

He was the pioneer postmaster, surveyor and hotel-keeper, and heartily engaged in every enterprise that tended to build up the town.

Hutchinson was then one of the extreme frontier posts of northwest emigration, and was reaping the advantage of a large number of real settlers, bringing money and stock, courage and enterprise, when the crash of 1857 swept from the money centers of the East to the most extreme settler of the West. All business was paralyzed in a day. Then hard times meant a struggle for bread, for Minnesota was dependent on the grain of Illinois for subsistence, and it must be hauled over wretched roads from the rivers in summer, or from the railroad at La Crosse in winter.

Through these hard times Lewis Harrington, simple in habits, full of hope, fertile in resources, stimulating others to persevere by his example, was undaunted. In the winter of 1856–57 he surveyed a State road from Watertown to Forest City, then the county seat of Meeker county, and in after years had several contracts for Government surveys through the State. The excellent system of roads which radiate from Hutchinson like the spokes of a wheel, are due to his judgment. On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, the question of duty weighed heavily upon Mr. Harrington. Naturally patriotic and brave, clearly seeing the question involved in the contest, all his impulses led him to the front, yet other interests equally important, and counsels of friends, seemed to fix his post of duty and of danger here. Nor did he wait long to see the wisdom of his decision. The Sioux massacre of August, 1862, swept the frontier of Minnesota its entire length, and tried abundantly the courage of all settlers. Among the very few settlements that were not abandoned was Hutchinson. As soon as the outbreak was known, a company of militia was formed, with Lewis Harrington as captain. A stockade was built, from which the village was defended. The 4th of September, 1862, this company successfully withstood the attack of Little Crow and his band, saving about half the town from destruction. During the following year, which was one of even greater danger, Mr. Harrington remained at his post until the hostile Sioux were removed by the Government beyond the Missouri river.

In 1866–68 he was a member of the State Legislature, and afterwards became interested in railroad lands in the counties of Wright, Stearns, Meeker, Kandiyohi and Swift, where he was instrumental in establishing scores of happy homes.

On December 27, 1857, he was married to Ellen M. Pendergast, who was born in Durham, N. H., May 16, 1836, had come to

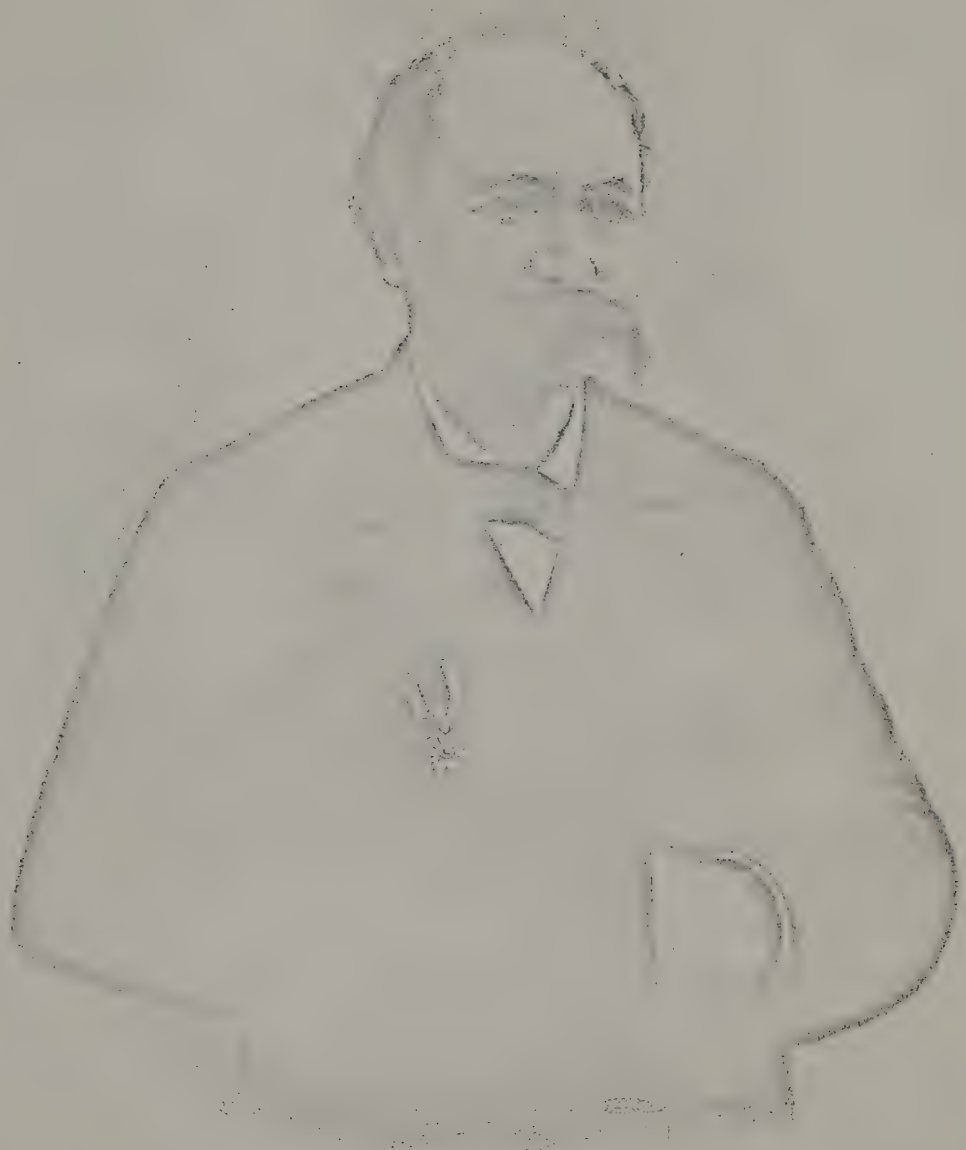
Milwaukee in 1855, and accompanied her brother William to Hutchinson in the spring of 1857. She was the daughter of the late Solomon Pendergast, whose family was among the first to settle in Hutchinson. It was through the heroic efforts of Mrs. Lewis Harrington, Mrs. William Harrington and Mrs. David Ells, that the company of militia before mentioned was raised for the defense of the village after the men had given the matter up, and it had been determined to seek safety elsewhere. Martha A, born in 1858, and William E., born in 1860, are the only children.

During the greater part of the winter of 1883–84, Mr. Harrington was engaged in locating timber land in Washington Territory, and in the summer following added to it a Government surveying contract — a survey which was opposed by the Indians, they having driven off two parties before Mr. Harrington arrived. He immediately called a council of the chiefs, and succeeded in gaining their consent to proceed with the survey. On the 14th of August, on Skagitt river, about 150 miles north of Seattle, whence his family had accompanied him, he was killed by a fall from a precipice, caused by the giving way of the rock The following is from the pen of the Hon. Liberty Hall, for many years editor of the Glencoe *Register:*

"For nearly thirty years Mr. Harrington has stood in the very front rank of the more prominent men of McLeod county, and his name is written on every page of its history. He was one, if not the leader, of the advance guard that planted the standard of civilization in this beautiful valley, and from that day, to the hour of his death, he devoted the best energies of his life to advancing that standard higher and still higher. He was the friend and supporter of every movement that had for its end the elevation and improvement of the society in which he lived. It is for his manly loyalty to his home, his people, his county and his State, that we do now, and always shall, honor his memory."

FERDINAND BASEMAN, a successful and leading farmer of Acoma township, living on section 20, first saw the light in Prussia, August 31, 1828, and is the son of Fred and Dorothea (Pipcorn) Baseman. When he was yet a small child the family immigrated to the United States and settled in the State of New York, but shortly after removed to Coshocton county, Ohio, where they lived for several years. The father was a blacksmith and worked at his trade. In an early day they went to Milwaukee, when there were at that place only three small stores, a small warehouse and a couple of dwelling houses. Indians were plenty there at that time, and the whites were so few that the father of the subject of this memoir could not procure anything to do at his trade, and worked around at whatever he could find for three or four years, and then moved out into the country and commenced farming, a vocation he followed for thirty years, in connection with his trade.

Ferdinand learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, and worked with him for some years. February 28, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Anstina Schmailing, who was born in Prussia, December 20, 1836, and is the daughter of John and Caroline Schmailing, natives of Prussia. In 1868 he and his family moved to Minnesota, and he purchased a farm on sections 19 and 20 in Acoma township, this county, where he now lives and owns 166 acres of fine land. He is the parent of six living children, as follows—Fred, born February 7, 1859; Frank, born July 16, 1860; William, born September 15, 1866; Helena, born December 22, 1867; Henry, born February 15,


A. H. Boode

1876; and John, born June 15, 1878. Frank married Miss Martha Schletter, and lives in Hutchinson. Besides these, Mr. Baseman has buried ten children. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and in his politics is a democrat. He has held the offices of supervisor of the town and that of school director in the district. He is a very popular and esteemed citizen, and one of the most industrious and painstaking farmers in the town, and rapidly improving his condition financially.

JOHN HOODECHECK, an enterprising farmer of the town of Hutchinson, is a native of Bohemia, Austria, and was born in June, 1841. He was reared in the land of his birth, and there made his home beneath the sunny skies of that beautiful land of the lower Danube until he was some thirteen years of age. At that time his parents, John and Helena (Oliva) Hoodecheck, decided to leave their native land, and to seek in the country of the free America the liberty of action and the chance of acquiring a competence that is denied the inhabitant of the overcrowded old world, and embarked for the United States with their family. They landed in the city of New York in 1855, from whence they came to Racine, Racine county, Wis., and in the latter place made their home until 1867. At the last named date John moved to McLeod county, Minn., and located upon section 23 in the southeast part of Hutchinson township, where he has remained ever since. During the late Civil War, that destroyed so many of the youth of this fair land, the patriotic ardor for the land of his adoption that burned in the breast of our subject led him to enlist in the army of the Union, and he joined Company H, Twenty-Second Wisconsin Infantry, and served most valiantly for three years. With that gallant regiment he participated in all the hardships and campaigns of that eventful period, and did his full duty in the defense of the Union. After suffering the trials and tribulations of a soldier's life, and exposing his breast to the deadly bullet and shrieking shell he was discharged June 12, 1865, and returned to his home.

The subject of this personal history was united in marriage in February, 1868, with Miss Anna Urban, a native of the beautiful plains of Bohemia, and the daughter of Wencle and Josephine Urban, and as the result of their union, they have a family of four children—William J., born January 8, 1869; Frank, born April 20, 1871; Anna, born February 7, 1873; and Joseph, born March 24, 1879, all of whom are living. In his politics our subject is a democrat and an ardent supporter of the candidates of that party. He has a fine farm of 181 acres of land, and is a leading and influential citizen of the community.

ANTHONY CORNIEA. Among the very earliest settlers of McLeod county is the gentleman of whom this sketch is written. He is a resident of the town of Helen, on section 24, where he located in 1855, thirty-three years ago. With him at that time came his father and brother, Gregory and Dennis, and when they arrived here they found but one man in the town, Duncan McDougal. They put up their shanty and then commenced clearing up the land and succeeded in getting something like two acres in a condition to put in a crop the following spring. Putting in corn and potatoes he harvested a small amount of the latter, but the corn was destroyed by frost. That winter he went to the lower settlements, where he found employment in chopping wood to make a living. He returned

in the spring and again essayed to get a crop and succeeded very well. Times began to grow better with him until the Indian outbreak in 1862, and when they heard the news in Helen the subject of our sketch and his father and brother piled what they could of their belongings on the only wagon they had and started for Carver. Passing through that village he took his family to Bloomington, Hennepin county, and leaving them there returned to his farm. After he had been back a couple of days he was told that there was a fort at Glencoe, and on his going there to see had a gun put in his hands and put on guard. With him at his house were Lewis Henry and Joseph Clements, and the three would work and stand guard in turn. After about six weeks of this kind of suspense the soldiers suppressed the trouble and Mr. C. brought his family back to their home.

The subject of this memoir was born in Canada, January 15, 1826, and is the son of Gregory Corniea. He was married November 15, 1853, and the following spring came to the States as mentioned above. His wife, who was formerly Miss Louise La Vellee, is the mother of twelve children.

GEORGE M. NELSON, one of the leading attorneys of McLeod county, is located at the thriving village of Glencoe. He was born in Denmark, December 15, 1856, and is the son of Soren and Maria (Peterson) Nelson. Our subject was reared beneath his native skies until he had attained the age of ten years, but in the spring of 1867 his parents with their four children left their home and sought on foreign shores the fortune denied them in the land of their birth. Crossing the stormy Atlantic they landed at Quebec, Canada, about the last of May, and from there came direct to Minnesota. Remaining in Mankato through the summer, before frost, after purchasing a wagon, oxen, cows and what household goods they needed, they started in search of a home. The father had but little idea where he would settle, but with two other parties pushed on into the State. The season had been very wet and as at that time there were no roads to speak of, or few bridges, the little party had to cross the sloughs and creeks as best they could. Sometimes they would unload the wagons and carry the stuff across the worst places on their backs, as the mud was so deep and soft that the oxen could hardly draw the empty wagons. Traveling in this way, enduring many privations and much discomfort for some three weeks, they reached a point near Hutchinson, where the elder Mr. Nelson purchased some wild land on section 2, in the town of Lynn, and settled down to the hard life of a Western farmer. He soon put up a house for his family and commenced to get in hay enough to carry the stock through the winter, and break a little of the prairie sod. Upon the place which he thus settled he lived until 1886, when he removed to the village of Hutchinson, where he now lives in comfort and ease.

George M. Nelson remained at home with his parents until 1879, receiving his education in the excellent schools of Hutchinson. He had taught some two or three terms of school in this county during the time he was in attendance upon the latter educational institution. The profession of teacher he then followed regularly until 1879, at which time he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Mich. During the two previous years he had studied law in the office of J. V. V. Lewis, at Hutchinson, while engaged in the duties of his tutorship, and helping carry on the family farm. He was graduated by the university in 1881, when he returned to

Hutchinson and formed a partnership with his former instructor, under the firm name of Lewis & Nelson, with whom he remained until 1885. In the fall of 1884 Mr. Nelson was elected to fill the office of county attorney on the republican ticket, having a majority of 170. This, in a county that is usually 600 Democratic, is a sufficient criterion of the estimation in which the subject of our sketch is held in the community. In the fall of 1885 the partnership with Mr. Lewis was dissolved, and Mr. Nelson removed to Glencoe. In the fall of 1886 he was re-elected to the same office by a plurality of over 900 and still holds it. He has a well-stocked library, covering some 400 volumes.

Mr. Nelson was united in marriage December 7, 1882, with Miss Ina I. Keeler, a daughter of John and Rachel Keeler, of Buffalo, Wright county.

EDWARD EVANS, who is carrying on farming on section 27, in the town of Collins, has a fine place of 160 acres, which, notwithstanding his early ill-luck, he has brought to a high state of cultivation, and is ranked with the well-to-do men of the county. He came to Collins in the spring of 1874 and purchased his present place, but rented another farm, which he commenced to cultivate. As soon as he had his crop in the ground he began breaking on his own farm, and got about thirty acres of it plowed. Their crops for several years consecutively were destroyed by the grasshoppers, and he and his family were forced to endure many hardships and privations that were unavoidable under the circumstances. By excellent management, however, he pulled through, but it was considerable of a drawback on him.

Mr. Evans was born in Enfield, N. H., March 3, 1813, and is the son of Charles and Fannie (Wells) Evans, who were also natives of the "Old Granite State." When he was about six years old the family moved to Stanstead county, Quebec, Can., and located on a farm. He was reared to manhood in that vicinity, and there remained until completing his majority, when he commenced the battle of life on his own account. He went into the woods, and was engaged in lumbering for a period of twelve years, part of the time devoting a share of his attention to farming.

Being married to Miss Ruth J. Stevens, May 23, 1843, he settled down on his farm there and made it his home until 1868, at which time he sold out his interests there and removed to Columbia county, Wis., where he carried on agricultural pursuits until coming to this county. He and his wife are the parents of four living children, having buried two that died in their infancy. Leora, the eldest, was born March 19, 1844, and is a teacher in Wisconsin; Albert, the eldest son, is now living in Stillwater; Charles E. was born February 14, 1856, married Miss Emma Lee, and is the parent of two boys — Leon Roselle and Albert B. He resides on the farm with his father, and assists in its management. A younger daughter is married, and is living in Hector, Minn.

HARRY L. MERRILL, the principal of the Hutchinson schools, was born at Auburn, Me., October 27, 1857, and is the son of Albert L. and Esther J. (Littlefield) Merrill. Both of his parents were natives of Maine, also, and died when the subject of this memoir was but three years of age. The latter was taken charge of by a paternal uncle, with whom he made his home until he had attained the age of twenty-two years. He received his education, in

his earlier boyhood, in the public schools of that State. In 1876 he matriculated at Bates college, Lewiston, Me., and was graduated by that institution in 1880. For the following two years our subject was engaged in teaching school, and in reading law in his native State, but in 1882, being determined to follow the advice of the "Sage of Chappaqua" and seek in the West his fortune, he came to Minneapolis in February of that year. After four weeks spent in teaching in a business college there he accepted the principalship of the schools at Hutchinson, where he is at the present writing. Three days after arriving here he was prostrated by a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs and for the space of three months was unable to attend to his duties. In September, 1882, however, he took charge of the educational institutions of the village and has continued in that position ever since.

Mr. Merrill was united in marriage June 30, 1886, with Miss Martha A. Harrington, a native of this county, born November 29, 1858, and the daughter of Lewis and Ellen M. Harrington, who were among the earliest settlers in this vicinity, and of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this ALBUM.

JOHN W. KISNER, a farmer of the town of Penn, living on section 7, where he settled on coming here in 1869, has a fine farm of 180 acres of land. He is devoting his attention to general farming and stock-raising, giving the preference, in the latter to Holstein cattle and Norman horses. He has made all the improvements on his place, erecting the buildings, which are most excellent, setting out trees, etc.

Mr. Kisner is a native of Lewis county, N. Y., born September 20, 1841, and is the son of John and Electa (Gilbert) Kisner. His parents were also born in the "Empire State," and, in 1855, removed to Fond du Lac county, Wis. Our subject was reared partly in New York and partly in Wisconsin, as he was some fourteen years of age when the removal took place. After finishing his education he drove the stage from Fond du Lac to Sheboygan, and from the latter to Milwaukee for over two years. In September, 1861, the father and son both enlisted in the Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and proceeded to the front. On the bloody field of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, the father was mortally wounded, and died from the same May 30, following. The subject of this sketch, after passing scathless through Pittsburg Landing's fire, was severely wounded in the skirmish that preceded the capture of Corinth, and was discharged. He returned to his home in the "Badger State," and there made his home until coming to this county. With him came his widowed mother.

Mr. Kisner was married, July 4, 1876, at Glencoe, to Miss Mernie O. Buckland, a native of Fond du Lac county, Wis., born in 1857, and a graduate of the high school of that place. By this union there have been born the following children — Angie E., Sherman J., Otto M. and Sadie I. Mr. K. is republican in his politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

FRANCIS FREDERICK LESTER, a representative of one of the pioneer families of this county, is still a resident of the town of Bergen, where his parents settled on first coming to this part of the State. He was born in DuPage county, Ill., January 21, 1847, and is the son of John and Maria Lester, a history of whom is to be found elsewhere in the pages of this volume. His

parents removed to Winnebago county, Wis., in his infancy and from there to Manitowoc, in the same State. In the latter place he remained until June, 1856, when he came with the family to this county, and settled on what is now called "Lester's Prairie," which was named after his mother, the first white woman to tread its soil. They located there in August on the southwest corner of section 2, on the fifteenth day of the month, and there the subject of our memoir has resided most of the time since. He drew his education from the district schools that soon sprang into existence, and was reared upon the farm. About the time of the Indian massacre of 1862 the home farm was rented and the family removed to Hutchinson, that the children might have better educational facilities, and were there at the time of the outbreak and attack. As their house, hay and all household effects were burned, they removed to Cook county, Ill., where they remained some six years. Returning to this county at the expiration of that time our subject again took up the thread of his life here, and engaged in the avocations of the farmer. Since that time he has followed this calling and has also operated a threshing machine.

January 4, 1875, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Packer, the daughter of Isaac F. Packer, of Bergen township, and who was born in Clarion county, Pa. January 2, 1856. By this union they have had one child, Walter Jerome, born February 9, 1876. Like all the early settlers Mr. Lester has had the usual hard experiences that inevitably fall to the lot of all pioneers, and has in the early days of his life dug tons of ginseng, with the proceeds of which the family was meagerly supported. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church and are consistent Christian people. In his political views he affiliates with the democratic party.

JEREMIAH NOBLES, one of the oldest settlers in the county and one of the leading agriculturists of Sumter township, came here in May, 1856, and took his claim on section 25, where he is still living. The land was in its pristine state of wildness, but by his industry and energy he has brought it to a high state of tillage. He is giving a portion of his attention to the rearing of good stock and carries on general farming. He put up his log cabin in the same month he came here and was the first one to make a permanent settlement in the town.

Mr. Nobles was born in the town of Cicero, Otsego county, N. Y., January 28, 1828, and is the son of William B. and Maria (Chase) Nobles. His father was born in Massachusetts and his mother was a native of the "Empire State." Shortly after the birth of our subject they removed to Ohio, and in a few more years to Chicago, where the elder Mr. Nobles kept a grocery store for some three years. The latter died on a farm in Cook county, Ill., in 1837, but his widow, the mother of our subject, still survives him. She came to this county in 1859 with her eldest son, Daniel, and here makes her home. She was born in 1807, and is the first in the family of Daniel Chase, a farmer. She was the mother of six children—Daniel, Augustus (deceased), Jeremiah, William B. (deceased), Jane (deceased) and Alexander, a resident of Glencoe.

After attending school in Cook county, Ill., both in Chicago and in the country, the subject of this memoir, at the age of sixteen years, took up his life work, and turned his attention to farming, which he has followed ever since. He was married April 22, 1852, in Cook county, to Miss Sarah Hulett, who was born in Hebron, Washington county, N. Y., and is the daughter of Resolved and Delaney (Sweet) Hulett, natives of Connecticut and New York, respectively. Her father emigrated to Illinois, where he died in 1865.

Her mother died in New York in 1844, having been the parent of seven children—David, Laura, Harvey, Betsey, Sarah, Samuel and Warren. Mrs. Nobles was reared and educated in Washington county, N. Y., and came to Illinois in 1848. By their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Nobles are the parents of ten children, of whom the following is the record—Cornelia, Mrs. John Cutler, lives in Sumter; Augusta, Mrs. Theron Ackerman, resides in New Westminster, British Columbia; Nelson, who married Miss Villa Jones, lives in Sumter; Lovenda, now Mrs. Orrin Foster, of New Rockford, D. T.; Flora, Emerson, Edson, Marshall, Jennie and Wealthy.

Mr. Nobles is a Republican in his politics and has held several of the local offices among which have been those of supervisor, school director and constable. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He enlisted in January, 1865, in Company L, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and was stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he remained until mustered out, in October the same year.

WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, the treasurer of McLeod county, and a resident of Glencoe, is a native of Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y., born April 12, 1834, and the son of Simeon and Matilda (Darfee) Russell. His parents were natives of the State of Massachusetts, who had removed to the "Empire State," and purchased a farm where our subject was born, and where the father lived until called away by death.

William C. remained at home until he was some twenty-two years of age, enjoying in his boyhood the advantages of the common schools of the district and one term at Hamilton college. In his younger manhood he taught several terms of school, but finally left home and entered into the employ of a patent medicine company, having charge of the delivery and collection in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Eastern Illinois. He followed this for four years, but in the spring of 1862 organized a company of men for the United States army, he to have the position of First Lieutenant, but the severe sickness of his wife prevented his carrying out his intention. Purchasing a farm, he followed agricultural pursuits until 1864, when he built a cheese factory at Poolsville, Madison county, N. Y., and remained in that business until October, 1868, when the structure burned down, making a loss of $6,000, only a small portion of which was insured. The spring of 1869 he started for Minnesota, and upon his arrival located at Delano, Wright county, and speculated in lands, but the next spring came to Glencoe, and settled. In the spring of 1871 he took charge of a cheese factory some eight or nine miles from the village, built by a stock company, and followed this business for some three years. In 1874 he went to Renville county, and, in company with Alexander Lee, purchased 400 acres of land and broke 170 acres of it. Putting it into wheat, the crop was destroyed by grasshoppers. The next year was but little better and he grew tired of farming, so went into stock trade and followed it until 1883, when he was elected county treasurer. He was re-elected in 1886 to the same office.

Mr. Russell was united in marriage April 10, 1860, with Miss Avaline Baker, but she was called from him by the angel of death in 1868. He was again married April 11, 1878, to Miss Lovica Carr, a native of Madison county, N. Y. Mr. Russell is a democrat politically, and has held the office of justice of the peace, court commissioner four years, and treasurer two terms. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity being senior war-

den of the lodge; a member of Glencoe chapter. He is one of the directors of the bank of Glencoe.

CHRISTIAN C. NELSON, a thrifty and energetic farmer of Lynn township, living on section 24, is a native of Western Denmark, born November 16, 1854, and is the son of Nels and Cary (Christianson) Michelson. He was reared in his native land until 1871, when he came to this country with his parents. The family, on landing on the hospitable shores of America, came directly to McLeod county, and in the town of Lynn the father rented a farm and tilled it for two years and then purchased it.

Christian and his two brothers assisted their father in the cultivation of the paternal acres and helped develop the resources of the land and also worked out until marriage. October 16, 1879, Christian took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Katie Peterson, the daughter of Peter and Mary Peterson, a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, who was born August 16, 1859. At the time of this event he purchased the eighty acres of land he owns on section 24 and there he and his young wife set up housekeeping for themselves. The fates have smiled upon his efforts, and he has succeeded in his endeavors to establish a home in the truest sense of the word. He has a neat and tasty cottage, with a good barn and excellent out-buildings, and the surroundings manifest the care and thrift of the owner and the management of his estimable life companion. They are the happy parents of two children, as follows: Marinus Peter, born February 25, 1881, and Caroline, born September 13, 1886. Although a young man in years Mr. Nelson is quite influential in the community and has the esteem and respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

WILLIAM S. GOSNELL, one of the oldest settlers of McLeod County, and one of its most respected citizens, is a resident of the town of Acoma, on section 24. He is a native of County Cork, Ireland, born February 19, 1828. He was reared in the land of his birth and there made his home until he was some twenty-two years of age. At that time he came to America, landing at the port of New York December 31, 1849. Until May, 1850, he was engaged on the canal and then went to Cuba, Alleghany County, in the State of New York, where he was employed on a farm for a year or two. Two or three years more were spent by him in Livingston County, the same State, and then he came west, stopping on his way in Wisconsin for a season in charge of a farm for Mr. Shepperd with whom he had been employed previously for two years.

During the winter of 1855–56 he was engaged in hauling lumber from Minneapolis to Hutchinson and Glencoe, and in the following spring helped get out the logs to build the old hotel in the village of Hutchinson and assisted in its erection. That same spring he took a claim on section 13, Acoma township and put up a shanty. In the fall he did some breaking on his place, having run a breaking plow all that summer, and in the spring of 1857 put in a crop which the grasshoppers had the benefit of. He spent the rest of his time on his farm, making his improvements, until the time of the Indian outbreak, in 1862, when he went to Hutchinson and joined the Home Guard Company and assisted in the erection of the stockade. The day of the attack on that place he went with Samuel Ross to the latter's farm, some two miles and a half from the fort, to help him bring in his goods and to drive in his cattle. As they finished loading their wagon, they saw the burning buildings in the village and heard the firing and knew that the savages had made their descent upon the place. Hastily

unloading the wagons they hid the stuff in the brush and started for the fort on foot, but on reaching the edge of the village, while in the brush, they saw a number of the Indians sitting on a fence in front of them, and finding that it was impossible for them to run the gauntlet, they started for Watertown, for help, supposing that the savages would keep up the siege for some time. On their way they met a company of the Third Regiment, which W. W. Pendergast had gone to notify of the attack, and returned with them to Glencoe, where the command remained that night. Mr. Gosnell and Mr. Pendergast, however, pushed on and arrived in Hutchinson early in the morning and found the savages gone.

The subject of this sketch remained in Hutchinson until February, 1863, and then returned to New York and while there he was married to Miss Esther Baker, who only lived a year or two after, and in the fall of 1865 he came back to this county alone. In the spring of 1866 he went on the farm where he now lives, his original claim having been "jumped," and has made it his home ever since. He again entered into a matrimonial allinance, in June, 1866, with Miss Olive J. Ferrier and they have a family of six children.

Mr. and Mrs. Gosnell are members of the Seventh Day Adventist church and worthy Christian people.

BARKER GREENWOOD, one of the leading farmers of the town of Winsted, living on section 1, is a native of Yorkshire, England, born January 31, 1842, and is the son of William and Sarah (Moses) Greenwood. He received the rudiments of his education in the common schools of the land of his birth, and on attaining the proper age, commenced work in the cotton mills of that country. In April, 1865, he crossed the sea to the United States, landing in New York, and from there came, at once, to Mattoon, Ill., where he was employed for three months in a brick yard. After a short time spent in the iron mines of Michigan he came to this county, arriving in Winsted, in October, 1865, and bought eighty acres of land on section 1, and there made his home while he was engaged in contracting on the construction of the Breckenridge division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, and the Northern Pacific. For six years or more he followed that line of business with good success and then settled down on his farm, where he has since resided.

Mr. Greenwood was married in 1870 to Miss Sarah Vennurden, a native of Indiana, who has presented him with four children: William, Samuel, Barker and James.

OLAF LARSON, a retired agriculturist, living in the village of Hutchinson, came to McLeod county in July, 1868, and purchased a farm of 107 acres of land on section 2, Lynn township, upon which he commenced improvements. As the years rolled by he brought it to a high state of cultivation, and added to its extent until he has to-day one of the finest places in that part of the county. It contains 300 acres of most excellent land; has upon it a fine residence, good barn and a thrifty grove. After living on this place for some nineteen years Mr. Larson rented the farm and moved to the village, where he purchased, inside of the limits, two acres of land, and on it erected a good house and barn, and there is living, enjoying the fruits of a life spent in industry and economy.

The subject of this memoir is a native of Sweden, and was born October 20, 1820. He was reared in the land of his birth and

there made his home until 1858, when, seeing the impossibility of his raising himself above the condition in which he was born, he determined to seek in the New World a new home, and came to the United States. He at first settled in Wisconsin, where he was employed working for others for a year, after which he started for the gold fields of Australia, and there spent three years in the search for the precious metal. This not proving remunerative he abandoned it, and for seven years more was engaged in various kinds of employments in that land. He then returned to his native land, and with the intention of settling down and spending his days there bought a small farm. In 1865 he was married to Miss Ingra Olson, and a few years after sold out his place and once more came to this country, coming direct to McLeod county. Here by hard work and a commendable economy he has succeeded in accumulating a handsome property, and has grown into the esteem and respect of the whole community.

Mr. and Mrs. Larson have had a family of three children, only one of whom is now living, Carl, who is in attendance at the village high school.

CHARLES V. CORSON, the editor of the Glencoe *Enterprise*, was born in Rochester, N. Y., August 1, 1864, and is the son of Benjamin F. and Helen J. (Brookings) Corson. His parents were natives of Maine, who removed to the State of New York about thirty-five years ago and settled. Previous to his marriage, in 1856, Mr. Corson, Sr., came west to St. Anthony, Minn., but returned to the Empire State after a short visit.

The subject of our sketch was reared in the city of his birth, and received his education for the most part in the excellent schools of that town. In 1878 he came west with his parents, who located at Glencoe, and the following year commenced an apprenticeship at the "art preservative of all arts" in the office of the *Enterprise*. In 1882 he went to Grand Forks, Dak., and after a short stay there made a trip through that territory and Minnesota on his return. In 1884 he removed to Spokane Falls, Wash. Ty., where he was engaged at his trade for some thirteen months. He returned to his home at the expiration of that time, and assumed the management of the *Enterprise*, which he operated for about two years. For a year he was employed as foreman of the *Register* office, after which, April 1, 1888, he again took charge of the *Enterprise*, and is the present editor.

Mr. Corson was married June 23, 1886, to Miss Lura E. Dean, the daughter of F. B. Dean, of Glencoe, and by this union is the parent of one child—Franklin V.

JOHN NIXON, a thorough and enterprising farmer of the town of Helen, living on section 1, was born in Bolton, England, November 7, 1852, and is the son of John and Margaret (Cheary) Nixon, old settlers of this county, who have both passed to their reward. He was brought to this country by his parents in 1856.

The father of our subject, John Nixon, was a native of England, and, after coming to the United States, after a short stay in Wisconsin, where he lost his wife, came to McLeod county in 1857, and made a settlement on the place where his son now lives. Being one of the earliest of the pioneers of this region he was called on to endure many privations and hardships, and it was while he was engaged in the tillage of his land, on that dreadful afternoon in August, 1862, that a neighbor, hurrying by, told them

of the direful uprising of the savage fiends. On hearing the news they packed up what they could and departed for Carver, where they stayed a few days and then returned to the farm. About the time of the attack on Hutchinson the father deemed it best to again move and retired to Young America When the alarm had entirely subsided they came back and resumed their labors. On the 16th of April, 1867, John Nixon, the elder, was married the second time, to Mrs. Caroline (Newton) Carey, a native of New York, and the widow of Charles Carey, who had been killed by lightning in 1866. In February, 1875, the father of our subject was called upon to cross the dark river, death, and his remains are interred in the Ferguson cemetery. By his first marriage he had four children—Thomas, Mary, John, and Ann. Thomas died while in the army. By the second marriage he had one child, named William. In his politics John Nixon, of whom we write, is a republican, and a worthy member of society.

HERMAN J. HENEMAN, one of the firm of Heneman & Bergman, dealers in general merchandise at Lester Prairie station, was born in Werthausen, Prussia, in the German Empire, October 19, 1861, and is the son of Gerhard and Catherine (Vox) Heneman. When he was but nine years of age he was brought by his parents to this country, landing in New York in August, 1870. They came to Carver county and settled in the town of Young America on a farm where they still live.

Herman attended the common schools of the district in which he lived until he had attained the age of thirteen years, when he entered the store of James Slocum, at Norwood, as a clerk, and remained there some seven years. At the expiration of that time he went to St. Paul, and there took a course in Curtis' business college. Having finished this he returned to Norwood and again took up his clerical duties in the same store, and for two years stood behind the counter. Two years later, in company with his present partner, he started in the mercantile trade for himself at Plato, under the firm name of Heneman & Bergman. This store they still own and operate. In July, 1887, they started the store at Lester Prairie, to which Mr. Heneman gives his personal attention, and which is proving so much of a success.

Herman Heneman is one of a family of eleven children born to his parents: Herman J., Agnes, John, Jacob, Gerhard, Matilda, Gertrude, Henry, Hannah, Sibilla and William.

June 12, 1887, Herman Heneman was united in marriage with Miss Alice B. Berfield, who was born in McLeod county, Minn., June 12, 1869, and is the daughter of Isaac and Arabella (Hilderbrand) Berfield. Her father was a native of the "Keystone State," and her mother of Ohio. Her parents were married in Washington county, Ohio, in March, 1855, and were the parents of thirteen children—Delilah, born in 1857; Bradford, of whom a sketch appears in this work; Asa, born November 24, 1859; George, born April 18, 1861; Martha, born March 21, 1863; John, born November 5, 1865; Irvin, born September 5, 1867; Alice, born as above stated; Emma, born April 6, 1871; Bertha and Robert, born July 10, 1873; Lucy, born June 13, 1875; and Florence, born April 14, 1878.

Mr. and Mrs. Heneman are the happy parents of one child, Herbert G., born April 1, 1888. The family were members of the Reformed church, but have lately joined the Methodist denomination.

H. J. Heneman takes an active interest in all public and political matters, and at present holds the office of justice of the peace

in Bergen township. He is a strong Republican and in the present campaign (1888) is an ardent supporter of Harrison & Morton.

WILLIAM SENESCALL, the popular hotel keeper of the village of Stewart, was born at Stoke Lodge, Lincolnshire, England, March 28, 1827, and is the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Northing) Senescall, who were also natives of "white cliffed Albion." In early youth he had the misfortune to lose his parents by death, and he was thrown upon his own resources and forced to struggle for existence at an age when he should yet have had fostering care. At many kinds of employment he was engaged in the land of his birth until March 17, 1849, when, at the age of twenty-two, he embarked for America, to seek in the New World a fresh field for his efforts. He found employment in carpentering at Montgomery, N. Y., and remained there about a year and then went to Jackson, Mich. In the latter place he had charge of a livery stable, and afterward ran the dray business. He made his home there until 1853, at which time he moved to Minnesota and pre-empted 160 acres of land in Dakota county, and commenced its improvement. He was one of the earliest settlers of that portion of the State, and resided there until 1880. He was generally successful, but June 26, 1876, he lost about $800 by a cyclone that swept through that part of the country, it taking the roof off of his house and destroyed two granaries, etc. In the year last mentioned he sold out his interests in that county for nearly $6,000 and removed to the village of Stewart and bought the hotel and some forty acres of land adjoining. Besides operating these he is engaged in the fine horse business, and is the owner of two imported stallions—King of the March, English number 2,325 and American 1,065, and Willie B. stock book number 3871.

August 8, 1864, our subject enlisted in Company F, Hatch's battalion, Minnesota Cavalry, and served as veterinary surgeon until April 26, 1866, when he was mustered out and discharged. He was married January 21, 1851, to Miss Edith Mary Mayo, who was born May 26, 1832, in Washtenaw county, Mich., and is the daughter of William and Sarah (Plant) Mayo. Their union has been blessed by the birth of eight children, of whom the following is the record—William H. was born December 14, 1851; George was born August 6, 1854, and died the 25th of the same month; John, born June 27, 1856, died March 8, 1882, leaving a wife and three children; Robert was born October 4, 1858; James' birth took place May 31, 1860; Edith May, born June 26, 1868; Fred M., born November 2, 1870; and Frank M., born September 2, 1872. William married Miss Mary Alice Cooley and lives at Brownton, where he keeps the hotel. John married Miss Mary Elizabeth Hubbard. Robert married Miss Ada Baker, and is a farmer of Sibley county. James married Miss Dora Ridland, and is operating a livery stable in Glencoe, and is a veterinary surgeon. Edith May is the wife of Doctor Charles W. Tinker, of Stewart, of whom a sketch appears in the pages of this ALBUM. In his politics Mr. Senescall is in accord with the democratic party, and has held the offices of justice of the peace, road overseer and school director.

ISAAC F. CROSBY, an old settler of the county and a prominent citizen of Rich Valley township, was born in Shellsburg, Bedford county, Penn., September 11, 1830, and is the son of John and Sarah (Sullivan) Crosby. His parents, natives of Vermont

and Pennsylvania, respectively, removed to Somerset county, Penn., when our subject was but five or six years of age, and there died, the mother in 1875, the father in 1877. They had a family of nine children—William H., Isaac F., Joseph A., Maria E., Sarah A., Mary A., Martha J., Rebecca A. and John R.

The subject of this memoir received his education in the "Old Keystone State," and after a practical knowledge of books learned the carpenter's trade. This handicraft he has followed the greater part of his life. In 1860 he came to this county and for two years he was engaged at his trade in the young village of Glencoe. In 1862 he filed a homestead claim to 160 acres of land on section 34, Rich Valley, and moving on it has made it his home for twenty-six years. He runs a blacksmith shop on his place, built entirely by himself, tools and all.

Mr. Crosby was married May 20, 1852, to Miss Isabella Young, in Somerset county, Penn. She is the eldest daughter of Abraham M. and Eleanor Young, and was born in Winchester, Va., July 20, 1836, and received her education in Maryland and Pennsylvania. By this union there have been twelve living children—Sarah E., Mrs. George W. Coldwell, lives in Topeka, Kan.; Charles T., married Miss Edith A. Rouse, and lives in Hutchinson; William W., at home, has traveled extensively through Iowa and the Western Territories; Martha J., Mrs. J. H. Rudderham, living at Seattle, Wash. Ty.; Mary E.; Albert M.; E. W. and F.M., twins; James E.; Oscar W.; Arthur L. and Norman B. One son, John R., died June 7, 1882.

Mr. Crosby was in the State service during the Indian troubles in 1863, and served for six months. He is strong republican in his politics and a steadfast adherent to the platforms as formulated by that party. He and his family are among the leaders in the town in all work for the elevation of the community, and have the respect and esteem of all that know them, and their friends are legion. Education, travel and great natural ability have made a marked character of William Crosby, and the future looks bright for him.

JOHN GEORGE KLEINMANN, the senior partner in the firm of Kleinman Bros., brewers and ice dealers in the village of Hutchinson, is a native of sunny Germany, and was born December 3, 1848. He was reared in the land of his birth, and there made his home until he had attained his eighteenth year, when, with a desire to better his condition in life, he emigrated to the New World. He settled at Allegheny City, Penn., and having learned the cooper's trade in his native land pursued that calling for four years in that city, part of the time in the brewery. The next year he spent in Cincinnati, Ohio, after which he returned to Pittsburgh. In 1874 Mr. Kleinmann came to St. Paul, but shortly after went to St. Cloud, this State, where, in company with R. Walz, he started in the coopering business. About a year later he removed to Minneapolis, and in that city embarked in the same line of trade, which he followed there for three years, and then sold out. Coming to Hutchinson, our subject purchased the old brewery, then considerably out of repair, and rebuilt it at an expense of about $4,000, making it complete in every respect. The capacity of the brewery is quite large, and the Kleinmann Bros. are now manufacturing about 2,000 barrels yearly. They carry on at the same time, the ice business of the village, having begun this line in the winter of 1886–87, and it has already grown to quite extensive proportions. The brewery was built in 1870, by Herman Able, who ran it for a time. Several other parties succeeded him in rapid succession until 1878, when it

was purchased by John G. Kleinmann & Englehorn. These parties ran it for two years, and then the former bought out his partner and operated it alone until the present firm was formed.

CHARLES KLEINMANN, one of the firm of Kleinman Bros., the brewers of Hutchinson, is a native of Hohenzoller, Hochvingen, Germany, and was born April 28, 1846. He was reared amid the picturesque and beautiful scenery of the fatherland and there remained until 1869, when he came to the United States. Receiving in his youth the education that is the birthright of every German boy, he in his younger manhood learned the trade of cabinet making. In the old "home across the sea" he followed that line of business, but after coming to this country and locating in Alleghany City, Penn., he took up carpentering and was engaged in that trade until he came to Hutchinson and purchased an interest in the brewery and ice business. The firm are noted in the community for their uprightness in all financial operations and are held in the highest esteem by all.

JOHN PASSMORE, who is engaged in farming and stock raising on section 5, Sumter township, came to this county in November, 1869, and took up a homestead where he now lives. He has made all the improvements upon it and what he found a wilderness he has formed into a garden of beauty and usefulness. He is devoting much of his attention to the rearing of stock, and has a herd of some twenty-five head of horned cattle, and seven horses. Around his dwelling he has set out a fine grove, mostly of soft wood trees, and this enhances the value as well as the beauty of the estate.

Mr. Passmore is of English birth, having first seen the light in Devonshire, January 17, 1829, and is the son of John and Jane (Tucker) Passmore. His father was a laboring man in England, where he was born and where he died, as did his wife. They had a family of six children—three boys and three girls.

The subject of this memoir attended school in the land of his birth, until he was some thirteen years of age, and then commenced to work on a farm. He followed the sea, also, for two years, and in the course of his wanderings went to Russia, Denmark, etc.

In the spring of 1854 he sailed for Quebec, and on landing there pushed onward to Rochester, N. Y., and from there to the village of Stafford, Genesee county, that State, where he spent two years. From there he came to Minnesota, and lived at St. Paul, and near Shakopee, but returned to New York. Two years later he returned to this State and settled at Cottage Grove, Washington county, and made his home there for the ensuing six years.

Our subject was married September 27, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth Nichols, a native of Canada, and the daughter of John and Sarah Nichols, the former a farmer. By this union there has been born a family of three children, whose names are Thomas Henry, Sarah Jane and Bertena May. Mr. and Mrs. Passmore attend services at the Methodist church.

MILTON H. SMITH, one of the well-to-do and prosperous farmers of the northern part of the town of Hutchinson, has a beautiful home on section 19, where he has some 300 acres of most excellent land, and has it improved in a superior manner. The buildings are neat, tasty and commodious,

and the whole place betokens the thrift and care of the owner, and is a credit to him.

Mr. Smith was born in Genesee county, N. Y., November 3, 1832, and is the son of Abner and Rebecca (Grover) Smith, natives of Massachusetts and the province of Canada, respectively. His paternal grandfather was one of the heroes of the Continental army during the Revolutionary War, to whom we owe our national independence. The subject of this memoir was reared in the beautiful valley of the Genesee, and there grew to manhood. He was there united in marriage, August 15, 1853, with Miss Jane Passmore, and in the autumn of 1854, went to Chicago, where he remained the balance of that year. Early in 1855 he and his family removed to St. Paul, Minn., and there he was engaged in contracting, teaming and jobbing until 1861, although he had preempted a tract of land at Forrest Lake. In the year last mentioned he rented a farm at Cottage Grove and tilled the soil for four years, and then returned to the city and resumed his old employment and there resided until 1876. He then came to this county and bought the place where he now lives and has made it his home ever since.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of eleven children, of whom eight are living —George M., Nelson A., Margaret F., Maud B., Walter B., Gertrude A., Harriet I. and Lydia. Albert and two infants died. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Smith, in his political views, is in accord with the republican party, and is a stanch supporter of the candidates of that organization.

EDMUND PHILLIPS, a prominent and enterprising citizen of Round Grove township, was born in Greene county, Penn., November 3, 1832, and is the son of George and Mary (Johnson) Phillips. His mother was a member of a family who belonged to the society of Friends and was reared in that faith. When he was about ten years of age the family moved to Guernsey county, Ohio, where he was raised and received his education. He remained at home with his parents, assisting in the labors incident upon the opening up of a new country, until he was some twenty years of age. At that time he went to Brown county, Ill., where he worked at carpentering. Shortly after he removed to Hancock county, in the same State, and spent the winter at his trade and the summer in breaking the prairie sod. Returning to the State of Pennsylvania he there engaged in farming for about eighteen months, after which he went to Ohio. April 2, 1856, he started for Minnesota, and on his arrival here took a claim in Rice county. He settled down to the improvement of his land and put up a house. That being done, he was married, December 10, 1857, to Miss Emeline Dilley, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Lowry) Dilley, who was born in Ohio. His claim was in the timber and when he had lived there long enough to prove up he left there and sought a prairie country. He settled in Dakota county and there lived until December 23, 1863, when he enlisted in company F, Second Minnesota Cavalry, and served with that regiment until December 26, 1864, when he was discharged for disability. The service of this command was in the Northwest in a campaign after the Indians. He returned to his home and staid there for a year and then removed to Rice county and there carried on the farm of his wife's father for a year. May 2, 1867, he came to Round Grove and took up a homestead on section 12, and there made his home until 1876, when, driven out by the grasshoppers, he went to Rice county. Three years later he returned, and, selling his homestead, purchased a farm on section 13 and has lived there ever since.

Mr. Phillips is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a Democrat in his politics and has held the offices of school director and town supervisor, serving as chairman of the latter board for one term.

HENRY F. WACHHOLZ, deceased, was one of Glencoe's most active and promising young business men. He came to the village in 1878 and put up the City Hotel, which he managed most successfully for some five years. He then sold the property and invested in a half interest in the mercantile business of C. H. Sievers, and the firm of Sievers & Wachholz was formed. Two years later Frank Wachholz, his brother, bought the interest of Mr. Sievers, and under the firm name and style of Wachholz Bros. the business was carried on until the death of Henry, in February, 1885. He was a native of Carver county, this State, and at the time of his demise a single man. His strict integrity in business won him many friends, and he had the warmest esteem of all who knew him or came in contact with him. Had he been spared he would undoubtedly have risen to considerable eminence in our business circles.

FRANK WACHHOLZ, who succeeds to the business of Wachholz Bros., is also a native of Carver county, and was born May 25, 1863, and is the son of Frederick and Christina Wachholz, both of whom were natives of Germany, who had come to this country about 1862 and purchased a farm in Carver county, where they resided until the death of the father of the family in 1863, and the widow and children afterward, until 1878, when they removed to Glencoe. Our subject remained with the family in the hotel for a time, and after the disposal of that entered the store of Sievers & Wachholz as clerk. In March, 1885, he purchased the interest of the senior partner and became one of the firm of Wachholz Bros., whom he succeeds. He is fast assuming a prominent place in business circles, and bids fair to rank among the best and brightest merchants of the county. He is always found at his post, and receives the commendation of the older business men for his general uprightness and straightforward dealing.

Mr. Wachholz was united in marriage May 12, 1887, with Miss Cecilia May Shadinger. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and consistent Christian people.

FRANKLIN R. ALLEN, one of the attorneys at law of Glencoe, is a native of Prescott, Hampshire county, Mass., born August 16, 1860, and is the son of Roswell and Sarah C. (Hyde) Allen.

Franklin was reared upon a farm until he had attained his fifteenth year, when he entered the academy of Wilbraham, in his native State, and after graduating passed through Amherst college in the class of 1882. He then came to Glencoe and for a time taught school, reading law at the same in the office of M. O. Latta. He was admitted to the bar in 1884, and remained with Mr. Latta until the latter removed from the village. In May, 1888 he entered into partnership with R. H. McClelland, and the present firm was formed.

Mr. Allen and Miss Anna M. Johns were united in marriage September 14, 1887.

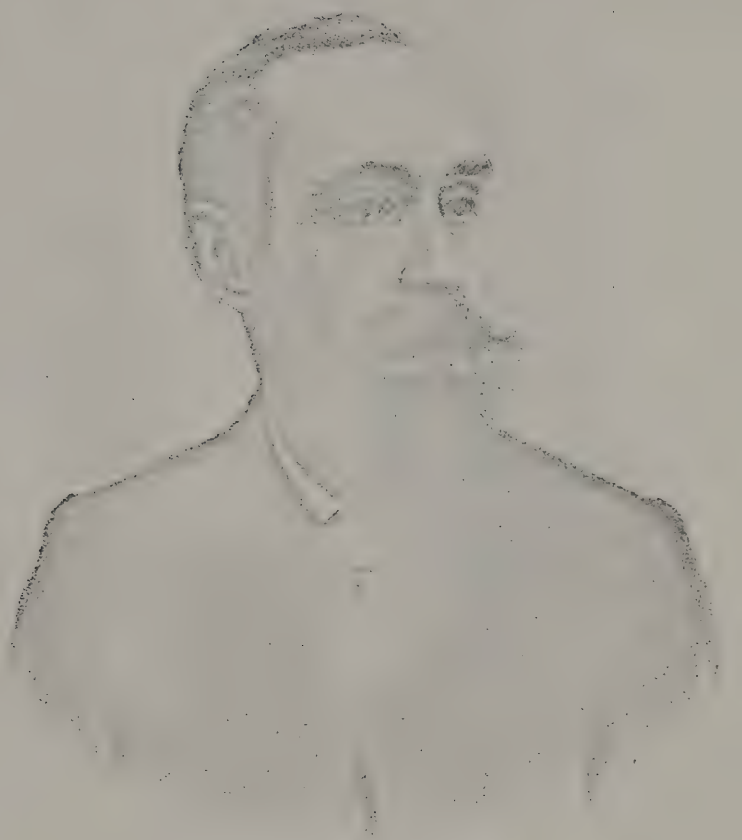
ERNEST AUGUST SCHUBERT, who has taken up his residence at the village of Lester Prairie Station, is one of the pioneers of the State. He was born in Saxony, Germany, April 18, 1829, and is the son

of Karl G. and Christina (Hartig) Schubert. His father was born in 1792, in the same part of the German Empire, and was married in 1817.

Ernest August was reared in the land of his birth, and was educated in the schools of that country. Attaining the years of manhood, he learned the trade of broadcloth weaving, at which he became quite proficient. In July, 1849, he started for the United States, and after a weary voyage of some seventy-seven days, landed at Baltimore, Md. He remained a few months in that city, weaving Brussels carpet, but soon went to Germantown, Penn., where he followed the same line of business for nearly a year. After spending eight months in the coal mines of Schuylkill county in the latter State he went to Norwich, Conn., and was employed at his trade for over a year. At Waterford, Mass., and at Utica and Little Falls, N. Y., he was engaged in the same calling until May, 1860, when he came to Minnesota and settled in Sibley county. He remained on land which he secured, engaged in its improvement until 1864, when he enlisted in Company G, Fifth Minnesota Infantry, and with that gallant regiment participated in the sanguinary battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, when Hood's army was so nearly destroyed. He was also at the storming and capture of Spanish Fort, and after remaining in the South until the fall of 1865 was discharged at Fort Snelling and returned to his home. He made his home in the county of Sibley up to the 9th of May, 1887, and then removed to Lester Prairie Station, where he is living at the present.

Mr. Schubert was united in marriage in September, 1854, with Mrs. Frederica W. Hoefer, who had one child by her former marriage, Anton William, who was born in Germany, in November, 1848, and whom our subject adopted and gave his name. By this union Mr. Schubert became the parent of one child, which was born October 5, 1855, but which died at the age of two years and a half. Our subject and his wife are members of the Lutheran church, and politically he is a democrat.

PETER GEOGHEGAN, a well-to-do farmer, living on section 12, Hale township, was born in Dublin, Ireland, June 29, 1835, and is the son of Bernard and Sarah (Dougherty) Geoghegan, also natives of the "Emerald Isle." When but a lad of thirteen years he crossed the stormy Atlantic, at a day when the passage was not so pleasant as now, and for a time worked on a farm in the State of New York. From there he went to Ohio, Canada and various other places, all the time keeping at work, and came to Minnesota in 1856. He located in the village of Hutchinson among the pioneers, being one of the first settlers in the county, and after doing his share toward the starting of the place, he made and perfected a pre-emption on sections 19 and 22, Acoma. There he was living in the fall of 1861, when, on the evening of the 26th of September, as he was starting to carry his shirts to the wash, for he was "baching it," the recruiting officer approached him and asked him if he would enlist, and throwing the bundle into the cabin he turned away from his place, leaving it just as it was, enrolled his name in Company B, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, and served with that body of men until April 9, 1864, when he was discharged. During this time he participated in all the marches, hardships and engagements in which his regiment was present. Among the principal battles in which they were engaged were those of Iuka, Corinth, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill and the siege of Vicksburg.



G. K. Gilbert

Returning to his home after his discharge from the service he sold out his property and made his home in the village of Hutchinson until 1882, when he removed to the farm in the town of Hale, which he had bought some time previously. He was married August 21, 1870, to Miss Margaret Hartt, who was born in Canada, February 4, 1837, and is the daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Higgins) Hartt, natives of Ireland. By this union they are the parents of one child, John T., born January 7, 1875. During the time of the Indian troubles, Miss Hartt displayed considerable courage and was of great service in warning settlers, and by her nerve helped in getting them through the woods. She was looked upon as one of the border heroines of those tragic days in the summer of 1862.

WILLIAM W. PENDERGAST. Perhaps the most widely known citizen of the village of Hutchinson, and one of its most popular men, is the subject of this memoir. He occupies at the present writing the responsible position of assistant State superintendent of public instruction. He is of pure New England stock, born amid the "hills and valleys of the Old Granite State," New Hampshire, at Packers Falls, in the town of Durham, in Stafford county, January 31, 1833, and is the son of Solomon and Lydia (Wiggin) Pendergast. His great-great-grandfather, Stephen Pendergast, a native of Wexford, Ireland, removed to the Hampshire Grant, now New Hampshire, in 1713, and two years later erected a block garrison house, and in it he, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather were ushered into this world. Stephen's wife was Jane Cotton, a grand-daughter of the celebrated John Cotton. Solomon Pendergast's mother was Lydia Murray, a descendant of the Morays of Scotland. Mrs. Lydia Pendergast was a native of New Hampshire, and of English descent.

William remained at home drawing the rudiments of his education from the district school until he was some twelve years of age, when he attended the academy in his native town one term, and then went to Phillip's academy at Exeter, where he remained one year and then went to Springfield, Mass., and pursued his studies another year in the high school there. The next year he re-entered the Durham academy, where he finished his preparatory course, and in 1850 matriculated at Bodine College, at Brunswick, Me. While here he was a classmate of W. D. Washburn and a fellow-student of Melville Fuller. In 1852 he abandoned his studies, and from that time until 1855 was engaged in teaching school in Maine and Massachusetts, but in March of that year he started for the West in company with his cousin, R. H. Pendergast, and a college classmate by the name of E. S. Lenox. They brought with them the proper outfit for an ambrotye and photograph gallery, and opened suites of rooms in Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha, operating all of them at the same time, having men in charge of each establishment. While in Milwaukee he met his old friends, Judson, John and Asa Hutchinson, about November 10, 1855, and they expressed a desire to make a settlement in Kansas, but Mr. Pendergast, having just returned from a trip to Minnesota, charmed by its beautiful scenery, healthful climate and fertile soil, advised them to come to this locality, promising to follow if they did so and help build up the place selected. The suggestion led to the foundation of the village of Hutchinson, and Mr. Pendergast, disposing of his business in the spring of 1856, came to this locality with his father and brother, T. H. Pendergast, and others, walking from Carver

through the swamps and mud, arriving at the site of the embryonic village April 20th. At that time there were living here about half a dozen men, occupying two log shanties, one on the Chesley farm and one in the woods by the present mill pond. There was no other habitation west of Glencoe. On the 27th of the same month Mrs. B. E. Messer and Miss Eva Bartley (afterward Mrs. John Chubb) made their appearance, the first white ladies in the latter settlement. In the winter of 1856–57 Mr. Pendergast returned East and spent the winter in Essex, Mass., returning in April with thirty-one others, who, influenced by the descriptions of Minnesota, had concluded to try their fortune there. During his stay in Essex he became engaged to Miss Abbie L. Cogswell, daughter of Dea. Caleb Cogswell, whom he married August 9, 1857. In the meantime he had been back to McLeod county, and had filled the position of judge of probate, and had erected a frame house in which to install his bride, whom he brought here as soon as the wedding occurred. During the winter of 1857–58, our subject taught the first public school in the town, in a part of the old log tavern, the district, the second one in the county, having been organized the summer previous. There were about twenty scholars, and the teacher's salary, although nominally $28 per month, yet as he was paid in county scrip which sold for about 25 cents on the dollar, if any sale could be made, netted him about $7. For nearly twenty-four years the subject of this sketch had charge of the schools of Hutchinson, and is credited with having the best educational institution of the kind in the West, it being the only high school in the State to send students to the sophomore class of the State university. He was county superintendent of schools at the same time for eight years, from 1872 to 1879 inclusive, and filled the office with ability and efficiency.

During the tragic days of the Civil War and the Indian outbreak Mr. Pendergast shone out conspicuously, his sterling virtues and stern New England training fitting him for such trying times. On receipt of the news of the murders in Meeker county in 1862 he was largely instrumental in the formation of the company of home guards, and the office of orderly sergeant in it was filled by him. It was he who first proposed forming a company of home guards to hold this outpost against the attack, which all felt to be only a question of a few day's time. And while the entire population of the place stood in front of Sumner's store, watching the sixty refugees from the Upper Agency, who, under the escort of "Other Day," had made their way thus far from the scene of the massacre, and after a day's rest were now winding their way toward St. Paul and safety and civilization, Mr. Pendergast was in the store writing out the following agreement, which he hoped to induce the boys to sign:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Hutchinson and vicinity, in view of the threatened danger from the Sioux Indians, who are now on the war path, devastating the country to the west of us, and massacring the inhabitants, agree to form ourselves into a military company, to be known as the Hutchinson Guards, for the purpose of protecting our families and homes, and to that end agree to elect company officers at once, to obey them as implicitly as though they were duly appointed and we regularly mustered into service. We further agree to continue this organization for three months, or till all danger from Indian attack is passed."

There was so much diversity of opinion as to the best course to pursue that for the time this plan failed. Nothing daunted, however, and fully determined not to "give up the ship," he, together with Mr. D. H. Ells, realizing that no time was to be lost, con-

ceived the idea of fortifying the log tavern before spoken of, and began at once to put it in execution, thinking that if worst came to worst it might serve as a place of temporary refuge for all. While they were thus at work several of the ladies, as told elsewhere in this volume, induced the men to form the company, and then our two determined heroes came and joined them. Lewis Harrington, the captain, then set all hands to work to build the stockade, which was finished in some twelve days, and was the salvation not only of the citizens but of Capt. Strout's company, that were so hardly used in the fight with the redskins a few days before. Mr. Pendergast participated in the defense of the place when it was assailed by the savages, and helped repel their attack, and, it is reported by those present, did excellent service.

Since his first appearance in Hutchinson the subject of this sketch has been identified with the village and in its annals his name always occupies a prominent place. He has given his best years to the improvement of the young, and most nobly has he filled out the duty. A man of unswerving integrity, great ability and of sound judgment, an intelligent reader, and a profound thinker, his keen, analytic mind has grappled with the leading questions of the day and he has ever been found upon the side of right and justice. During the late war he conceived that his duty led him to seek a place in "the noisy camps and battle fields of the army." With this object in view he closed his school three weeks before the Indian outbreak, having arranged with seven other young men to go to Fort Snelling and enlist on the following week. Before leaving town, however, he received a petition signed by every person in the village old enough to write his name with but two exceptions, requesting him to stay at home and pursue his duties in the school room, and feeling that he was doing what was right, and that "the force of words can do whate'er is done by conquering swords," remained at his post and lead the young on their path to knowledge. He went, however, with the other boys to the fort, and was there with them, none having enlisted when the first tidings of the massacre reached him.

In 1882, Mr. Pendergast was appointed clerk in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a year later promoted to the office of assistant to that officer. Recently he has been elected by the regents of the State University to the position of principal of the State School of Agriculture on the experimental farm of that institution. He is a member in high standing in the Masonic fraternity, and was the first Master of the lodge at Hutchinson.

FRANK L. POLAK, the enterprising hardware merchant of Glencoe, came to that village in 1880 and opened a grocery store, but ten months later he commenced in the line which now engages his attention.

Our subject was born in Racine, Wis., June 19, 1854, and is the son of Joseph and Anna Polak. In that beautiful city by the lake, he was reared to manhood, drawing his education from the public schools, and in proper time learned the trunkmaker's trade. On attaining his majority he struck out for himself, and after a trip to Illinois and Minnesota, worked for nearly a year at Oshkosh, Wis., in a trunk factory. He then traveled around visiting the cities of Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and for two years was engaged in the pineries. His next move was to Dakota, where he was in the employ of the railroad on construction work, after which he came to Glencoe as above stated. He began life empty handed, but by the exercise of industry, thrift, economy and

business talents of no mean order he has achieved a success in life. He owns the store in which he is doing business, has a fine stock of goods, a house and lot in the village and a farm of 160 acres of fine land in this county.

Mr. Polak and Miss Fannie Bandas were united in marriage March 1, 1886. The lady is a native of McLeod county, Minn., and the daughter of John and Katie Bandas. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and one of the most esteemed citizens of the village.

ALEXANDER H. MOORE, one of the hardy agriculturists of the town of Lynn, now living on section 35, was born at Bloomington, Ill., July 25, 1837, and is the son of Benjamin and Hannah (Vanwinkle) Moore. His parents, who were natives of the State of Ohio, had moved from there in a very early day and settled in McLean County, Ill. A short time subsequent to the birth of our subject the family removed to Rock County, Wis., and there he was reared and there received his education, and there his father died. The latter event took place in 1844, and the mother only survived her husband about four years. Left an orphan at the age of eleven years he spent some five or six years with his brothers and sisters on the family homestead, after which he commenced the battle of life by working for some of the neighboring farmers. At the age of seventeen he left the "Badger State" and made his way to Hastings, this State, in which town he was employed in a livery stable for a year. From there he went to Dakota county and rented a farm which he was engaged in tilling until August 13, 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Eighth Minnesota Infantry, and the Indian massacre occurring soon afterward, he was stationed with the regiment at New Ulm, Fort Snelling and Fort Ridgely, to assist in the suppression of the outbreak, and in 1864, in the same cause, participated in the expedition under General Sully. At the close of that movement against the savages he went South with the other troops, and was in the engagement at Cedars, near Murfreesboro, after which he was given charge of a ward in the general hospital at Nashville and remained in that position until May, 1865, when he was discharged.

On returning to the peaceful avocations of every-day life Mr. Moore followed farming for about two years in Dakota county, and then removed to Rice county, where, on a rented place, he carried on the same business. He continued to live there, in the city of Northfield until 1872, at which date he went to Renville county and purchasing a farm lived there two years. The next move was to Hutchinson, to which he came in 1875, and there carried on farming and teaming for three years and a half. He then bought the eighty acres of land on section 35, where he now lives and commenced its improvement.

Our subject was married February 4, 1857, to Miss Sarah A. Howell, a native of Jackson county, Ohio, born February 18, 1840, and daughter of Simeon and Nancy (Poath) Howell. By this union there have been four children — Willis D., born November 8, 1857, and the husband of Miss Carrie Olsen; Jennie E., born March 14, 1861, the wife of Charles A. Simpson; Gilbert E., born May 2, 1868, and Minnie F., born October 5, 1872.

HON. ANDREW THOMPSON, one of the wealthy and prominent farmers of the town of Collins, has his beautiful cottage home on section 23, and it is surrounded by his fine and extensive farm of 240 acres. The improvements upon the place are of an ex-

cellent character, the barn being one of the best in the township.

Mr. Thompson is a native of Ireland, having been born in County Tyrone, near the Londonderry line, July 12, 1832, and is the son of Andrew and Nancy (McCormick) Thompson of that place. He is a fair representative of that sturdy race, the Scotch-Irish, that, rather than change their religious views or play hypocrite, left their home in Scotland and sought in the North of Ireland the freedom denied them at home. He was reared among his fellow countrymen and imbibed the ideas and opinions prevalent among them, and was trained up in the strictest integrity. When he was about twenty-five years of age he came to the United States with his parents, and arrived at St. Paul, Minn., May 2, 1857. On the 9th of the same month the family went to Rice county, where the father owned 160 acres of land, he having sent his sons, William and James, here in 1849, and had furnished them with the money to pre-empt it.

The subject of this memoir remained on the farm helping his father and in St. Paul until August 15, 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Sixth Minnesota Infantry, at Fort Snelling. On reporting he procured a few days' furlough and started for home and on reaching Shakopee was met by numbers of people fleeing from the Indians that had risen and were murdering the whites. He advised the men to get their guns and go back, but they refused. He purchased some powder, knowing that his father had several weapons, but when he reached the house he was surprised to find that they had fled and taken the guns with them. He took a pitch-fork and went up-stairs and went to bed and as the next day was rainy he remained in the house all that day, also. He lived on custard pie and boiled potatoes which the folks had left, and that day he was joined by his brothers John and Thomas, who had returned from Belle Plain with a party of ten others, armed and prepared to meet the Indians, who were reported to be massacreing the whites in this neighborhood. The father, mother and balance of the family had fled on to St. Paul. Our subject soon returned to Fort Snelling, and there asked for transportation to his regiment, then, at Fort Ridgely, but none was to be had. He was compelled to walk the entire distance, and rejoined his company and remained with them until in May, 1863, when they started on the expedition under General Sibley, and not being able to go with them he was detailed for duty at the ordnance department, and served there until the close of the war and was mustered out and discharged in July, 1865.

While he was in the service, in 1863, his mother had died, and he returned to the father's house, and there he and his brother, Thomas, lived until 1880. Their father died in 1870. They then came to this county and settled in the town of Collins, where they now reside. Andrew Thompson and Miss Laura Holiston were joined in marriage January 1, 1886, and they are the parents of two children—Laura, born February 4, 1887, and Nancy, born March 21, 1888. Mrs. Thompson is a native of Minnesota, born January 29, 1861, and is the daughter of James and Mary J. (Stephenson) Holiston. Mr. Thompson was elected to represent the county of Rice in the State Legislature in 1873, 1875 and in 1879, and filled the position with ability and honor. He has held other minor offices, and is one of the most public spirited men in the county.

INGWERT B. JORGENSON. Many of McLeod county's most prominent citizens are of foreign birth, and have transferred to the New World the habits of thrift,

economy and frugality they learned in their native land, and have prospered accordingly. Among these there is no more striking instance than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Jorgenson is a native of Denmark, born April 9, 1851. He was reared in the land of his birth until his twentieth year, when he determined to come to this land of great possibilities, in search of his fortune. He left home in September, 1871, and after crossing the boisterous Atlantic, landed at New York October 16th. Starting for the West he arrived at Chicago some eight days after the great fire that so nearly consumed that city. He remained there for about three years, after which he came to Minneapolis where he engaged in the cigar and tobacco trade, and continued in that line for two years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Hutchinson, and, in company with J. P. Jensen, went into trade. This was in September, 1876. One year later he bought out his partner's interest and operated the business alone until June, 1887.

In 1884, Mr. Jorgenson purchased and rebuilt the Merchants' hotel, and ran that in connection with his other business for three years. In 1885 he bought the American house and leased that for hotel purposes, and still owns both pieces of property. He has always been a very enterprising and public spirited citizen of the place. One instance of this was his entering into a contract, in company with D. A. Adams, W. T. Bonniwell and M. J. Peppert, with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, by which they guaranteed to the latter corporation the depot grounds and the right of way if the road was extended to their town. The subscriptions being short these gentlemen had to pay, each of them, the sum of $672.

Mr. Jorgenson was united in marriage February 5, 1878, with Miss Mary Johnson, a native of Norway.

MICHAEL GRIMM, one of the leading citizens of Glencoe, and an extensive dealer in farm machinery, came to McLeod county, May 20, 1872. It was his intention to look over the country, and being pleased with the looks of the land purchased one-quarter of section 28, in the town of Glencoe, and returned to Rochester, this State, where he was then living. He removed here the following spring and partially improved his farm, but sold it in 1875, and purchased another tract in section 29, adjoining. This he also improved and lived there until 1879, when he removed to the village of Glencoe, renting his farm.

Mr. Grimm is a native of Marion county, Ohio, born June 3, 1842, and is the son of Michael and Salome (Heimlich) Grimm, the former of whom was a native of that beautiful land of Bavaria, in classic Germany, and the latter of Elsass (or Alsace), now a part of the German Empire. The father of our subject came to the United States in his youth with his parents, who settled in Pennsylvania. From there he removed to Marion county, Ohio, in 1833, then a new country, with but few neighbors, and the nearest grist mill forty miles distant. Here the father of Michael lived after the death of his father until the fall of 1862, when he removed to Marshall county, Ind., where the old gentleman now lives.

The subject of this personal sketch remained with his parents until he had attained his twenty-fifth year, being reared upon the farm, and having but limited opportunities for schooling. He was united in marriage September 12, 1867, with Miss Elizabeth Manuwal, and removed to a farm which he owned, where the young couple lived until the spring of 1872, when they came to this State and stopped at Rochester, arriving there March 19th. He rented a farm there and lived there until coming to McLeod county. In the spring of 1883 he entered

into his present business in which he has met with great success. He has been elected to many offices of honor and trust on the town and school boards, and ranks high in the estimation of the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Grimm are the parents of eight children—Ida L., Albert M. S., Frederick O. W., Elsie A. G., Clara E., and Charles Adam, who died March 2, 1879, and two that died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Grimm are zealous members of the German Lutheran Church.

RASMUS MIKKELSON, one of the worthy, representative farmers of the town of Lynn, has a beautiful home on the banks of Lake Otter, on section 10. He has there a fine place that embraces some 123 acres of most excellent land, and has put up some handsome improvements. His residence, which is an elegant cottage, and the large barn and other buildings, are surrounded by a thrifty grove, set out by the owner, that contains something like 3,000 trees of various species. The whole place evinces that the proprietor is thrifty and that success has rewarded his efforts toward a competency.

Mr. Mikkelson is a native of the kingdom of Denmark, having been born at Horsens, March 24, 1846, and is the son of Mikkel and Mary Rasmusson. In his youth he received the education common to the boys of that country, and as he reached mature years engaged in agricultural pursuits, hiring his services to the neighboring farmers. He thus put in the time until he was about twenty-six years old, and then purchased a farm of his own and made his home upon that, occupied in the avocations of a farmer's life. In 1880, believing that in this country there was a better chance for success, he immigrated thither and came directly to this section of country. For two years he was employed by others and then he purchased the farm where he now lives and carries on his business.

Mr. Mikkelson was united in marriage in Denmark, June 14, 1874, with Miss Carrie Rasmusson, who died May 18, 1877, leaving two children—Peter, who was born July 13, 1875, and Mary, whose birth took place May 9, 1877. After coming to McLeod county, on the 3d of February, 1882, he was married to Miss Caroline Anderson, a native of Sweden. By this union there have been two children, as follows—Andrew, bor nNovember 2, 1882, and Anna, born December 5, 1883.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the Danish Lutheran church and a zealous and consistent Christian. In his political views he affiliates with the republican party and in the discharge of his right of suffrage accepts the candidates of that organization.

JOHN ILETT. Among the enterprising business men in the thriving village of Brownton is the subject of this memoir. He came to this county in 1869 and settled about two miles south of where the village now stands, and for many years carried on agriculture on that place and others in this and in Redwood county. In 1882 he came to the little hamlet and bought out a temperance billiard hall, to which he has added quite a stock of goods; he is also the owner of the dray line of the village, having a man to attend to that branch of his business. He has always, since his advent here, taken an active part in the affairs of the place, and has filled the offices of deputy sheriff, constable and school director, and occupies the latter position now.

Mr. Ilett was born in the town of Barton, Tioga county, N. Y., March 3, 1842, and is

the son of John and Lydia J. (Davis) Ilett, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in the pages of this volume, in connection with that of their eldest son Charles. His school days were spent in Fond du Lac county, Wis., whither the family had moved, and he finished them in Dodge county, Minn. At the age of nineteen years he commenced the battle of life by taking up farming in Dodge county. During the Indian troubles in 1862 he volunteered and was at New Ulm, at the time of the attack on that village, and was actively engaged in helping to repel the savage foe.

Mr. Ilett was married March 20, 1870, to Miss Lucy C. Goodrich, a native of the town of Hadley, Will county, Ill., and the daughter of J. and Rebecca (Huntly) Goodrich. By their union they have had a family of six children, as follows—Sadie F., Ida J., Charles F., James Roy, Ava M. and Myrtle E. In his politics our subject is a tried and trusty follower of the republican party, and has always cast his ballot for the candidates offered by that organization, his first vote having been cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

HARLOW B. SWAN, a young and enterprising farmer of the town of Penn, living on section 9, was born in Fond du Lac county, Wis., September 10, 1865, and is the son of Almond and Esther (Alderman) Swan. His father was a native of Rensselaer county, N. Y., who, in 1846, came west and settled in Wisconsin. In 1879 he came to Minnesota and here made a home. The father died May 17, 1883, but the mother is still spared to her children. They were married November 25, 1841, and had a family of eight children—Byron V., Nelson and George, all deceased, and Fidelia, Edward, Alden, Eugene and Harlow, who are living.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the schools of his native State, and finished his studies in 1879. He commenced the duties of life on his father's farm in this county, and has adopted agriculture as a calling. He was married December 24, 1884, to Miss Ida Oleson, a native of Norway, who was brought to this country by her mother. By this union there have been two children—Harry Willis, born April 4, 1886, and Perlie May, born September 15, 1887.

Mrs. Esther Swan, the mother of our subject, was born in Massachusetts, August 31, 1823, and is the daughter of Talcott and Sarah (Stephens) Alderman, both of her parents having been born in Connecticut. Her mother died August 28, 1863, and her father November 7, 1863. She is one of a family of three children, the others being Albert and Fidelia. Albert died in 1866, leaving a wife, formerly a Miss Susan Alderman, and six children. The mother of the children died, also, January 8, 1872. Mrs. Esther Swan received a fine education at the town of West Springfield, Hampden county, in "The Old Bay State."

Her husband was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature while living in that State, in 1877, and held many other prominent positions. He was a highly influential citizen, where best known, and a man of ability.

DAVID S. SIVRIGHT, one of the earliest settlers of McLeod county, and one of its most substantial and enterprising citizens, is a native of Nova Scotia, and was born in Cornwallis, Kings county, in 1831. In 1843 was brought to De Kalb county, Ill., by his parents, James M. Sivright and wife, when a mere lad of twelve years of age. He was reared in that State, and May 10, 1854,

was united in marriage with Miss H. E. Tifft, and with his young wife started out to battle for himself. In the spring of 1855, in company with S. L. Tifft and T. Dennis, he came west, all having their families with them. They had six covered wagons, and drove a lot of cattle through from the State of Illinois to this State. On arriving in McLeod county Mr. Sivright took up a claim in the northern part of it, where he remained that season, but in the fall, having sold off his stock, he returned to Illinois. The following year he went to California, overland, and after a short time spent there returned to the "Sucker State." In the fall of 1857 he made his appearance again in McLeod county and took up a farm of 160 acres of land on sections 20 and 21 of the south half of Hutchinson township and commenced its improvement. There he made his home until 1881, and in the meantime brought the land to a high state of cultivation and fertility. At the time of the Indian outbreak he was living in the village on the east side of the park where he now lives, and participated in all of the troubles and excitements of those tragic days. When the word was brought to the village of the out-numbering and desperate conflict sustained by the company under Capt. Strout at Acton, Mr. Sivright took his team and all the men that could stand up in the wagon and in company with another wagon so loaded started out to meet the command and assist them. They found them at Cedar Mills, on their way to Hutchinson, carrying their wounded comrades. The latter were put in the wagons and brought to the village where they were cared for. The day following the savages attacked Hutchinson, having followed the little column of Strout's, and had camped that night in the timber west of the village. In the morning, about 6 o'clock, the attack was made, and the subject of this memoir participated in the whole conflict. He showed the writer the stable where he was ensconced, and from which he fired so strongly that he drove the savages away from a house which was burned later in the day. Some hours later he lay behind an old fence that stood where Main and Washington streets now cross, and while there the Indians, as he graphically puts it, fired a pint of bullets at him but failed to touch him. On the evening of the death of Little Crow our subject was the first man to meet young Lamson, and got up a party to look up the father, who was supposed to have been shot as he did not make his appearance. This was rendered unnecessary by the missing man coming in during the night. The next morning Mr. Sivright went with those who brought in the body of the Indian chief.

After spending the winter of 1862-63 in buying furs, Mr. Sivright settled down upon his farm, where he lived until he removed to the village, in 1881. At that time he built a barn and embarked in veterinary surgery, and followed that profession until 1887, when he rented the barn and has to a great extent retired from the active cares of life. He has a fine farm and considerable real estate in the village and is very comfortably off in this world's goods and enjoys the esteem and respect of the entire community.

PRENTISS CHUBB, one of the pioneers of this county, and a man thoroughly identified with its development and growth, is a resident of the village of Glencoe. He is a native of the State of New York, born in Washington county, April 13, 1827, and is the son of John and Lydia (King) Chubb. Both of his grandfathers, John Chubb and John King, were soldiers in the Continental army, during the struggle for independence.

The father of our subject owned a farm three miles east of Fort Edward, but from

there, in about 1837, he moved to Dresden, where he lived until his death, which took place January 17, 1848, when he was sixty years of age. Prentiss, the eldest of seven children, then assumed charge of the farm and remained at home until his marriage, April 24, 1854, with Mrs. Annie M. (Wiley) Lee. He remained in his native county until 1856, when he came to Minnesota, by way of Dubuque and St. Paul, and from the latter to this county, where he took up 160 acres of land in the town of Glencoe, and entered upon its cultivation. In July he returned to the "Empire State" for his family, and that fall put up a log cabin on his farm and settled there. The trials and struggles of the early settlers he shared, and bravely endured the many privations incident to life upon the frontier. All their produce was hauled from here to Carver and St. Paul for market, and brought but 40 or 50 cents per bushel for wheat and everything else in proportion.

In 1860 Mr. Chubb moved to the village of Hutchinson to avail himself of the advantages of the schools for his children, and was there during the terrible days of the Indian outbreak. He sent his family to Minneapolis for safety, but remained himself to help protect the town. During the attack upon the place his house and household goods were burned by the savages while he was absent from the place, having gone to Glencoe to pilot the captain of company C across. He was a member of the home guards and sergeant of the company. By the destruction of his property and the theft of his cattle he suffered much loss, as all that they saved was the clothes they had on. In 1863 he returned with his family to New York and remained until 1865, when he came back to McLeod county and settled in Glencoe township. In company with P. W. Savage, Mr. Chubb brought the first threshing machine into this county in 1859. This was an eight-horse power machine. For the first few years he was here he was engaged in hauling goods from Minneapolis, Carver, etc., to this point, often getting big prices for the same.

Mr. and Mrs. Chubb have a family of five children, one of whom is deceased. Those living are—William Henry, Delia L., Phoebe Emma and Irwin Newton. Irvie is deceased. Mrs. Chubb had four children by her former marriage–Alexander, Margaret Jane, Nellie and Aunbet.

SIMEON M. GOODALE, a representative young American farmer, of the town of Rich Valley, came to this county in 1865 with his parents, Ebenezer and Jane Goodale, who settled upon a homestead of 160 acres in the town of Penn. There they carried on farming and stock raising until 1878, when the father sold the farm and removed to section 22, Rich Valley, where he purchased a place and carried on farming, aided by his son Simeon until the time of his death, February 22, 1886.

Ebenezer Goodale was a native of Maine, born November 14, 1812, and had been a farmer all his life. When he was nine years of age his father, a ship carpenter, died in St. Andrews, while working at his trade, and the widow removed to Maine with her family, which consisted of eight boys and one girl, Ebenezer being the youngest. When Ebenezer arrived at manhood he married Mrs. Jane Holmes, a widow with one child, George. By this marriage he became the father of three children—Charles, Simeon and Susan. At an early day the family removed to Wisconsin, where they lived for ten years and then came to Minnesota, as stated above. Ebenezer Goodale was a man of the strictest integrity, a consistent member of the Methodist church, and bore the respect of all who knew him. His widow, who still

survives him, is a native of Maine. Her maiden name was Jane Cooper, her parents being Simeon and Jane Cooper. She is a member of the Methodist church and is held in high esteem. She still makes her home on the farm with her son Simeon. Charles and Susan Goodale were born in Corrina, Me.

Simeon was born in Wisconsin, October 24, 1857, and received his education in the schools of this county. He remained at his studies until he was some twenty years of age and acquired a large stock of practical knowledge. He is a republican in his politics and a member of the Church of God. He is still a single man.

His sister, Susan married Asbury Poole, of this county, a sketch of whom appears in the pages of this ALBUM. Charles is still single and is engaged in farming. The half brother, George is a farmer, also, and married Miss Rosalie Benjamin. The family are among the best in the township and are leaders in all good work, and ever ready to help in anything that will benefit the community in which they live.

JOHN R. FRENCH, the first settler in the town of Acoma, is still a resident of that subdivision of the county. He is the son of Thomas and Mary (Reynolds) French, natives of England, and was born in Cornwall, in that country, October 9, 1835. The family left the shores of "White Cliffed Albion" about 1844 and sought in the New World the betterment of their fortune. They settled in Sherbrook county, Canada, and there, at the age of ten years, our subject commenced the battle of life, earning his own living by working for the neighboring farmers. This he followed until 1855, when he came to Minnesota and for a year was engaged in the pineries. At the end of that time he came to this county and made a claim of 141 acres on section 14, Acoma township, where he has lived ever since with the exception of the years passed in the Union army.

August 24, 1860, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Miss Adelia Lamson, who was born in Michigan, December 13, 1842, and is the daughter of Nathan and Roxie (Chambers) Lamson, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively. Her father has gained an enviable notoriety as being the man who with his son, Chauncey, shot and killed Little Crow, the Sioux chief, the author of the massacre of 1862.

Notwithstanding the home ties that bound him, October 26, 1861, Mr. French, in response to the cry of an endangered country, left his young wife and enlisted in company B, Fourth Minnesota Infantry. The first winter, company B, of this regiment was stationed at Fort Ridgely, but early in the spring they were transferred to the front, and they reached the bloody field of Shiloh a little too late to participate in that engagement. From this time on our subject was actively employed and served some three years. At Boonsboro he volunteered to join the pioneer corps, a service of danger and toil. He was mustered out at Cartersville, Ga., and returned to his home. During his absence the dreadful Indian massacre that depopulated the border, had occurred, and his wife had fled, like everybody else to a point of safety, and as it rained while she was traveling from Glencoe to Young America in an open wagon, her babe took cold and died.

Mr. and Mrs. French are the parents of ten children, living, as follows—Mary, born July 24, 1865; Willard, born November 28, 1866; Luvia, born May 17, 1868; Francis, born November 4, 1869; Nicholas, born August 4, 1874; Mina, born January 6, 1879; Abbie, born February 1, 1881; John, born

February 3, 1883, Charles, born August 11, 1884; and Orra, born December 10, 1887.

EUGENE D. CASE, an able and talented attorney located in the village of Hutchinson, was born in the town of Plainview, Wabasha county, Minn., March 9, 1863, and is the son of Douglas R. and Mary (Owen) Case. His parents were natives of Vermont and New York, respectively, who had come to Wisconsin in their youth and were there married. For some time the father of our subject was engaged in farming in the "Badger State," but in an early day came to Minnesota and settled in Wabasha county. During the late Civil War Mr. Case enlisted in the First Minnesota Light Artillery, and served three years.

The subject of this memoir was afforded all the facilities for acquiring an education, and after receiving the rudiments in the common schools of his native county he attended the Pillsbury academy, at Owatonna, from which he was graduated in 1881. The following spring he received the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General of this State, and held that office for a year, when, his health failing, he resigned the position. He taught school in the vicinity of his home for a year, and at the expiration of that time was the recipient of an appointment to a clerkship in the United States Treasury Department. While attending to the duties of that position he pursued a course of study and lectures at the National Law School, and when he had finished that resigned his official position, and, returning to Minnesota, opened an office for the practice of law in Minneapolis. In April, 1888, he removed to Hutchinson, and is there located and in full practice. Mr. Case is a member of the Baptist church and an earnest worker in all Christian work.

CARL HAGEN, an enterprising farmer of the town of Sumter, living on section 2, is a native of Hanover, Germany, born January 13, 1834, and is the son of Hagen B. and Julianna (Bruns) Hagen. His parents both died in their native land, having been always residents of the village of Tueny in that kingdom. They had a family of five children as follows — Henry B., who came to this country and died with the cholera; Caroline, now in Missouri, and the wife of James Malasion; Antonettie, wife of John Reakeman of this county; Carl, of whom this sketch is written, and Anna, Mrs. John Bloomingdale, of Renville county.

Carl received his early education in the land of his birth, and while yet a boy was set to work on the farm. In 1858, after spending twenty-four years there, he crossed the ocean to the New World, and landed after a tedious passage of nine weeks at the port of New Orleans. From the latter place he went to Louisville, Ky., and was there employed until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-second Indiana Infantry, for three years, but after participating in the battle of Shiloh he was discharged for disability in May, 1862. Returning to the North he settled in Lake county, Ill., where he made his home until 1870, when he came to this county. On his arrival here he purchased the 200 acres of fine land that he now owns, and has made all the improvements and brought the place to a high state of culture and fertility.

Mr. Hagen was married December 3, 1865, to Miss Liesette Listhartke, a native of Schule, Prussia, Germany, who came to this country with her parents in 1845, when she was but two months old. She is the daughter of Gerard Lambert and Maria Listhartke, the former of whom is dead. By this union they are the happy parents of three children — Henry B. born in Lake county, Ill., No-

vember 11, 1866; Minnie, born in the same locality August 1, 1869, and Friederika, born in this county August 17, 1872. Mr. Hagen is a republican in his politics, and in his religious views favors the Evangelical Association church. He has served for several years as justice of the peace and also as clerk of the school board. He is the present secretary of the Sumter Township Fire Association that was organized in 1879. He is the road overseer of the district in which he lives; is the superintendent of one of the Sabbath-schools in Hutchinson, and is one of the leading citizens in the township in which he lives.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ALLEN, the prominent and efficient dentist of the village of Glencoe, was born February 6, 1840, in Philadelphia, that

Beautiful city of Penn, that lies by the Delaware's waters,
Where the streets bear the names of the trees of the forest,
And the peach is the emblem of beauty.

His parents, William and Sarah (Prather) Allen, were both natives of England, but had come to this country in their childhood with their parents. The father of William Allen, Reuben, settled with his wife, Sarah, in North Carolina, where the father of our subject grew to manhood. Matthew and Rachel Prather, the maternal grandparents of Benjamin, located at Wheeling, Va., where Mrs. Allen was reared. They were married in Wheeling, Va., after which they moved to Philadelphia. When our subject was some thirteen years of age the family removed to Indianapolis, Ind., where they made their home. They came to Rochester, Minn., to visit their son, in 1874, and there the father died. The mother is still living in the old home in Indiana.

Benjamin remained at home with his parents, enjoying the excellent advantages afforded by the city schools of both Philadelphia and Indianapolis, until he had reached his sixteenth birthday, when he entered a boot and shoe store in the latter city as a clerk, and remained there until the fall of 1860, pursuing his studies in the meantime. At that time he matriculated at Franklin college, Ind., and gave his mind to study. The war broke out, and on the first call for troops young Allen enlisted in Company G, Eighth Indiana Infantry, and participated in the campaign in West Virginia, under McClellan, in the battle of Rich Mountain and of Laurel Hill. At the expiration of his three months' service he was mustered out, but thirty days later he re-enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry, Company D, and served with them about four years. He was actively engaged in most of the campaigns in the Southwest, and present at the battles of Brown Church, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, Jackson and the siege of Vicksburg. These are but the principal ones, for they had many more, and with heavy losses. Re-enlisting, the regiment was ordered to Brownsville, Tex., where our subject was commissioned as brigade quartermaster, with the rank of captain, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, being mustered out at New Orleans June 22, 1865.

On returning to his home the Doctor entered a dental office, and remained there for some two years. A course in the Philadelphia Dental College next succeeded, after which, in the spring of 1868, he went to St. Louis, where he practiced his profession in company with Doctor Thomas for about two years. Returning to Indianapolis, he took charge of the office of Dr. N. J. Mitchell, where he staid until 1874, at which date Dr. Allen came to this State and located at Rochester. He came to the village of Glencoe in 1878 and opened his pleasant

dental rooms and has continued a resident ever since.

Benjamin F. Allen has been thrice married; the first time, February 6, 1866, to Miss Kittie Helvie, by whom he had two children —Harry and Zetta. His second marriage was in 1873, and Miss Anna Cutler was the bride. His third marriage occurred November 21, 1880, at which time he espoused Miss Martha L. Messor, and the union has been blessed with one child, Archie. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Order of Workmen.

IRA KINGSLEY LEWIS, one of the representative self-made men of this county and one that merits all the encomiums that are bestowed upon him, is a resident of the village of Winsted. He is a native of this State, born at Watertown, Carver county, January 3, 1858, and is the son of Eli F. and Eleanor (Kingsley) Lewis. His parents were natives of New York, and came to Minnesota in 1857 and settled in Carver county.

The subject of this sketch received the elements of his education in the common schools of this State, working to pay his board in the intervals between school sessions, for after the death of his mother when he was but thirteen, he had no other home than what he could provide for himself. Until he reached his majority he was employed at various occupations, but in 1879, when twenty-one years of age, he went to Cass county, Dak., and there made and perfected a pre-emption on a piece of land. His title having been established he sold out and removed to the village of Grove City, Meeker county, this State, and there read law with John T. Alley, where he remained until the autumn of 1882, when he came to the village of Winsted, and opened a law and insurance office. He has made his home in this place ever since, has been honored by his fellow citizens by having had bestowed upon him the office of town clerk and that of village recorder, both positions being now filled by him. March 3, 1888, he was appointed route agent of the United States mail service, between St. Paul and Watertown, Dak.

Mr. Lewis was united in marriage October 16, 1884, with Miss Emma Moy, a native of Minnesota, and the daughter of Fritz and Sarah (Elmer) Moy, of Winsted village. The issue of their union has been two children—Carl William, born September 21, 1885, and Iona, whose birth took place August 17, 1887. He is a democrat in his political affiliations, and his future certainly looks very promising. His wife is connected with the Lutheran church, and is highly esteemed by her neighbors and friends.

WILLIAM B. HARRINGTON. Among the early settlers of the village of Hutchinson, and one of its most prominent citizens, was the esteemed gentleman whose name heads this article, who is now deceased. He was a native of Canada, but came to Ohio when but three years of age with his parents. He was reared there and was married in Geauga county, that State, in 1849, to Mrs. Sarah S. Gillson. They made their home in the "Buckeye State" until 1852, when they came to Minnesota, arriving at St. Paul April 10th. They made a settlement at what is now called Minnetonka Mills, where they were building the first mill. Mr. Harrington took up a farm on the west bank of Lake Minnetonka and commenced its improvement. They were the farthest west of any settlers at that time.

In 1853 Mr. Harrington, in company with two others, made an exploring expedition to the west of his place, and coming to a lake and perceiving its extreme length, gave it

the name of Long Lake, a name it has always retained. He and his family remained on his farm in Hennepin county until March, 1862, when they removed to Hutchinson, where they were at the time of the Indian outbreak in the fall of 1862. They were among the settlers that sought shelter in the stockade and remained in that place for some eight weeks. That fall the family moved back to the farm at Lake Minnetonka and there resided until the fall of 1865 when they came back to this village. Here he resided when the death angel brought his summons and he passed away from earth to his reward, February 7, 1869.

Mr. Harrington was the father of five children—Henry, the pastor of the Universalist church at Excelsior and the editor of the Minnetonka *Mirror;* Frank M., who enlisted in 1862 in Company B, Ninth Minnesota Infantry and was wounded in the battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864, and died December 24th at New Albany, Ind.; Sibyl F., now Mrs. T. H. Pendergast; Lewis P. and Milie A.

The post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Hutchinson is named after the young soldier, Frank M. Harrington.

ASBURY POOL, of the town of Sumter, came to this county in the spring of 1867, and settled upon a part of section 32, where he now lives and carries on farming and stock raising. He is a native of Virginia, born May 11, 1839, and is the son of John and Sarah (Allinder) Pool. The family came to Minnesota in 1856, and located on a farm near Eureka, Dakota county, where the father died in 1858. The mother of our subject is still living at the ripe age of seventy-six years. She had a family of six children, of whom Asbury was the second. The others were James, John, Johnson, Annie, Sarah and Thomas. John was in the Fourth Minnesota Infantry during the war, and died in 1865 on account of injuries received in the service, having served three years and three months; Johnson Pool was also in the service, enlisting in the Second Minnesota Cavalry.

The subject of this biography received his education in Miami county, Ind., whither the family had emigrated in his childhood, and at the age of seventeen commenced the avocation of a farmer, and has always followed that business. He enlisted in February, 1865, at St. Paul, in Company F, Second Minnesota Cavalry, and served until December 4, 1866, when he was discharged at Fort Snelling. Returning to his home in Dakota county he there resided until the spring of 1867, when he came here as above mentioned.

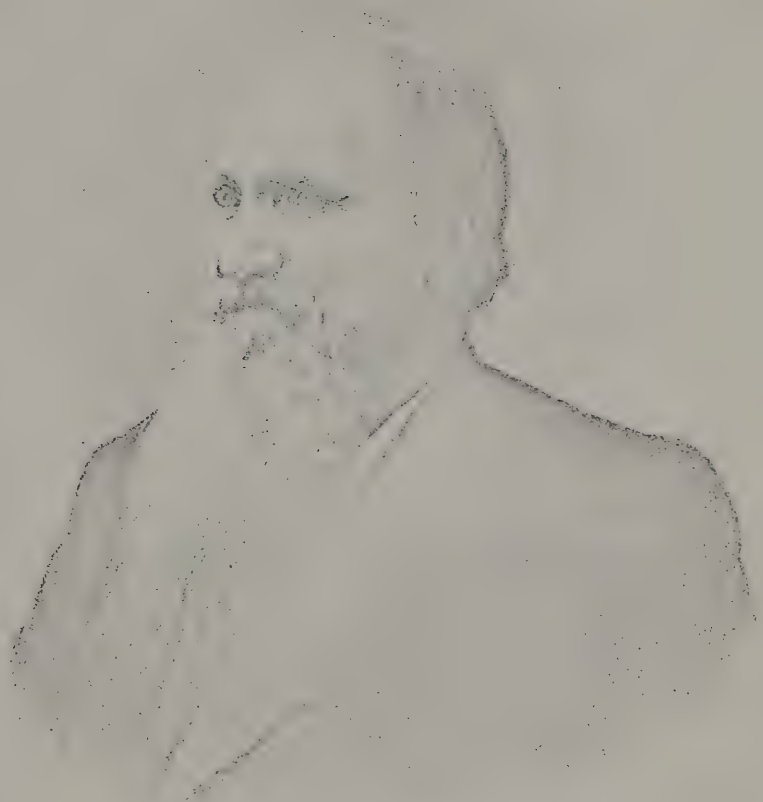
Mr. Pool was united in marriage, February 25, 1869, with Miss Susan Goodale, a native of Maine, and the daughter of Ebenezer and Jane Goodale. By this union they became the parents of two children—Arthur, born May 1, 1871, and Jennie, whose birth took place September 28, 1874. In his political views Mr. Pool may be classed with the independents, as he is bound by no party lines, but votes for the best men or measures as suits him. He has held the office of school director of district No. 31 for a period of two years, and takes great interest in all educational matters.

CALVIN N. PERKINS, one of the most popular and well-known citizens of the town of Collins, lives on section 19, where he has a pleasant home. He is one of the "brave boys in blue" that make their home in this county, and is the commander of the Grand Army Post, Lytle, No. 59, of Stewart. He is a native of the grand old commonwealth of Massachusetts, born in

Bucklin, Franklin county, May 6, 1828, and is the son of Alfred and Jane (Ward) Perkins. From his ninth year until he was sixteen years old he worked in a cotton mill at Colerain, attending school part of the time, and was foreman of one department on leaving the mill. Having a distaste for the business he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, and followed that avocation until August 14, 1862, when, being filled with patriotic ardor, he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, which was assigned for duty to the noble Sixth Corps, "The followers of the Cross," under the command of Major-General John M. Sedgwick, and served in all three of its divisions. The regiment was present at the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Hatcher's Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Cedar Creek, Petersburg again, Saylor's Creek and Appomattox, and he was always in the ranks. The noble regiment of which he was a member carried the "cross," its distinctive mark, into the thickest of every engagement, and was ranked as one of the best in the Army of the Potomac. It was one of those picked out as a mark of honor to go to New York at the time of the draft riot to quell the disturbance, and remained there some three months. Mr. Perkins was remarkable in never having been absent from his regiment during its long and valuable service, and asked for his first furlough on its return to Washington. He was mustered out of service June 28, 1865, and returned to his home. A few months later he removed to Northampton, Mass., where he was engaged in contracting the manufacture of cutlery, and there followed that business until 1876, when he came to Minnesota, settling in Dakota county on a rented farm. One year later he removed to Collins, this county, and homesteaded and took a tree claim in this and the adjoining county of Renville, of 160 acres of land, where he now lives.

Mr. Perkins was united in marriage July 23, 1851, with Miss Ellen Martha Wight, the daughter of Harvey and Pattie (Whiting) Wight, born in Bucklin, Mass., December 20, 1832. By this union they have had three children — Calvin Judson, born December 8, 1852, and died November 22, 1869; Ellen S., born February 13, 1855, married Alden C. Carpenter, of Dakota county, Minn.; and Harvey Wight, born September 19, 1867, now living at home. Mr. Perkins is a strong adherent to the principles of the republican party, and has filled the offices of supervisor and chairman of the board for several years with credit and honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

HON. JAMES C. EDSON, the present Judge of the Eighth Judical District, one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county, is a resident of the village of Glencoe. He was born at Edson's Corners, Otsego County, N. Y., February 25, 1825, and is the son of Jacob and Sophronia (Bowen) Edson. His father, who was born in Bridgewater, Mass., was the son of John Edson, a native of that place, born in 1748, and Judith (Shaw) Edson, his wife, born in 1749. The family trace their direct descent from Deacon Samuel Edson, who was born in England in 1612, and came to the Plymouth Bay Colony in 1639, and settled at Salem. He had married Miss Susan Orcutt previous to his crossing the water. In 1650 he removed to Bridgewater and then died in 1692. From him are descended all the Edsons in this country. The father of the subject of this sketch was a merchant and a potash manufacturer in early life but in his later years adopted the occupation of farming. In that beautiful



James C Edson

part of the Empire State, in Otsego County, the parents of Col. Edson passed to their rest beyond the dark river.

The subject of this memoir received the elements of his education in the common schools of his native county in his youth. Attaining maturer years, he was engaged in farming, and in the millwright and carpentering trade until he had reached the age of twenty years. At that time he came west and settling near Plainville, Wis., he engaged in farming which he followed for a few years. Being determined to adopt law as a profession he entered the office of J. Bowman, at Newport, near where Kilbourn City now stands, and applied himself to study. In 1855 he was admitted to practice at the bar in Adams county, Wis., and returning to the East he attended the law school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which institution he received a diploma in 1858.

Our subject practiced his chosen profession in Binghamton, N. Y., for two years, after which he came to Minnesota and opened an office at Garden City, Blue Earth county, but only for a short time, for in August, 1861, he removed to Glencoe. The "Conflict between the States" having broken out at this time, and fired by patriotism, Mr. Edson entered the service as captain of Company B, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, and served four years. The merit of his services is evinced by the fact that he rose in rank, a step at a time, to the command of the regiment as its colonel. This gallant body of men was a component part of the Army of the Tennessee and participated in many of the campaigns in the Southwest and in the famous March to the Sea, "where deeds of eternal fame were done." Having passed through fifteen pitched battles and innumerable skirmishes without a wound, the Colonel was mustered out with the regiment in August, 1865.

Returning to Glencoe, he resumed his law practice and was elected to the office of county attorney and held it for some time. In 1877 he was chosen to represent this district in the State Legislature and sat during the session of the Twentieth Assembly. His position upon the bench was assumed by him in 1887 and he has retained it ever since.

In September, 1860, Judge Edson was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Richards, of Broome county, N. Y., who became the mother of four children—James, Ella, Charles and Sadie; Charles died in infancy. The Judge was formerly a member of the Whig party, but is now an influential and active republican in his political affiliations, and a leader in all movements that are designed to elevate or improve the community in which he is living. A portrait of this prominent and representative citizen is presented in another part of this volume.

JOHN D. PETERS, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, on sections 3 and 4, Sumter township, came to this county in 1868, from Cook county, Ill., and settled where he now lives. He has a fine farm of 160 acres of land, which is well improved, and is well stocked. He is a native of Holstein, Germany, born October 14, 1832, and is the son of Thies and Sophia (Frasa) Peters. He was brought up and received his education in the land of his birth and remained in school until he had attained the age of sixteen years. After finishing his studies, he assisted in carrying on his father's farm, but on reaching his majority immigrated to America. The trip across the wild Atlantic lasted some nine weeks, but at length he landed at the port of New York, whence he went to Cook county, Ill., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until coming to this country as above mentioned.

Mr. Peters was united in the bonds of marriage, October 22, 1865, with Miss Eliza

Rantzen, in Cook county. The lady, who was born January 27, 1842, is the daughter of Henry and Mary (Boxmann) Rantzen, natives of Germany, who came to this country in 1830, and were among the first settlers of Chicago. They had a family of five girls, of whom Mrs. Peters is the third. The latter went to school in Chicago until she was thirteen years old, after which she attended the country schools. She has become the mother of four children, viz.—Mary, born February 16, 1868; Henry, born October 16, 1869; George, born April 15, 1871, and Anna, born May 16, 1872.

Mr. Peters is entirely independent of party lines in his political views, and votes for the best men. In religion, he is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and is a consistent and active Christian. He is in favor of every measure that promises to redound to the credit or benefit of the community, and is one of the public-spirited citizens of the town. He and his entire family merit and receive the esteem and respect of all with whom they come in contact.

CHARLES K. GOODNOW, the senior member of the firm of Goodnow & Ives, dealers in general merchandise in the village of Hutchinson, came to that place in the spring of 1867, and, in company with L. L. Day, put in a stock of goods and commenced mercantile operations. At that time two small stores, kept respectively by W. L. Sumner and A. M. Snell, comprised the entire business of the place. All goods were hauled by team from Carver, and that spring being very wet, and the roads, mere apologies for such, were so bad that it was almost impossible to get through, Mr. L. L. Day, started after goods with five yoke of oxen and as many wagons. After passing part of the way, they stopped and converted the hind wheels of the wagons into carts, and on these brought light loads through the mud to Hutchinson. Flour was a scarce article that season, worth thirteen dollars per barrel at Carver, and cost four dollars to haul it from there to this place, but Day & Goodnow were fortunate enough to get a quantity to supply their trade from a farmer in the vicinity who had had it ground at the Greenleaf mill.

They purchased, the following winter, large quantities of furs, handling over 50,000 muskrat pelts. They were then doing business in a building between where the two hardware stores now stand, but in 1869 commenced the erection of the store now occupied by Goodnow & Ives, to which they have added since. In the spring of 1870, Mr. Goodnow bought out his partner and ran the business until the following spring, when he admitted W. J. Ives to a partnership, and the firm thus formed has continued ever since. During the grasshopper times of 1875-76 they lost over $12,000, but still weathered it through. In 1876 they started the Black Hills butter trade, and in 1878 established a branch office at Bismarck, Dakota. In 1879 they started a branch store at Stewart, which they sold out one year later. In 1881 they acquired an interest in the elevator and in a store at Sumter, and still hold the same. In 1887 they built an elevator at Hutchinson, with a capacity of holding 15,000 bushels of wheat, and are largely interested in the grain trade.

Mr. Goodnow was born in Hopkinton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., January 18, 1839, and is the son of Nathaniel B. and Abigail (Kent) Goodnow. His parents were natives of that part of the "Empire State," and lived among its picturesque and mountainous scenery until the day of their death.

The subject of this memoir, when fourteen years of age, commenced work in the tannery with his father, where he remained for three

years, but a year's sickness caused him to abandon the business. He was appointed deputy postmaster of the village, and filled the position for two years. At the age of twenty he entered the store of Hulburd & Culver, of Stockholm, N. Y., where he remained seven years, and then started for the West; after a short time spent in Redwing, Minn., and Muscatine, Iowa, came to Hutchinson as above mentioned. He was married May 6, 1869, to Miss Eunice C. Stearns, who is the mother of five children—Merton S., Virgil P., Grace G., De Forest and Warren.

Mr. Goodnow, like all those who have been reared in the "Empire State," takes great interest in all educational matters, and has served much of his time on the school board. He is a member of the Congregational church, and, with five others, organized the society of that denomination in Hutchinson. He was, also, one of the organizers of the McLeod County Sunday-School Association, and is its present secretary.

ELI W. STOCKING, one of the pioneers of McLeodcounty, is a resident of the town of Lynn, living on section 14. He is a native of Middlesex county, Conn., and was born May 3, 1824. He was reared in the home of his parents, Nathaniel and Betsey (Stannard) Stocking, and enjoyed the privileges of the excellent common schools provided by that commonwealth, in his youth. After finishing in the high school of his native village he taught in one of the neighboring districts, and at the age of eighteen went to Ohio, where he followed the same calling for two winters. In the year 1853 he moved to New Orleans, and there was employed as a salesman in a gun store for a period of three years. Returning to Painesville, Ohio, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Hart, in October, 1856, and lived in that village until the spring of 1857, at which time he and his young bride came to Minnesota and settled in this county, on a claim one mile northeast of the site of Hutchinson. After living there some five years he abandoned it and filed a claim under the homestead law on section 22, in the town of Acoma, in this county, upon which he resided for six years, teaching school three winters of that time.

In August, 1862, at the period of the Indian outbreak, he left his farm and went to the village of Hutchinson, where he helped build the stockade, returning occasionally to his home. One morning some two weeks after the outbreak, being at his farm, he heard firing some miles away, and shortly after a young friend rode up and advised him to seek a place of safety, as the redskins had defeated the troops sent against them. He fled at once with his family to the stockade at Hutchinson. The village was soon after attacked by the savages. Mr. Stocking took an active part in the defense of the town, and remained in the vicinity all the time, although many would have fled. One day, during a scare, the proposition was made that they all should flee, but our subject said he would stay if one man would keep him company, and C. D. McEwen, who now lives in Renville county, consented, and the balance were ashamed to be outdone by two men, and remained.

After the suppression of the Indian revolt, Mr. Stocking returned to his farm, where he lived until 1868, when he sold it and removed to Hutchinson and entered the mercantile trade as a member of the hardware firm of Putnam & Stocking. He continued in this line for some nine years during which he filled the offices of deputy postmaster and postmaster, until the spring of 1878 when, having been elected to the office of county treasurer, he assumed the duties of that position and served therein one term. In the fall of 1880 he moved on the farm, on section 14, that he had bought

the year previous, and has made his home here ever since.

Mr. and Mrs. Stocking are the parents of seven children—Charles A. born August 30, 1857; Ella G., born January 18, 1860, the wife of R. F. Case, of Dassel; Frank D., born May 20, 1862, married June 27, 1888, to Ella F. Ives, of Hutchinson; Eva J., born July 20, 1864; Willie D., born June 6, 1866; Fred O., born June 13, 1868; and Louis B., born May 30, 1871.

CHARLES H. SLOCUM, the editor of that bright journal, *The Glencoe Register*, is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and was born March 15, 1836. He is the son of Benjamin and Eliza (Monroe) Slocum, both of whom were natives of the "Empire State." The father of our subject was a soldier in the American army during the War of 1812, and settled in Buffalo about 1830, and there carried on the trade of furrier. He was called from this world to his reward December 22, 1843.

The subject of this memoir remained at home until he had completed his fourteenth year, and then commenced to learn "the art preservative of all arts" in a printing-office in Fond du Lac, Wis., where he remained three years. His earlier education, which he had obtained in the common schools, was supplemented by a course at an academy at Monroe, Mich. In 1853 he returned to Buffalo and was employed on the *Christian Advocate* until 1856. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and for a year was foreman and local editor of the *Daily Leader*. For several years thereafter he was engaged at his trade in St. Anthony and St. Paul, having at one time an interest in the *Express*. In 1863 he removed to Mankato and resurrected the *Independent*, which he ran until 1866, when he sold out. This paper is now the *Free Press*.

Mr. Slocum's next venture in the field of journalism was at St. Charles, where he established the first paper in that place, which he called the *Herald*. For seven years he remained there, and while running this journal he acted as assistant clerk of the House of Representatives for five successive years, and only lacked one vote of having the chief clerk's place. In 1874 he purchased the *Post*, of Blue Earth City, and ran that paper until 1883, holding the office of postmaster at the same time. He then returned to St. Paul, and was given the post of superintendent of the mailing department of the *Globe*, and there remained until August, 1887, when he came to Glencoe and purchased the interest of Liberty Hall in the *Register*, which he has conducted ever since.

Mr. Slocum is a stanch adherent to the principles of the republican party, and takes much interest in its success. He has held the position of chairman of the county and district committees in the various places in which he has lived, and is an efficient worker in all political campaigns.

TIMOTHY MULQUEEN, one of the popular farmers of the town of Acoma, was born in Albany county, N. Y., January 9, 1837, and is the son of Solomon and Catherine Mulqueen, natives of Ireland. When he was some few years of age the family removed to South Bend, Ind., and there a short time afterward the father died. Although but twelve years of age at that time, our subject commenced to stem life's tide for himself, and since then has depended upon his own resources. He worked around among the farmers of that locality until May, 1856, when he went to Ottawa, Ill., and there followed teaming for two years. Re-

turning to Indiana, he was there engaged in farm labor when the war broke out. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in the famous Wilder's Indiana Battery of Light Artillery, and proceeded to the front and there did gallant service. The company was engaged in the attack on Greenbriar, the fight at Brady's gates, and in most of the campaigns under Reynolds, Milroy and Fremont, ending in the battle of Cross Keys and the capture of Harper's Ferry, by the rebel forces under Stonewall Jackson and Hill, when the battery was captured with the other forces. Our subject was liberated on parole and returned to Indianapolis, and after his exchange, entered the re-organized Wilder's battery and was sent with them to the army then under Burnside, at Lexington, Ky. They participated in the seige of Knoxville and in many of the engagements in that part of the country, and in February he was transferred to the First Veteran Reserve Corps, under the command of General Hancock, and remained there until mustered out.

He then came west and bought 160 acres of land where he now lives, on sections 13 and 14. In 1867 he was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Jones, who died some months after, and he lived alone on his farm for seven years, and then, June 12, 1872, was married to Miss Lucinda Rahn, a native of Germany and the daughter of Christian and Hannah Rahn. By this union there have been born six children.

DR. JOHN BENJAMIN. Perhaps in the annals of McLeod county there is no one who has figured more conspicuously than the subject of this sketch. He is now living on section 4 (South) Hutchinson township, where he located after the Indian troubles of 1862. The Doctor is a native of England, born January 5, 1823, and is the son of Robert and Sarah (Perry) Benjamin. He was reared and educated in the land of his birth, and lived there until April 22, 1849, when he embarked for the United States. He landed at Boston thirty days later, and made his home in that city until his removal, in 1855, to Rockford, Winnebago county, Ill. In 1857, leaving Rockford and being joined at St. Paul by Rollins Burnham and C. P. Kittridge, he came to the little village of Hutchinson, and, having built a house, brought his family to the place and lived there until the fall of 1862.

On receipt of the news of the Indian outbreak, he and some others barricaded Chesley's house, as a defense, but later repaired to the stockade. A full history of the experience of the settlers, who, to the number of several hundred, were cooped up in the fort, and the account of the attack upon the same by the savages is given in the Historical Annals of the County, in this volume, and need not be repeated in this connection. During all the time of trial the Doctor was never wanting at his post. He was appointed surgeon in chief, and attended all the wounded and the sick as well. Much of the account of the attack upon the stockade is taken from the words of the Doctor and are worthy of complete credence, as he is not only a man of extreme veracity, but was an active participant in the matter.

Doctor Benjamin was united in marriage, June 5, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth T. Garner, a native of England, and the daughter of Joseph and Mary A. (Taylor) Garner. By this union they have had nine children, as follows — Anna, Robert G., John F., Gridley W., Louisa, Olive E., Albert Byron, Arthur E., and Winfred G. Gridley died through exposure during the Indian trouble. Albert was drowned in the Hassan River, above the village, June 8, 1881.

In politics the Doctor is a republican and

one of the leading men in the town, and none stands higher in the community than he does. He laid the foundation of his education in the common schools of his native land and attended college, where he read for his profession, at Liverpool.

JAMES HOLISTON, one of the leading, well-to-do farmers of Collins township, has his pleasantly situated home upon section 14. He was born in Ogdensburgh, N. Y., May 11, 1834, and is the son of Andrew and Mary (Lees) Holiston, natives of Scotland. Facilities for obtaining an education in those days in the Empire State were not what they are now, and he spent the most of his time in assisting to carry on the paternal farm, attending school when the opportunity presented itself, until he had attained his majority. In 1855 he came to the great and growing West and settled in Olmstead county, Minn., after a stay of some weeks in the La Crosse Valley, Wisconsin. He preempted 160 acres of land south of the village of Orinoco, and there carried on farming for some twelve years. At the expiration of that time he sold out and removed to McLeod county, and for two years lived on the White place, whose former inhabitants had been murdered by the Indians. He then made a claim adjoining that place, but sold out there shortly after and removed to his present farm. He had a very hard time here in those early days, as he was a poor man, and there was nothing for him to do to help eke out his income, and farm produce brought no price. Their nearest mill was at St. Peter, and that was run on the extortion plan, only allowing twenty pounds of flour for a bushel of wheat, and no bran or shorts.

Mr. Holiston was married September 9, 1857, to Miss Mary Stephenson, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1838, and is the daughter of Chester and Melissa (Lillie) Stephenson. By this union they have had five children, of whom this is the record:—Eva was born August 13, 1858, married W. B. Knott, and lives in Collins; Andrew was born August 17, 1859, and died in October, 1867; Laura, now Mrs. Andrew Thompson, of Collins, was born January 29, 1861; William was born April 20, 1863; and Frances, now Mrs. Beecher Cook, was born February 20, 1865.

Mr. Holiston has filled the offices of town treasurer and assessor, and is a democrat in his political views. He is quite active in all educational matters, having been instrumental in the organization of the first school district in the town, and has held the position of clerk and treasurer of the district for several years. He takes great interest in all good work that promises to accrue to the benefit of the community, and is one of the leading citizens of the township.

HON. ELISHA A. CHILD, the present State Senator from this county, is a leading dealer in agricultural machinery, buggies, wagons, etc., in the village of Glencoe. He is a native of Oxford county, Me., born August 8, 1850, and is the son of Lewis W. and Emily (Reed) Child. His parents were both born in the "Pine Tree State," but the family were originally from Massachusetts and of English descent.

The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm, and received in youth the elements of a common-school education in the excellent institutions of his native State. He remained at home until he had attained his twentieth year, and then went to Natick, Mass., where he lived some two years. He then came to this county and for about eighteen months followed carpentering in Glencoe, but at the expiration of that time went

to the Pacific slope and was there for a year and a half. In December, 1875, he returned to Glencoe, and the following spring started in his present business on a small scale, and has increased it each year until his sales in 1887 amounted to over $50,000. Although young in years, Mr. Child is one of the most prominent citizens of the county and owes his present position entirely to his own efforts.

In his politics, Mr. Child has always affiliated with the Democratic party, and in the fall of 1880 was elected as Representative to the State Legislature for the district on that ticket. He was re-elected to the same position in 1882, and in the fall of 1886 was chosen to represent the district in the State Senate. He is also a member of the board of education in the village and gives a large share of his time to school interests. Besides his business and political affairs he carries on his magnificent farm of 335 acres lying adjoining Glencoe, and is highly successful in that direction. Mr. Child is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Hope Lodge, No. 42; Glencoe Chapter, No. 38, and Damascus Commandery, No. 1, and has held most all the important offices in these bodies. He is the present High Priest of the Chapter.

Mr. Child and Miss Laura Poehler, of Henderson, Minn., were united in marriage October 12, 1882.

JOHN BARRETT, one of the representative citizens of the town of Winsted, was born in Carbondale, Penn., July 10, 1845, and is the son of John and Catherine (Kerns) Barrett. He attended the common schools of his native State until he was some nine years old, when he commenced to work in the mines. In 1859 he came to Minnesota with his parents, and with his father settled in the town of Hale. This he helped to clear and afterwards took up a homestead for himself in the same precinct. He was married April 19, 1869, to Miss Rosella Sherman, the daughter of Martin and Catherine (Koppel) Sherman. He made his home on his farm until 1884, when he moved to the village of Winsted, where he has since resided. He is the parent of five children, only one of whom is living—James Martin, born April 29, 1873. At the age of seventeen years he was one of the nine who organized the town and was chosen clerk, it being necessary that the person who held that office should be able to read and write, and he held the same office for about four years. He has also held the office of town supervisor several times and is the present assessor of Winsted township. He has made his mark in the community in which he has resided and is one of the prominent and influential citizens of the county.

HON. JACOB KOONS, one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the town of Penn, is engaged in carrying on farming operations on section 24, where he has a valuable farm of 480 acres. He is a native of Wayne county, Ohio, born in 1836, and is the sixth child in the family of his parents, John and Rebecca (Gesaman) Koons, who were both Pennsylvanians. Our subject was reared in the place of his birth and received his education there. At the age of twenty he commenced life for himself, adopting the vocation of a farmer for his life work. In the year 1857 he moved to Minnesota and settled near New Auburn, in Wright county, where he remained two years, and at the expiration of that time came to McLeod county and located on the farm where he now resides. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth Minnesota Infantry and served with that

regiment through the bloody battles of Iuka, Corinth, Raymond, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg and was mustered out of the service October 11, 1864, at Altoona, Ga., with the rank of second sergeant.

Mr. Koons and Miss Harris were united in marriage in 1861, and they are the parents of four children. After the term of service in the army the gentleman of whom we write returned to his farm and has brought it to a high state of cultivation. The improvements, which are of an excellent character, were made here by him, and he has devoted his energies to adding to the comfort of himself and his family, by surrounding them with every convenience.

In the fall of 1878 Mr. Koons was elected to represent this district in the lower house of the State Legislature and ably filled the position for the term. He has also held various local offices and is one of the leading citizens of the county and town.

JAMES KERR. Among the leading and prosperous agriculturists of the town of (South) Hutchinson is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. His neat home lies upon section 10, where he has eighty acres of well-tilled land. Mr. Kerr is a native of Montreal, Lower Canada, born July 28, 1825, and is the son of James and Jane (McCourt) Kerr, both of whom were of the hardy and thrifty Scotch-Irish race, and came from the North of Ireland. His father died in Canada during the youth of our subject, who was reared to manhood and educated in his native State. In 1856 he removed to Clayton county, Iowa, where he settled and remained until 1863. While there his mother was called to her reward beyond the grave. In the fall of 1863 he started for Minnesota, but wintered, on his way, at La Crosse, Wis., and in the spring of 1864 came to this county, landing in Hutchinson April 27th. On his arrival he went to work at his trade, which was that of carpenter and joiner, and followed it steadily for a year.

The following year he took the place where he now lives under the homestead act, and has given part of his attention to that and part to the handicraft in which he is an adept.

The date of his marriage was November 14, 1847, at which time he and Miss Jane Manning were united. She is a native of Lower Canada, born March 9, 1823, and a daughter of John and Kziah Manning. By this marriage they have had seven children, as follows — William J., born November 8, 1848; James A., born August 15, 1851; Phebe E., born November 16, 1853; Gilbert M., born July 9, 1857; Kziah, born November 8, 1860; Sarah Philena, born September 21, 1863, and Richard L., born June 23, 1866.

In political matters Mr. Kerr is a republican.

JULIUS E. LAMBERT, the proprietor of the city livery and sale stables, of Glencoe, is a native of Clinton county, N. Y., and was born December 7, 1864, being the son of Andrew and Mary (Bowyer) Lambert. Both of his parents were born in Scotland, but had come to this country some time before the birth of our subject, and made their home in Clinton county until 1873. At that date the family removed to this county, and here the father purchased a farm in Glencoe township. One year later the mother of Julius died, since which time the latter has depended entirely upon his own exertions for a livelihood. For two years he worked on a farm with a brother-in-law, after which he worked out with others, and worked in this manner for a couple of years. At the age of sixteen he went into the gen-

eral merchandise store of H. J. Hanson, of Glencoe, as a clerk and remained there about a year.

In 1881 he went to Devil's Lake, Dak., and spent the summer there and at Grand Forks. On his way back to Glencoe he stopped at Fergus Falls, but on reaching this place he again entered the store of Mr. Hanson. He continued in this party's employ for two years, and then made another trip to Northern Dakota. Returning to this village, he again resumed clerical labor and remained therein until July, 1887, when he purchased the livery stable of McCartney & Nelson, and has been in that business ever since. His obliging ways and accommodating disposition are winning him hosts of friends, and he is building up a fine trade. He has the only first-class stable in the village, and is always attentive to the wants of his customers.

GUNDER HALVORSON, one of the earliest settlers of this county; is still a resident on the farm where he located when coming to McLeod in 1856. His home is on section 23, Bergen township, where he has an excellent residence surrounded by roomy and convenient out-buildings and barns. The place is one of the best in the town and evinces the care and thrift of the owner.

Mr. Halvorson is a native of Vrodahl, Norway, born April 27, 1825, and is the son of Halvor and Dorothea (Halvorsdatter) Gunderson. He received the elements of a common school education in the days of his youth, and as he grew to the years of manhood adopted a seafaring life. He was engaged in the lumber trade on the Baltic Sea and followed this calling for years. In 1853 he emigrated to the United States, bringing his parents with him, and landing at the port of Quebec, came to Illinois, where he remained one year. In 1854 he came to this State and located in Carver county, and for two years was engaged in farm labor. At the expiration of that time he came to Bergen and made a preëmption claim upon which he settled. He "proved up" on this, and it now forms part of his present farm, he having taken a homestead afterward.

During the Indian outbreak he remained on his place most of the time and attended to his duties, but went to Carver twice during the time. He was married May 16, 1864, to Miss Ellen Ellingson, and they have a family of five children, as follows—Halvor, born June 24, 1865; Edward, born February 23, 1867; Bertha Dorothea, born July 13, 1871, and died July 6, 1882; Carrie Mary, born April 2, 1873, and Henry, born August 2, 1877, and died August 8, 1879. Our subject is in hearty accord with the republican party on all questions of a political nature, and usually votes the ticket of that organization. He and his family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and are active in all religious work.

HON. WILLIAM T. BONNIWELL. Prominent among the active business men who have so largely contributed toward the growth and development of this beautiful county is the gentleman whose name heads this article. He is a native of the city of New York, born August 10, 1836, and is the son of William T. and Catherine E. (Whitehead) Bonniwell. In 1839 he was taken by his parents to Milwaukee, Wis., then but an insignificant village, and he can remember the first shovelful of dirt dug on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The father of our subject entered into the real estate business and mercantile trade, and was one of the Territorial officers of that part of the

country. He was a very prominent man in his day and very popular.

When the subject of this memoir was about fourteen years old his father took a contract to take a party of twenty men across the plains to Sacramento, Cal., and he went with them, driving a four-horse spring wagon all the way. He remained there over a year, and while his father was engaged in the construction of some dams, our subject, after working in the gold-fields two weeks, entered a store at a salary of $250 per month and his board.

Returning to their home, the father and son removed to Wisconsin and entered into the real estate business together. The latter was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature in 1864 and re-elected in 1865. In 1866 he came to this county, and settling at Hutchinson entered into the real estate business. Having faith in the country, at the end of two weeks he purchased 1,300 acres of land besides a quantity of village property. In connection with his other business he, in 1868, purchased an interest in the flouring mill. In 1870 Mr. Bonniwell was elected to the State Senate on the democratic ticket by a large majority, although the district was largely republican. While he was a member of that body the "north and south railway bill" in favor of a road to be built from St. Cloud to Mankato, and devoting 77,500 acres of internal land to its construction, was passed. Having passed both houses, the bill was vetoed by the governor. In 1872 our subject ran for clerk of the State Supreme Court, but being a strong democrat he was defeated. In 1874 he was again defeated in the race for the post of State railroad commissioner, as the State is too largely republican for him to overcome it where he is not well known. In 1877, the grasshopper year, he went to the Black Hills, and on returning that fall was elected to the Legislature. In 1878 he was again sent to the Senate, and again in 1880, but since that time has devoted his attention to his large landed interests and the welfare of the village.

Mr. Bonniwell was united in marriage November 10, 1858, with Miss Martha Pendergast, and by this union there have been born two children—Harlow H., a graduate of the State University and also of the Ann Arbor Law School, who is now a practicing attorney of Hutchinson, and Agnes V. Bonniwell.

CHRISTOPHER RUSCHMEIER, a representative German farmer of Helen township, has his beautiful and cosy home on section 34 of that subdivision of McLeod county, where he owns a fine farm of 240 acres of rich and fertile land, besides some in Sibley county. The son of Gerhard and Margaret (Dehning) Ruschmeier, he first drew the breath of life in the cottage of his parents in Germany, December 3, 1836. Reared in the land of his birth, he there received the education that every child in that empire is bound to have, and as he grew towards man's estate followed various avocations. In 1861, feeling the impossibility of a young man rising beyond a bare living in the overcrowded Europe, and with a laudable wish to better his condition, he emigrated from his home to this land beyond the seas, where so many of his countrymen have found ease and affluence by the exercise of the habits of thrift and frugality aided by their industry and energy. He landed at New York, but made no stay in the metropolis, passing through to Chicago, Ill., and from there to the town of Bloom, Cook county, where he remained engaged in agricultural pursuits, part of the time working for others and part of the time for himself, for fourteen years. In 1875 he came to Minnesota and settled on the place where he

now resides, and has made it his home ever since.

March 25, 1865, Mr. Ruschmeier and Miss Minnie Mahnke, a native of Germany, and the daughter of Johann and Dorre Mahnke, were united in the holy bonds of marriage. By this union there has been born a family of twelve children — Christopher, Frederick, Sophia, Mary, Louisa, Emma, Christina, Carrie, Lydia, Henry, Anna and Martin.

Our subject and the family are members of the Lutheran church, and are sincere workers in the cause of religion. In his politics he is a strong adherent to the principles and candidates of the republican party.

DANIEL NOBLES, an old settler of this county, and one of the influential citizens of the town of Sumter, came to his present location in 1859, among the first to find homes in the precinct. He is a native of Onondaga county, N. Y., and first saw the light of day February 20, 1825. His father, William B., was born in Massachusetts, but moved to New York in early life. The family removed to Chicago in 1833, and there the father kept a grocery store some two or three years and then went back to farming, which was his former calling, in Cook county, Ill., and there died in September, 1837. The mother of our subject, Maria (Chase) Nobles, is still living, and is a resident of this county. She was eighty-one years of age July 11, 1888. She retains all her mental faculties in a remarkable degree; can see to thread a needle without the aid of glasses, and has very good health for one of her years. She has spent most of her time for the past thirty-five years with her son Daniel. She is the mother of six children — Daniel, the eldest, of whom this sketch is written; Augustus, deceased; Jeremiah, a notice of whom is to be found in this volume; Jane, the deceased wife of Benjamin Cool; Alexander S., a resident of this county, and William B., Jr., deceased.

The subject of this memoir obtained his education in the schools of Chicago and the district schools of Cook county, and on the expiration of the time set apart for the acquisition of knowledge, he took up his life work, adopting farming for his vocation, and has followed that calling ever since. February 1, 1865, he enlisted in Company L, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and served with that regiment until it was mustered out of the service, in October, 1865. On receiving his discharge he returned to the paths of peace and has given his attention to agriculture. He has held the office of postmaster of Sumter since 1886, and in political matters is a democrat.

Mr. Nobles was married, November 28, 1852, to Miss Fannie M. Barrett, at Monroe, Ashtabula county, Ohio. His wife is a native of Conneautville, Crawford county, Penn., and daughter of L. W. and Martha (Wells) Barrett. Her parents were natives of Vermont, but came to Pennsylvania when young, and when Martha was but a child, about 1838, they moved to Ohio, where they resided until their death, the mother, June 9, 1876, and the father in February, 1879. They had been married in Erie county, Penn., and were the parents of eight children—Fannie M., Amanda M., Thomas A., Jasper M., Shepard B., Laura A., Solomon D., and Martha E. Shepard is deceased.

Mrs. Nobles received an academic education at Kingsville, Ohio, having had the rudiments of knowledge instilled into her in the schools of Pennsylvania and Ohio, previously, and has taught some eight terms in the district schools of Sibley and McLeod counties. By their union they have had a family of three children, as follows—Albert L., who married Melissa Clark, is now living in Den-

ver, Colo.; Martha J., wife of F. W. Sumner, a resident of Hutchinson, and Ida M., wife of Eugene E. Records, of the same village.

In this connection we present a reminiscence written by Mrs. F. M. Nobles, as it is a brief but graphic description of some of the "dark days" through which the pioneers of this county were obliged to pass. It is as follows:

"Reader, can you imagine the thrill of horror that pervaded every home, when the terrible news reached us on the 19th day of August, 1862, that the Indians were coming? A courier came riding past with all possible speed, bearing the awful tidings. Our children were at school and came running home with tears streaming down their faces, crying, 'The Indians are coming!' Within an hour from the time the horseman rode by we had got a few of the necessaries of life together, and with our families, a yoke of oxen and wagon, we started on our journey, we knew not whither. We gave a last look at our little log home and its surroundings, with heavy hearts. We had not realized till then how dear our log home was. I had even murmured at the thought of being confined within its four narrow walls; but when the time came that we were forced to leave it, it became almost a sacred spot.

"I have never forgiven the then governor of Minnesota for tendering so many of her men to the United States service. Minnesota was then in its infancy, and but very few men were on the frontier, and in my opinion they should have been left to protect their families. The Indians knew that many families would fall an easy prey to their cruelties. We had not recovered from the disaster of war when we were visited by that terrible pest—the grasshoppers. When we, that had only a few acres of grain, saw the pests devouring it we thought it a sore trial. We knew of no way to provide bread for our little ones. But the dark days have passed away and the State of our adoption is already putting on regal airs."

MORTEN PETER OLESON, an active and energetic farmer living on section 10, in the town of Lynn, was born in Denmark, March 27, 1848, and is the son of Ole Anderson and Anna Maria (Peterson), his wife. When our subject was but eleven years of age he commenced to earn his own living, herding cattle. As he grew older, he sought and found work on the neighboring farms and followed the calling of an agriculturist there until the year 1867, when he immigrated to the United States. He came directly to this county, with a brother-in-law, who had advanced him the money to come here with, and for him he worked the first summer, to cancel the debt. After passing the winter in the timber, he went to Mankato, and found work in the foundry and in the brick yard, but soon gave them up to follow farming. He helped to do some of the carpenter work on the Mankato Normal School and County bridge, and from there went to St. Croix Falls, Wis., where he took a homestead. Three years he remained there and then went to Stillwater, and helped to put in the gas works. The next year Morten came to Lynn township, and after spending two years on a rented place, bought the farm where he now lives.

Mr. Oleson and Miss Karen Jonasson were married, November 8, 1874, at Hutchinson, and they are the parents of six children —Andrew P., born August 15, 1875; Martin C., born March 10, 1878; Anna M. K., born September 26, 1880; Sophia J., born January 25, 1883; Jonas T., born January 24, 1886, and Emma E., born July 6, 1888. Mrs. Oleson is the daughter of Jonas and

Kjersten (Christianson) Peterson, and was born in Denmark, December 28, 1855.

Although our subject came to this country empty handed, he has by energy and perseverance gathered around him a nice property. The improvements upon his place are of a neat and substantial character and the farm is well stocked.

ROBERT HENRY McCLELLAND, a leading and prominent attorney of the village of Glencoe, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, February 8, 1844, and is the son of Samuel and Jane (Henry) McClelland. Both of his parents were natives of Pennsylvania, who had removed to Ohio after their marriage and settled in Holmes county. In 1851 the family moved to Grant county, Ind., and in 1856 to Shakopee, Scott county, this State. They had come to Minnesota on account of their son John S., who had nearly perished by freezing in March of that year, as did his companion, Dr. Frederick N. Ripley, while crossing from Cedar City to Forest City in Meeker county. Mr. McClelland, more fortunate than his friend, whose dead body lay in the snow near where Litchfield now stands until spring, still was so badly frozen that it was necessary to amputate both of his legs below the knees. His father, hearing of the disaster, came to Shakopee, where his son was under the surgeon's care. The elder Mr. McClelland came to Glencoe June 11, 1856, and took up a claim on section 2, Glencoe township, and was one of the earliest settlers of this county. He remained here until 1861, when he sold out and returned to Indiana, where he died in 1863. His wife, in 1871, returned to this State, and died here in 1874 at the residence of her son, John S., in Becker county, Minn.

The subject of this memoir, Robert H., stayed with his parents until the spring of 1860, when he returned to the old home in Wells county, Ind., where he engaged in farming. On the breaking out of the late war he enlisted in the Twenty-second Indiana Infantry, Company A, but being taken sick shortly after was discharged. However, being one of those "whose faith and truth on war's red touchstone rang true metal," September 12, 1861, he again enlisted, this time in Company A, Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry. This regiment was attached to the Thirteenth Corps, and served with Grant in his campaign through Mississippi, at the battles of Clinton, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge and the siege of Vicksburg. After the surrender of the latter place the regiment returned to Jackson, where they remained some five weeks. At Champion Hill the brigade to which it was attached suffered a loss of nearly half of those present in action. Joining the Nineteenth Corps, the regiment, or most of them, veteranized, among them Mr. McClelland. After the usual furlough he joined the regiment at New Orleans, where they were on detached duty for over a year. From there they went to Brazos Santiago, Tex., to watch the course of the Rio Grande River, and from there to Brownsville, opposite Matamoras, at which place they were mustered out, February 3, 1866.

Mr. McClelland returned to Indiana on receiving his discharge, but shortly after went to the Iron City Commercial college, at Pittsburgh, and remained one term. Teaching school the next winter and running on the railroad was his next occupation, but in the summer of 1867 he went to Michigan, where he stayed until September, and then came to this county and joined his brother, John, with whom he remained, teaching school that winter in the Koniska district. March 13, 1868, he married Miss Isabella Johns, of

this county, and the next winter taught school in the same district, but from there went to Minneapolis, where he stayed two years. He taught in Watertown five years, and while there held the office of justice of the peace and read law. He was admitted to the bar April 6, 1874, and the following spring opened an office at Howard Lake. During the grasshopper troubles of 1876 he went to Detroit, but in October opened an office at Jordan, Scott county, where he stayed until August 19, 1886. In 1881 he was elected county attorney, and while there he ran for the Legislature but was defeated, the county being democratic. Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the A. O. U. W., and of the G. A. R. He removed to Glencoe, McLeod county, Minn., August 19, 1886, where he opened a law office, and where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession. While a resident of the village of Jordan he originated the journal known as the *Jordan Independent*, which he edited and published for over a year.

HON. WILLIAM JOHNSON, a prominent, progressive and energetic farmer of Sumter township, living on section 12, came to this county July 26, 1862, and settled in Rich Valley township. He purchased 120 acres of land at that time, on which he resided for about a year and a half, and then sold out and bought his present farm which then contained 160 acres. He now controls 704 acres lying on sections 12 and 13, of Sumter, and section 18, of Glencoe township. He is largely interested in stock-raising and in general farming, and has met with a merited success.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Holstein, Germany, and was born January 5, 1833. He is the son of Jacob and Mary (Harthausen) Johnson. The family came to the United States in 1854, and lived in Illinois for some nine years, and there the mother died. There were three children in their family—Henry, Peter and William, the latter of whom this sketch is written. (Peter died in the army May 14, 1865.)

William preceded his parents in their voyage to the New World, arriving at New York May 15, 1853, after spending forty-five days at sea, and at once came West and located in Lake county, Ill., on a farm where he remained seven years, and then moved to McLeod county, Minn. On the 5th of February, 1865, he enlisted in Company L, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and after serving for ten months, was discharged October 10, 1865, at Fort Snelling. His service was at Chattanooga, Tenn., where a part of the regiment was stationed.

The subject of this personal history was married to Miss Augusta Rodgers, a native of Germany, who had come from the fatherland in May, 1854, and the result of their union has been five children, of whom the following is a record—Charles, born in 1855, (married Miss Alvina Milke, and has a family of three children—Etta, Lulu and William), and is an extensive farmer of Lake county, Ill.; Jacob was born February 24, 1857, (married Miss Inez Walker, and is the parent of five children—Dora, Jessie, Della, Stella and Jacob); Louisa, who died July 1, 1875; Henrietta, died July 12, 1875; and Caroline, who died October 22, 1862. Mr. Johnson is a democrat in his politics, and was elected to the office of town assessor in 1867 and held the same for ten consecutive years. In 1885 he was chosen to represent this district in the State Legislature, and served with credit and approval for two years in that capacity. He has as fine a place as there is in the township, and it is all due to his own energy and the industry of his son who lives

with him. He is giving a large share of his attention to the raising of Durham, Hereford and Holstein cattle, and Norman, Shire and Clydesdale horses.

GEORGE E. ALLEN, a member of the firm of Allen & Dashner, proprietors of the Glencoe Plow Works, is a native of Essex, Essex county, N. Y., born November 18, 1852, and is the son of James and Clara (Robinson) Allen. His father is a native of London, England, and made his home in that city until he was about seventeen years of age, when he came to America. He landed at Quebec, Canada, and from there, with another boy who had crossed the sea with him, walked to Essex county, N. Y., where, after a winter spent in a lumber camp, he learned the tanner's trade. The first year he received the munificent salary of $40, he boarding and clothing himself—the second year sixty. Finishing his apprenticeship, after a short absence, he was made foreman of the same tannery, and remained in that position for some thirty years. He is now living in Wellsboro, in the "Empire State."

When the subject of this memoir had reached his thirteenth year he commenced work in the tannery under his father and was employed there off and on for seven years. At the age of twenty he was united in marriage with Miss Alma Turnbull, and that winter ran a boot and shoe store for his father. In the fall of 1873 he went into the blacksmith shop of his father-in-law, J. D. Turnbull, and remained with him until the fall of 1876, and in this time mastered the trade thoroughly. In the spring of 1877 he came to this State and located at Minneapolis, where he spent some five months and then removed to Wabasha county, in which place he lived about a year and a half. From there he went to Montevideo, whence, in the latter part of 1880, he came to the village of Glencoe. He took up the old trade of blacksmith, on coming here, and continued in that business until February, 1888, when he purchased the interest of S. G. Martin in the plow works and the present firm was formed. They manufacture plows, cultivators, harrows, wagons, sleds, and do a general repair business, and, being practical mechanics, their work will challenge comparison with any.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen have a family of six children—Clayton B., Irwin E., Clara B., Walter, Halsey and an infant.

CHARLES W. TINKER, M. D., a practicing physician, located at the village of Stewart, is a son of Albert and Sarah Jane (Waters) Tinker, and was born at Morristown, Lamoille county, Vt., May 28, 1856. His father was a graduate of Casselton Medical College, but not liking the practice of the profession, devoted his attention to raising and dealing in stock.

The subject of this memoir received an academic education in his youth, and at the age of nineteen commenced the study of medicine with Dr. F. H. Milligan at Wabasha, and attended a full course at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1878. He then returned to Minnesota and commenced practice in the city of Wabasha. He remained there about a year and then came to the village of Stewart and opened an office and entered into practice, in which he has been very successful, as he has a large and increasing patronage.

The Doctor was united in marriage June 10, 1883, with Miss Edith May Senescall, a native of Dakota county, this State, born in June, 1868, and is the daughter of William and Mary Senescall.

The Doctor is a democrat in his politics, and has filled the office of town clerk of Collins for four years. He is a member of the order of Oddfellows and manifests great interest in the work of the organization.

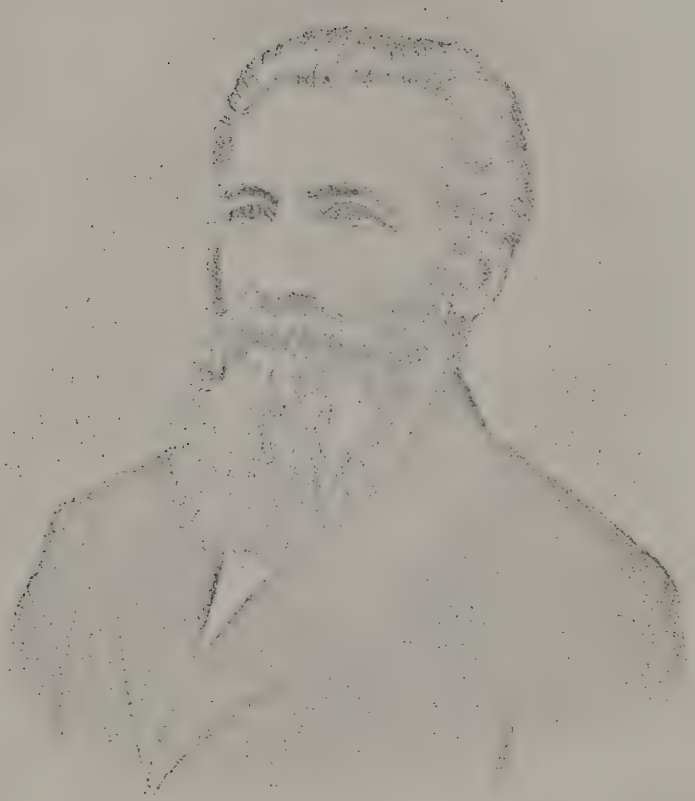
WILLIAM TEWS, an old setler of the town of Acoma, came to this county in June, 1858, and took up a claim in the town where he now lives. He brought his family with him from Wisconsin, coming through by team. He is a native of Germany, and had come to the United States in 1855, locating for the time in Wisconsin, and made his home there until coming to this place. After making some improvements on his farm, he there resided until the summer of 1862, and during the Indian outbreak of that year went to Hutchinson with his family, and was in that village during the assault on the place. He was with the Third Regiment of Minnesota Infantry in their western campaigns, his team having been impressed into the service for transportation duty. He is the parent of six children — Edward, Bertha, Albert F., Matilda, Amelia and Ida — the four eldest of whom are married and settled. By his energy and frugality he has accumulated a handsome property, and is one of the largest land owners in the county, and also one of the representative men of the town.

JAMES V. V. LEWIS, attorney at law, resides at Hutchinson, and is numbered among its most prominent citizens. He is a native of Whitney's Point, N. Y., born July 1, 1846, and is the son of John N. and Esther (Satterlee) Lewis, both of whom were natives of the "Empire State" also.

The father of our subject was a Presbyterian clergyman, and preached for many years in his native State, but in 1851 was compelled by failing health to abandon the ministry. For the purpose of recuperating his impaired constitution and devoting the remainder of his days to farming he removed to Madison, Wis., and purchased a tract of land on Sun Prairie. The next year, however, he went to Lodi, in that State, to organize a church, and becoming its pastor moved his family thither, and continued in charge for six years. He made his home in that village until called to pass to "that land elysian, whose portals we call death," his summons coming in the spring of 1883.

Receiving the elements of his education in the district schools, James Lewis, in 1866, entered Beloit College, where he remained for three years, and on leaving that institution commenced to read law with Richard Lindsay, at Lodi. In December, 1870, he was admitted to the bar, and the following January came to Minnesota. After visiting various places, in June he arrived at Glencoe, and the next day started for Litchfield by stage, but on his arrival at that place came back to Hutchinson, and renting an office commenced the practice of his profession. He has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of the community, and has made this his home ever since his first settlement. In 1875 he was elected to the office of county attorney, and held it for two years, relinquishing it to accept the position of judge of the probate court. The latter office he filled for four terms. When the village was incorporated in 1881, Mr. Lewis was chosen president of the board of trustees, and has served on that board ever since. He was a member of the school board for six years, and served as one of the directors of the agricultural society and as the treasurer of the latter.

Mr. Lewis was united in marriage Febru-



Hamp. L. Bonwell.

ary 23, 1874, with Miss Hattie Tracy, a native of Vermont. In his political affiliations he is in accord with the democratic party, having cast his first presidential ballot for Horace Greeley in 1872. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and an active worker in that order.

JAMES MARSHALL, an energetic and successful agriculturist of the town of Winsted, living on section 9, is a fair example of the self-made men of our day. He is a native of Yorkshire, England, born July 5, 1842, and is the son of John and Mary Marshall. He attended the common day schools until he was thirteen years of age and from that time attended, twice a week, night schools, and by this means obtained a good education. Early in life he entered a cotton mill and was employed as a spinner; later on he became a weaver of cotton goods and worked at that trade until 1869, when, with a laudable desire to better his fortune, he embarked on the steamship, "City of London," and after a pleasant voyage across the treacherous Atlantic, landed in New York. From there he came directly to McLeod county, Minn., and located in the town of Winsted. He was employed for some five years on the construction of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, after which he settled on the farm on section 9, where he now lives and where he has resided ever since.

Mr. Marshall was united in marriage, November 9, 1861, while in the land of his birth, with Miss Mary Nuttall, a native, also, of "Fair Albion," and the daughter of John and Nancy Nuttall. The issue of this union has been ten children, five of whom are living —Rosalind, Mary Helena, Ina, John and Ada Edith.

In his political action our subject is bound by no party lines, and usually votes for the best men, irrespective of their affiliations. He is one of the present board of town supervisors and is a most efficient officer. In religious matters he is connected with the Baptist church and tries to square his life by the precepts of the Word. The family have the esteem and regard of all with whom they come in contact and are hospitable in the extreme.

WILLIAM C. BRADLEY, the accommodating and efficient station agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, at the village of Plato, is a native of Columbia county, Wis., born January 2, 1857, and is the son of William T. and Susan L. (Chilson) Bradley. His parents were natives of Vermont, where the forefathers of our subject have lived from its earliest days. The ancestry on the father's side dates back to the originator of the family in this country, who came from Ireland. On his mother's side, he has in his veins the pure blood of the Pilgrim Fathers. Some of her ancestors, Scott, by name, were of the first who came over in the Mayflower and landed in that bleak month of December, 1620, on the desolate New England coast.

The parents of our subject came west in 1835, and settled in Columbia county, Wis. In 1866 the family removed to Fort Atkinson, Winneshiek county, Iowa, where William C. resided and went to school until he was some fifteen years old. He then commenced to learn the art of telegraphy and had become an expert by the time he was eighteen. The graded school at Fort Atkinson being in want of a teacher, he took and filled that position most acceptably for two years and several others for about the same time. Upon the family homestead

he spent the next two years, his father being indisposed, and he carried on the place. At the end of that time he was appointed to his present position and has held it ever since. He is also the agent of the American Express Company at this point and has been since coming here in 1879.

Mr. Bradley was united in marriage, September 15, 1881, with Miss Martha M. Berfield, a native of Ohio and the daughter of Isaac and Arabella (Hildebrand) Berfield. By this union there have been born two children—Susan and Mabel A. In his political views Mr. B. is a democrat of the most solid type, seeing in that party the principles that are in accord with his own.

JOHN LUITEN, the clerk of the district court of McLeod county, and a resident of Glencoe, was born in Rhenish Prussia, February 11, 1849, and is the son of John and Gerhardina (Wolters) Luiten. He was reared beneath the skies of his native land, and received an excellent education in the various schools and at Bonn University. He graduated from the latter institution and in August, 1871, came to the United States from Bremen, and landed at New York. From the latter he came to this State, and for a year was employed in a wholesale dry goods house in St. Paul. He then came to this county and engaged in keeping store in Rich Valley in company with August Mahn, and three years later engaged in farming in the town of Rich Valley, and continued to till the soil until 1879, when he entered upon the duties of the office of clerk of the court, to which he had been elected the fall before. He has occupied the position ever since.

Mr. Luiten was married May 13, 1876, to Miss Mary W. Brandt, a native of Illinois and the daughter of Lewis and Mary (Müller) Brandt. By this marriage they have a family of five children—Mary, Gerhardine, Xavier, Eleanora and Louisa.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the Odd Fellows and the United Workmen, and an attendant on the services of the German Lutheran Church.

ALBERT A. MIELKE, a prominent member of the farming community of the town of (South) Hutchinson, living on section 14, is a native of classic Germany, and was born in West Preussen, November 3, 1859. In 1863 he was brought to the United States by his parents, John and Caroline (Etrich) Mielke. Landing at Quebec in Canada, the family came directly through to Minnesota and settled in Carver county. There they lived for three years and then, preferring the richer fertility of McLeod county's soil, they removed hither and made a permanent settlement in the town of Sumter.

The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood on the family estate in this county, and here received his schooling in the district schools. He remained at home, assisting in the labors of the farm until November 3, 1881, when he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Bautling, and moved to his present residence where he has some 100 acres of finely tilled land. On this place he has lived ever since, and here his two children, Lillie and Mary, were born. Lillie was born September 2, 1882, and Mary was born November 6, 1883.

In his politics our subject is a strong and steadfast republican, believing that in its principles lie the best guarantees for our national existence. Although a young man he is already acquiring a fine reputation and will, doubtless, come to the front. He is a member of the German Lutheran church, as is his wife.

John Mielke, the father of Albert A. Mielke, was born in West Prussia, Germany, May 29, 1818. In 1848 he was married to Carolina Etrich, who was born in the same part of Germany, December 11, 1831. They lived in the fatherland for fourteen years after their marriage and then came to America, landing at Quebec, Canada, later coming to the United States and settling in Carver county, Minn. Three years later they came to McLeod county and settled upon a homestead of 160 acres on section 9 in Sumter township. There the father died April 8, 1885, and the widow still occupies the place. John Mielke was a republican in politics, and as a neighbor and citizen was highly respected by all.

Mrs. Albert A. Mielke's father was Charles Bautling. He was born in Mecklenburg, Schverin, Germany, March 27, 1825. In 1853 he married Fredereka Holtz, who was born in 1828. Four years after their marriage they came to the United States, landing in New York and proceeding at once to Chicago, Ill., where they settled and lived for five years. At the expiration of that time they came to McLeod county, Minn., and located on a homestead of 160 acres on sections 14 and 15, in township 116, range 29. The family are members of the German Lutheran church, and exemplary citizens. The father died in 1881. Mrs. Albert A. Mielke was born in Chicago, Ill., January 15, 1859.

JOHN O. RICE, one of the leading and influential citizens of the town of Lynn, and one that has been prominently identified with the growth and development of it, is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word. He was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, January 12, 1832, and is the son of Jacob and Wealthy Ann (Clark) Rice, who were natives of Vermont and Connecticut, respectively. He was reared upon a farm, but was so unfortunate as to lose his father when he was but eleven years of age. He remained with his mother until her death, and upon that sad event taking place he traded the fifty acres of land that fell to his share for a farm in Ashtabula county, the same State, and upon the latter resided for some three years. He then made an exchange with the Kees brothers for the farm in McLeod county that he now owns in Lynn, and came to Minnesota in the year 1858. The families of the Harringtons, Keeses, Rices, Wakefields, Bartletts and Hayfords were among the earliest settlers of Greene, Trumbull county, Ohio, and they had inter-married until they were all related.

Mr. Rice was united in marriage January 25, 1855, with Miss Laura M. Smith, in Mecca, Trumbull county, Ohio. The lady is the daughter of Alanson and Elmira (Dean) Smith, and was born April 13, 1836. By this union there have been born eleven children, of whom the following is the record—Minnie, who was born December 18, 1855; Lura, born January 20, 1858, now Mrs. Philip Bonniwell, lives in Dakota; Ralsa C., whose birth took place March 24, 1860, was burned to death in Scott & Co.'s lumber camp, in Brownsville, Dak., March 10, 1884; Jennie May was born May 5, 1862, and is the wife of David A. Fickling, of this town; Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, twins, were born May 24, 1865, and the former died December 14, 1871; Mary E., was born July 7, 1867, and is the wife of Alva A. Leman, a blacksmith in the village of Hutchinson; Dana A., was born December 14, 1869; Addie, deceased, was born December 10, 1871; Frank N., was born March 6, 1874, and Nellie, whose birth took place April 7, 1879.

Mr. Rice has always held an important place in this community, and has been called

on frequently to fill various local offices, among which were those of chairman of the town board, town clerk and justice of the peace, in all of which he served with credit and distinction. He has a fine farm of 170 acres of land in excellent cultivation, two miles from the village of Hutchinson, and the residence and other improvements thereon are of a comfortable and substantial character.

OLIVER D. HUTCHINSON, druggist, and a resident of the village that bears his widely-known name, was born in Lynn, Mass., January 15, 1857, and is the son of Asa B. and Elizabeth (Chace) Hutchinson. His father was one of that celebrated family of vocal musicians whose songs delighted our younger days, and whose name was a household word.

The family was originally from "the hills of the old Granite State," New Hampshire, and those known to fame as the "Hutchinson family" consisted of John W., Asa B., Judson and Abby. For many years they traveled throughout the length and breadth of the land, and in the British Isles, and their concerts were the delight of everybody. In 1856 they decided to give up traveling, and on looking up a location on which to settle, came to McLeod county and determined to lay out a village where now is located Hutchinson, and took up claims in that vicinity. The village, which was surveyed and planted that winter, was called by them Harmony, but while they were absent the inhabitants saw fit to change it to the name of the founders. They remained here on their land, making some improvements, and then returned to the East. In the spring of 1857 they came back to the village, with farm utensils and the material with which to equip a saw-mill, which they erected where the present one now stands. Judson and John Hutchinson remained here long enough to prove up on their claims and were members of the town site company. Asa made his home on his farm, devoting his time to its improvement in the summer months. The rest of the year he spent in traveling and giving those concerts that have enshrined the name in the hearts of the past generation. At that time the family troupe consisted of himself, wife, daughter and two sons. In 1873 Fred Hutchinson, one of the sons, died here, on the family homestead, and the following year Mrs. Hutchinson was called to her rest, quite suddenly, while at Rushford, this State, while preparing for a concert in aid of the State Temperance Union. In 1875 Asa Hutchinson and his son, Oliver D., went East and joined John Hutchinson and his son, and others, and traveled through the New England States. From this time on our subject was engaged in the concert business, with his father, until 1879, when they located at Leadville, Colo., where Asa built a hotel and residence and lived until 1882, at which date the latter returned to his homestead here and died in November, 1884.

In the meantime Oliver D. had gone East, to New York City, where he formed a troupe, under the name of the "Hutchinson Young Folks," and filled church engagements in that city and in Brooklyn. He had commenced his career upon the concert stage at the early age of three years and a half, and in 1881, wanting to settle down, he came back to the family homestead, where he was engaged in farming for a year, but the next year purchased the interest of Isaac Kouwe, in the drug business of Ridout & Kouwe, and remained in partnership with E. F. Ridout until 1885, when he bought out that gentleman, and has since then managed the business alone.

O. D. Hutchinson was united in marriage September 10, 1878, with Miss Nelly Drew, at Portland, Me. They have three children - Fred D., Jesse C. and Elizabeth.

JOHN DUNN, a prominent farmer of the town of Collins, is the son of Moses and Mary (McCauley) Dunn, natives of Pennsylvania and Ireland, respectively, and was born in Greene county, Penn., November 1, 1811. During the last conflict with Great Britain, in 1812–15, the father of our subject was enrolled among his country's defenders and died while in the service. His father, Isaac Dunn, who had served some seven years in the Continental army, at the time of the struggle for independence, took the three children of his son and raised them.

The subject of this sketch remained with his grandfather, attending school and doing what he could, until he had attained the age of eighteen years. He then commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade, and followed that calling and farming in that locality until 1839, when he and his family removed to Knox county, Ohio, and there carried on the handicraft that was so natural to him, and followed his Cyclopean labors for four years. Removing to Green county, Wis., he still pursued his chosen trade and made that part of the country his home until 1865, when he came to this county and settled on a homestead on section 35, Collins township, and entered 120 acres more. He has since sold the 160 acres to his son and nephew, but still retains the 120.

Mr. Dunn was married in 1831, to Miss Mary Ulum, who died in 1843, while on the road from Ohio to Wisconsin, leaving one child, Harriet, who was born January 2, 1843, and is now the wife of Lewis Dewey, a resident of Wisconsin. September 4, 1845, he was again married, leading to the altar Miss Sarah J. Blount. The lady is the daughter of William and Nancy (Digmann) Blount, and was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in February, 1820. She is the mother of seven children—Moses B., born April 6, 1857, who married Miss Ella Simons, and lives in Wisconsin; Monroe, whose birth took place April 6, 1854, married Miss Stella Griffin and has a pleasant home near his parents; William, born November 7, 1851, and died July 17, 1875; Isaiah, born March 14, 18—; Mary E., born August 3, 1860; John V., born June 22, 1863, and Grant B., born August 24, 1869.

AUBREY M. KNIGHT, the president of the McLeod county bank, of Glencoe, is a native of Peru, Oxford county, Me., born August 8, 1843, and is the son of Nathaniel and Columbia A. Knight. His great-grandfather, Merrill Knight, came from Massachusetts in an early day, and was the first settler in the town of Peru. The grandfather of our subject, Adam Knight, and Nathaniel, were both born in that town.

The subject of this biography received the elements of his education in the excellent common and high schools of his native village, and at the age of fifteen commenced a preparatory course at the seminary at Lewiston, Me., where he remained some four years, after which he entered Bates' college in the class of 1863. After two years and a half spent there, he went to New Albany, Ind., where he taught the city school for about a year. Returning to Maine, he commenced the study of law with Bolster & Richardson, at Dixfield, with whom he remained two years and a half, except that during a portion of the year he taught in the high school at West Peru. In 1868 Mr. Knight came to Minnesota, and for one year was the superintendent of schools at St. Anthony, but the

following year came to Glencoe. Here he taught school for two years, at the same time reading law with Judge Edson. In 1870 he was appointed postmaster in the village and held that office for four years. In 1871 he opened a real estate and loan office, and this branch of his business has grown to an enormous extent. In 1883 he established the McLeod county bank with a capital of $50,000, and the same year organized the Farmers' Bank at Milbank, Dak. The year previous he had opened a loan and real estate agency at Aberdeen, Dak., and now has branches at Webster and Britton, in that Territory, and at Bird Island, Madison, Ortonville and Appleton, this State. He is also secretary and general manager of the Minnesota Mortgage Company, which was established in the spring of 1888 with a capital stock of $50,000. He owns some 6,000 acres of land in this State and in Dakota, besides considerable property in Minneapolis and other cities and villages.

Mr. Knight was united in marriage May 14, 1869, with Miss Cecelia A. Glover, of Hartford, Oxford county, Me, and their union has been blessed by the advent of two boys.

JULIUS MAYER. Among the thrifty sons of the German fatherland that have helped so largely in the development of this county, and who have transported the habits of frugality and economy from their native land to this New World, is the subject of this sketch, who is a farmer residing in Glencoe township. In the beautiful grand duchy of Baden he first saw the light, beneath the roof of the cottage of his parents, Xavier and Maria (Muller) Mayer, August 13, 1830. Four generations of his forefathers had lived in the same house in which he was born, and in the same town they had carried on their trade of wagon-making. He was reared in the land of his birth and resided there until 1854, when, desiring a larger field for his labors, he immigrated to the United States, landing at New York. From that port he went to Monroe, Green county, Wis., where he remained engaged in wagon-making until May, 1855, at which time he came to St. Paul, and after looking over the country, went to Prairie du Chien, Wis., and shortly afterward opened a blacksmith shop in connection with a half-breed, in the village of Winfield. After a few months he was taken sick and for some time was very low, and for over a year could do nothing. Recovering, he returned to Monroe and stayed until coming to this county in the spring of 1862. He traded a house and lot for his present property, some 175 acres, and remained on the farm until driven off by the Indians during the outbreak, when he retired to Hastings and there carried on his trade for over a year; then in Red Wing another year; then a like period running a hotel at Lake City. In the meantime he rented a farm and was engaged in its cultivation for two years. Finally he then came back to his farm in this county and has lived here since.

Mr. Mayer was married September 11, 1856, in Monroe, Wis., to Miss Amelia Bast, a native of Prussia, born April 26, 1837, and the daughter of Gottlieb and Dorethea Bast. By this union there have been born thirteen children—Mary, Louisa, Theresa, Paulina, Anna, Edward, Julius P., Ida, Susanna, Ellen, Rosie, Emma and Bertha. All the children are living with the exception of Mary, who died in Glencoe.

Mr. Mayer is one of the revolutionists of Baden that made so bold a stroke for the liberty of their country in 1848 and 1849, and whose efforts shook so many of the thrones of Europe. He was one of the students in a college there, for he is a man of fine educa

tion, and was banded with his fellow students in their war upon their oppressors. His father was the customs collector of that portion of Baden, and a man of prominence and influence.

CHARLES W. WARD, who is engaged in carrying on general farming and stock-raising on section 35, Sumter township, came to this county from Forest, Fond du Lac county, Wis., in 1869, and took a homestead on section 26, where he made many improvements and resided for some eight or nine years, and then traded it for the place where he now lives. He is a native of Genesee county, N. Y., born April 22, 1848, and is the son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Prentice) Ward. His father died while in the service during the late war, he having enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry. He was a blacksmith by trade and always followed that calling. The mother is now living in Sheboygan county, Wis.

The subject of this memoir received his earlier education in the schools of McHenry county, Ill., and finished in the institutions of Fond du Lac county, Wis., the family having removed to the latter place. On attaining his majority, he came to this part of the State of Minnesota and has made his home here ever since. He was married December 15, 1871, to Miss Gulielma Chase, a native of Plymouth, Sheboygan county, Wis., and daughter of W. D. Chase and wife, her father being a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of that county. She was born February 18, 1855, and came to this county in 1865 with her parents. By this union there has been born a family of four children who bear the names of Ralph, June, Elma and Elsie.

Mr. Ward is a strong and steady adherent to the principles of the republican party and takes considerable interest in local politics, although he has no aspirations for office. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order and rules his conduct toward his fellow men by the teaching of that noble organization.

MAURICE D. PENDERGAST, a young and enterprising farmer of the town of Hutchinson, is a resident upon a fine farm on section 17, where his father settled in 1866. He was born in Strafford county, N. H., in 1861, and is the son of Solomon and Judith (Mathews) Pendergast.

Solomon Pendergast was one of the earliest pioneers of this region, making his first appearance here April 26, 1856, having walked from Carver to Hutchinson through the mud, in company with about ten others. He did not make a permanent settlement at that time, but came with his wife and daughter in August, 1858, and lived nearly two years on the hill north of the village, then returned to New Hampshire. Four years later he came back to this county, took a homestead of 160 acres in section 17, on which he lived till May, 1882, when he with his wife went to his daughter's (Mrs. D. S. Todds), where he died July 9, 1882.

Maurice, the subject of this sketch, being the youngest of the family, it fell to his lot to take care of his father through his years of infirmity, and at his death to find himself with nothing but his hands to run the eighty acres left his mother, from which the wood and timber had been nearly stripped and but ten acres under the plow — six of these he had cleared. Now he has fifty acres over which he can run his binder and mowing machine. This he has cleared by teaching school winters (which he has done nearly every winter since he was seventeen) and

working on the farm summers. Being obliged to stay with his father and mother, he had no school advantages except what he could get in his own district, No. 44, and a term at the Hutchinson high school, so that most of his education was acquired at home. Solomon Pendergast, the father of Maurice D. Pendergast was born in Durham, N. H., April 7, 1808, and was the son of Edmund and Lydia (Murray) Pendergast, both of whom were natives of the "Old Granite State." He was united in marriage May, 1850, with Miss Judith Mathews, who was, also, born in New Hampshire, who bore him two children—Lydia M. and Maurice, the subject of this sketch. The latter has some eighty acres of finely improved land, and is an enterprising and progressive farmer and a gentleman of much ability. He has been raised mostly on the farm in this county and is thoroughly identified with its growth and development.

Maurice D. Pendergast traces his geneology on his mother's side, back through seven generations as follows—Maurice D. Pendergast, born 1861; Judith Mathews Pendergast, born 1828; David Mathews, born 1797; Gideon Mathews, Francis Mathews, Francis Mathews, and Francis Mathews. The name of the last mentioned appears on record at Exeter, N. H., as being one of the signers of the charter of that place early in the sixteenth century.

CHARLES A. WOODWARD, M. D., a practicing homœopathic physician of Glencoe, came to that place August 15, 1878, and opened an office over A. H. Reed's store, where he remained two years and then moved to his present quarters over the McLeod County Bank. He has rapidly grown into a fine practice since his location in the village and is adding to it yearly.

The subject of our sketch was born in Danville, Caledonia county, Vt., September 3, 1853, and is the son of Calvin W. and Susan (McCarty) Woodward. His father is a native of Worcester, Mass., and his mother of Manchester, N. H., and were married in Worcester, where the father was engaged in the practice of medicine until about 1850, when they removed to Danville. The elder Doctor Woodward died in the latter city, July 16, 1887. His widow still makes her home there. They had a family of six children, the four boys all following their father's profession. Their names are—Arthur P., now of Pendleton, Oreg.; Charles A., the subject of this memoir; George E., of Morrisville, Vt, and Ellsworth C., at Danville, the same State. The daughters are Mrs. Jennie V. Solomon, who makes her home in the last named town, and Mrs. Wells, who lives in North Danville.

Charles A. remained at home and studied with his father until 1876 and succeeded in grounding himself in his chosen profession most solidly. He then matriculated at the Boston university, located at Boston, Mass., from which he was graduated in April, 1878. On receiving his diploma he started for the great west, having decided to take the advice of "the sage of Chappaqua" and seek in this section a new field for his labors. On his arrival in Minnesota, he visited at Cannon Falls, Rice county, with his brother, and remained there all summer. In the fall he came to Glencoe and established his business and has made this his home ever since and is throughly identified with its interests and welfare.

Doctor Woodward and Miss Louisa J. Fitting pledged their mutual faith at the marriage altar October 17, 1883. The lady is the daughter of Bernhard and Trudie Fitting, who were among the earliest settlers of Minneapolis. The home of the Doctor and his estimable wife has been brightened by the advent of one child, a daughter—Cora Belle, born May 2, 1887.

JAMES S. McCARTY, an old pioneer of this State, and a prosperous and prominent agriculturist of the town of Collins, living on section 30, came to Minnesota in 1857, and located in Dakota county. He was employed at farm labor the most of the time there until 1860, when he returned to his home in Virginia to visit his parents, Samuel and Phœbe (Moore) McCarty, he having been born in the "Old Dominion," in Pocahontas county, November 27, 1837. He remained there visiting amid the familiar scenes of his childhood, where he had spent the first eighteen years of his life previous to going to Ohio, whence he moved to this State. While East, March 17, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary P. Hatten, a native of Jackson, Jackson county, Ohio, and an adopted daughter of Thomas and Ruth Hatten, and with his young bride returned to Minnesota. Renting a farm in Dakota county, they soon set up housekeeping, and there made their home until 1866, when he moved to Collins, this county, and bought out the claim to a homestead that had been made by a soldier who had been driven off by the Indians and whose wife would not return. Before he received his patent for his land his right was contested by the railroad, and after many trials and much expense he was finally successful in establishing his title. He had many hardships to endure in those early days here, and he and his wife were called on to put up with a great degree of privation and want. He was poor at the time, and there was but little to be had even if he had money, and as flour was $20 per barrel and scarce at that, they suffered often for that prime necessity. He tells many incidents of his troubles in packing shorts, their only substitute for flour, miles through the snow or mud. The first winter he lived here their cabin had no glass in the windows, as they had no money to buy any, and they were compelled to nail boards across the openings to keep out the wind and snow. They managed to live somehow, but it was hard work to keep warm. By constant industry and by the exercise of good business tact, however, Mr. McCarty has succeeded in accumulating a nice property; has a neat frame cottage, and one of the best planted groves in the town, all the result of his own efforts.

February 14, 1869, Mrs. McCarty was taken from this world by death, leaving three children—Harry, born January 8, 1862, who married Miss Olive Reed, and lives in Renville county; Rachel, born December 31, 1863, who died October 8, 1879, and George, born August 29, 1866. On the 6th of May, 1871, Mr. McCarty contracted a second matrimonial alliance, this time with Miss Melissa D. Overly, a native of Jackson county, Ohio, and daughter of Philip and Sarah Overly. By this union they have had five children—Cora L., born October 16, 1872; Leora R. and Zoe A., twins, born April 5, 1875; Hayward, born September 30, 1877, and Victor A., born February 8, 1879, and died March 6th, the same year.

In 1862 Mr. McCarty was living in the town of Waterford, Dakota county, Minn., at the time of the Indian outbreak. The Indians being reported near at hand, his family became so alarmed that they all left home and went to a neighbor's, about five miles distant, so as to be banded together for mutual protection. They were only absent from their residence three days, but during that time the house was broken open and all of their household goods and provisions were stolen.

THOMAS T. SARGENT, who is engaged in carrying on the real estate business in the village of Hutchinson, is one of the early settlers of that place. He is a native

of Wood county, W. Va., born near Parkersburg, August 22, 1828, and is the son of Henry E. and Mary E. (Steele) Sargent. His father, who was also a native of that State, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and owned a farm near Parkersburg, where he spent the greater portion of his life, and died at the age of eighty-two years, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The subject of this memoir was the eighth son in a family of eleven children, and remained at home on the farm until he had attained his twentieth year. Leaving home he commenced steamboating on the Ohio river, and continued in that employment for some fifteen years. In April, 1864, he started for Minnesota, and after spending a few months in St. Paul, came westward in search of a location to suit him. He found what he wanted in this county, and took up a claim in the town of Hutchinson, and in its improvement spent some five years. Selling a part of the farm, he then moved to the village of Hutchinson, where he has since made his home.

In November, 1873, Mr. Sargent was elected judge of the probate court of the county, and being re-elected in 1875, held that office for four years. The first of the year 1878 he became postmaster of Hutchinson, and filled that position most satisfactorily until April, 1886. It is said of him that while he held this office, not a mail was received, made up, or a money order made up but what he was there to give it his personal attention, and that with the exception of Sunday, he was never off the town site during the eight years. In 1886 he formed a partnership with L. P. Harrington, for the transaction of real estate business, and continues in that line to the present time. He has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of the town and township, and has repeatedly been honored by the bestowal upon him of the various local offices. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined the order at Catlettsburg, Ky., in 1856, and of the Odd Fellows. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are zealous Christian people.

In all educational matters Mr. Sargent takes an active and prominent part, and has served on the school board at different times and is a member of that body at the present writing. He was united in marriage at Louisa, Ky., in February, 1854, with Miss Rachel A. Myers, and they have a family of three children living—Jettie, Mary and Lulu. One son, Henry W., died at the age of six years.

THEODORE BIEHOFER, of Glencoe township, where he carried on farming operations for years, is a native of the grand duchy of Baden, Germany, and first saw the light August 28, 1811. His parents, Jacob and Catherine (Biehofer) Biehofer, were also born in that beautiful and picturesque portion of the fatherland, and gave their son the advantages of a good common school education. In search of the fortune denied him in the land of his birth, Theodore embarked, May 1, 1832, for the New World, and after being at sea some seven weeks, landed at New York. He at once went to Buffalo, in that State, and there made his residence for ten years. At the expiration of that time he came to Minnesota and for two years made his home there. Going to Carver county he was there engaged in agricultural pursuits at the time of the Indian outbreak. He and others were about to commence threshing when they heard the news, and dropping work, they all went to Young America to see about it. They learned that there were no Indians at Glencoe, and that the soldiers had gone west to meet the savages and so they returned to their labors

In 1863 he came to this county and settled on a tract of eighty acres on section 8, to which he has added, from time to time, until he had some 140 acres of fine land, which he gave to his son, David, with whom he now lives.

Mr. Biehofer was married October 15, 1845, to Miss Catherine Bowman, a native of Germany and the daughter of Morten Bowman, and by this union had a family of ten children, who bear the following names—Helen, John, Catherine, Charles, Theodore, Josephine, Francis, David, Edward and Henry. The two last were twins, who died in Carver county. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic church and in politics he is a republican.

DAVID BIEHOFER, the son of Theodore Biehofer, who now owns the family homestead, was born upon the place where he now lives, September 7, 1867, and has resided there all his life. He was educated in the schools of this county, and is a young man of more than ordinary ability. He is in politics a democrat, and takes considerable interest in all local affairs. The improvements upon the place are of an excellent character, and the whole farm shows by its high state of culture that its owner and operator thoroughly understands the business.

THOMAS C. ARNOLD, of the town of Sumter, came to McLeod county in October, 1866, and took a homestead on section 4, where he lived for thirteen years and then moved to an eighty-acre tract which he had taken as an additional homestead on section 33, upon which he now resides and carries on farming. In addition to his other business, he has built some forty-eight pile wagon bridges in this and the counties of Renville and Sibley.

Mr. Arnold was born in Dummerston, Windham county, Vt., July 23, 1829, and is the son of Thomas and Emily (Butterfield) Arnold. His parents were also natives of the "Green Mountain State," and came to Sheboygan county, Wis., in 1848 and settled in the town of Plymouth. In that place the father died May 10, 1854, and the mother, in December, 1861. The former was a carpenter and bridge builder and a Universalist in his religious belief, and the mother was a Methodist. The brothers and sisters of our subject, seven in number, bore the following names—George F., Ellen, Charles H., John W., Jerusha S., Emily, Jaennette and James W.

The subject of this history was reared and educated in the schools in his native village, and at the age of sixteen engaged in a sawmill and in carpentering with his father and followed that trade in Wisconsin after coming West until August 21, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Twenty seventh Wisconsin Infantry, and with that gallant regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Jenkins Ferry, Prairie D. Ann, the Red River expedition and the capture of Spanish Fort and Mobile. He was discharged September 28, 1865, at Brownsville, Tex. He returned to his home in the "Badger State," where he remained until 1866, when he came to McLeod county, Minn.

Mr. Arnold was married September 26, 1850, to Miss Sarah S. Chase, the daughter of Leonard and Jane (Dell) Chase, and a native of New York State. Her parents were from New Jersey and New York respectively, and came to this county in 1866 and here died, the father in March, 1883, and the mother in May, 1884. They were members of the Society of Friends, and had a family of five children—William D., Charity M., Sarah S., Gulielma and Mary A. Mrs. Arnold received her education in Wayne county, N. Y.

By their union Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have had a family of ten children, as follows—Millard W., who was born August 4, 1851, married Miss Alice Patterson, and is now an engineer at Brownton; William, born April 1, 1853, a carpenter and bridge-builder in Todd county, who married Miss Katie Baker; Albert, born April 12, 1855, married Miss Annie M. Lee, and lives in Minneapolis; Janett, born May 4, 1857, the wife of W. S. Taylor, of Garfield county, Colo.; Clara, born December 30, 1859, now Mrs. James A. Kerr, of Milbank, Dak.; Laura, born January 22, 1866, is a teacher of high reputation; Cora, born July 24, 1868, also a teacher; James, born May 13, 1870; Celia, born March 26, 1873; and Isabella, born June 4, 1859 and died September 6, 1860. For the ten years from 1868 to 1878 Mr. Arnold held the office of chairman of the town board in Penn township, and from 1880 to 1887 he occupied the same position in Sumter. In 1871 he was elected county commissioner and held that office for two years, and again in 1882 commenced another term of three years. He is one of the leading citizens in the portion of the county in which he lives.

FRANCIS XAVIER KOHLER, the present sheriff of McLeod county, was born in Hennepin county, Minn., April 5, 1857, and is the son of Sebastian and Hannah (Bowmaster) Kohler. His father was born in Baden, Germany, January 19, 1832, and came to America in 1850, landing at Boston, Mass., where he learned the harness-making trade and lived until 1854. He then came West, landing at St. Paul, this State, May 1st, of that year, where for a year or two he worked at his trade. While there he was married to Miss Hannah Bowmaster, who was born in Baden, January 20, 1839, and who had been brought to this country by her parents when she was but eighteen months old, and was reared in the city of Boston, and from there came to Minnesota in 1854. After their marriage they removed to the pre-emption claim Mr. Kohler had made in the heavy timber of Hennepin county, and there the subject of our sketch was born. They resided there for ten years, and then the family removed to Carver county, where the parents of Sheriff Kohler now reside. Sebastian Kohler had a family of eight children—Francis X., Anthony (deceased), Dena, Albert, Christian, Emma, Sebastian B. and Delorus.

The subject of this sketch received his schooling in the county of his birth, and learned the trade of harness-making at home with his father. At the age of fourteen he started out in life for himself, and followed that line of business in Litchfield, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Glencoe until he was of age. On attaining his majority he rented a farm in Carver county, and followed agriculture for a year. October 29, 1879, he and Miss Lena Brandt, of Glencoe, were united in marriage, and removed to Swift county, this State, where he opened a harness shop and also dealt in agricultural implements. He carried on this business until 1883, but in the fall of that year came to Glencoe, and took up the insurance business. He became deputy clerk of the court, and remained in that position until the fall of 1884, when he was elected to the office of sheriff. He was re-elected to the same official position in 1886, and is the present incumbent. He is also engaged in carrying on the agricultural implement trade at the same time, and is meeting with success. In his political views he coincides with the democratic party, and cast his first ballot for W. S. Hancock, in 1880. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has held various offices in both the Blue Lodge and Chapter.

DIDERICH BERGMAN, a member of the general merchandise firm of Heneman & Bergman, of the village of Plato, and one of the leading men in the community, is a native of Prussian Germany, and first saw the light April 24, 1858. He was brought to the United States by his parents, Henry and Gertrude Bergman, in 1861, when he was but three years of age. The family landed at New York, but made no stay in that great city. They were bound for the West and came directly to this State, and on their arrival in Carver county, the father purchased a farm in the town of Benton, of 160 acres, and commenced its tillage.

The subject of this memoir remained at home upon the paternal estate, spending his time in acquiring a good education and assisting his father in the labors upon the farm until he reached the years of one-and-twenty. On attaining his majority he went to Nobles county, this State, and located on a homestead on which he filed his claim. Three years of his life were passed upon his place, and then, trading farms with his father, he returned to Carver county, and for two seasons tilled the soil of the old homestead. In the spring of 1884 he came to the village of Plato and entered into partnership with H. J. Heneman in the sale of general merchandise, and still carries on the business. Their stock, which is full and complete, is well selected, and will invoice over $5,000.

Mr. Bergman was married May 4, 1879, to Miss Emma Bernfield, a native of Waconia, Carver county, Minn., and the daughter of John and Anna Bernfield. The issue of this union has been three children—Bertha, Gertrude and William. In his politics our subject is entirely independent of party lines. He belongs to the German Reformed church, and is an honorable, upright, Christian gentleman and a business man of ability. The firm of which he is a member has won for itself an enviable record for sterling integrity and fair dealing that is rapidly gaining them friends.

SAMUEL WILBUR WHITE, a prominent and prosperous farmer of Bergen township, is an early settler of the county. He was born in Tyngsboro, Mass., in 1837, and is the son of Samuel and Laura (Byam) White. When he was but four and a half years old he came with his parents to Illinois, where he grew to manhood, and there received his education in the common schools. His years were spent in assisting his father in the necessary labors on the parental farm, His parents removed to Minnesota in 1860, arriving here on the 27th of June, and he came with them. They settled at Lake Addie, now Brownton, where they all lived at the time of the Indian outbreak, in the summer of 1862. In company with others, one of whom was a preacher, our subject rode to Forest City on horseback, as guard to George C. Whitcomb, the treasurer of Meeker county, who was returning to his home from St. Paul. On his arrival there he joined the company of home guards raised there and served with them until after the attack on the stockade at that village. Coming to Hutchinson with the men wounded at that time, he there learned of the massacre of his family while in the seminary. He then enlisted in the Third Minnesota Battery, commanded by Captain Jones, and was mustered in in March, 1863. He served throughout the entire campaign in the Northwest against the savages, and was mustered out of the service in February, 1866, at Fort Snelling.

Returning to this county, he was employed for ten years in the American Hotel at Glencoe. In 1882 he was united in marriage with Miss Joanna C. Johnson. He then turned his attention to agriculture, and

rented a farm on which to carry on his labors. For several years he continued to lease land, but in 1884 he purchased his present farm, on section 18, Bergen township, which contains some sixty-five acres. On this he has made his home ever since.

Mrs. White, who is a daughter of Christian and Anna C. (Nielson) Johanna, is the mother of three children — Laura Sophia, born March 30, 1883, and died August 27, 1884; William Cornelius, born March 16, 1886, and Clarence Julius Oscar, born August 16, 1887. Mr. White is a republican in politics. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

JAMES A. WILSON, one of the prominent and enterprising farmers of Hutchinson township, is a native Minnesotian, born in Scott county, September 9, 1855, and is the son of John and Eliza (Adair) Wilson, natives of the North of Ireland and Scotland, respectively. His father, a fine specimen of that noble race, the Scotch-Irish, a people of excellent habits and irreproachable morals, came to the United States in 1852 and settled at Galena, Jo Daviess county, Ill., where he lived some two years. From there he removed to Scott county, this State, and in 1871 to McLeod county. On coming here, he purchased a farm on section 18, where he died December 18, 1879.

The subject of this sketch was reared in the county of his birth and received the elements of an excellent education in its schools. He came with his parents to this county and here lived with them until he was nineteen years of age, at which time he went to Pierce county, Wis., and for four years operated a threshing machine. From there he returned to Scott county, this State, and was engaged in teaming for the lime kiln for over a year, and then came back to his home and has since made his home here. At the time of his father's death the estate was divided by the sale of the real property and James purchased it, and has lived on it and tilled the soil from that time to this. He is also engaged in running a threshing machine in the proper season.

Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Alice May Wilson November 25, 1879, and they are the happy parents of four children—Amanda E., Minnie E., Oscar G. and Arthur V. The Congregational church has their preference, and our subject always votes the republican ticket.

WILLIAM HINRICHS, the proprietor of the Glencoe House, in the village of that name, is a native of the German Empire. He was born in Hanover, April 19, 1854, and is the son of Henry and Maggie Hinrichs, who were both natives of the same country. He was reared and educated amid the beautiful and picturesque scenery of the Fatherland, and there made his home until he had attained his twenty-third year, when he determined to seek in the New World the chance to rise, in a financial sense, denied him in the land of his birth. Taking passage in a steamer from the port of Bremen, he crossed the stormy Atlantic, in February, and landed in New York. While in the latter city he had his pocket-book stolen from him containing all his money, some $90, and the address of an uncle in Minnesota, whom he was going to see. The poor young man knew not what to do—a stranger in a strange land without money or friends. The cook on the steamer, a countryman, however, kindly loaned him $34 to get him to Minneapolis, and on his arrival in that city he fell in with the editor of the *Pioneer Press*, who advertised for the aforesaid uncle, and a few days later he heard from the relative, and

came to this county, where the latter was living.

On his arrival, our subject hired out to do farm work, and at the same time bought 120 acres of wild land. During that season he broke up some forty acres on his place and the next year put up a log cabin and began the cultivation of the soil. He remained there until 1885, when he traded the farm for the original Glencoe House, one of the first hotels erected in the village, and the following year rebuilt it at an expense of $3,300. He was married July 19, 1880, to Miss Bertha Reckow, and they have a family of three children—Ida, Freddie and Willie.

NELS ALGREN, one of the leading Scandinavian farmers of the town of Lynn, is the son of Pehr and Christine (Nelson) Algren and was born in Horby, Sweden, October 1, 1844. He grew up beneath the roof of the farm house of his parents and received the education that is the right of every Swedish youth. At the age of fifteen he began to learn the trade of blacksmith and followed that trade in that Northern land until 1868. Being determined to seek in the free America the fortune that eluded him in the country of his birth, he emigrated to the United States in that year and came straight through to Minnesota. After a brief stay in St. Paul, he went to Le Sueur, and there for five years plied his trade. While a resident of that village he wedded Miss Mary Olson, the daughter of Ole and Mary Olson, who was born in Skjold, Denmark, March 7, 1847, and had come to this country and lived in the town of Lynn. After his marriage our subject took a homestead of eighty acres of land on section 32 in Lynn and commenced its improvement. He has now a fine frame house, good barn, granary and other outbuildings and 160 acres of excellent land, well stocked. He landed in St. Paul with but $10 in his possession, but by industry and economy he has accumulated a nice property, and is in excellent shape financially. He had the usual experience in the grasshopper years, but he soon recovered from the embarrassments of those times.

Mr. and Mrs. Algren are the parents of six children, as follows—Mary, born February 25, 1874, and died September 2, 1874; Anna, born April 6, 1875; Maria, born January 26, 1878; Oleva, born July 18, 1882, and died February 3, 1884; Alfred, born November 19, 1883, and Earnest, born July 29, 1886, and died September 22, 1886. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran church. In politics Mr. Algren is a republican, and has held the offices of constable, road overseer, school director and clerk of the school board.

BENJAMIN ROSS, a sturdy representative of the sterling yeomanry of Albion that have made her that Empire that she is, is a resident of the town of Hutchinson, living on section 19, in the north half of that subdivision. He was born in Manchester, England, April 12, 1840, and is the son of Samuel and Ann (Eyre) Ross. In 1848 the family left their native land and came to the United States, and after a short stay in New York, settled in Chicago, Ill., where they remained until 1856. Coming to Minnesota, the father took a claim in McLeod county, and erecting a log cabin, early in the following year, left his three sons, Benjamin, Charles and Edwin, in it, and worked at his trade of carpentering. In the winter months he would return here and thus, for several seasons, he held the claim. Taking up his

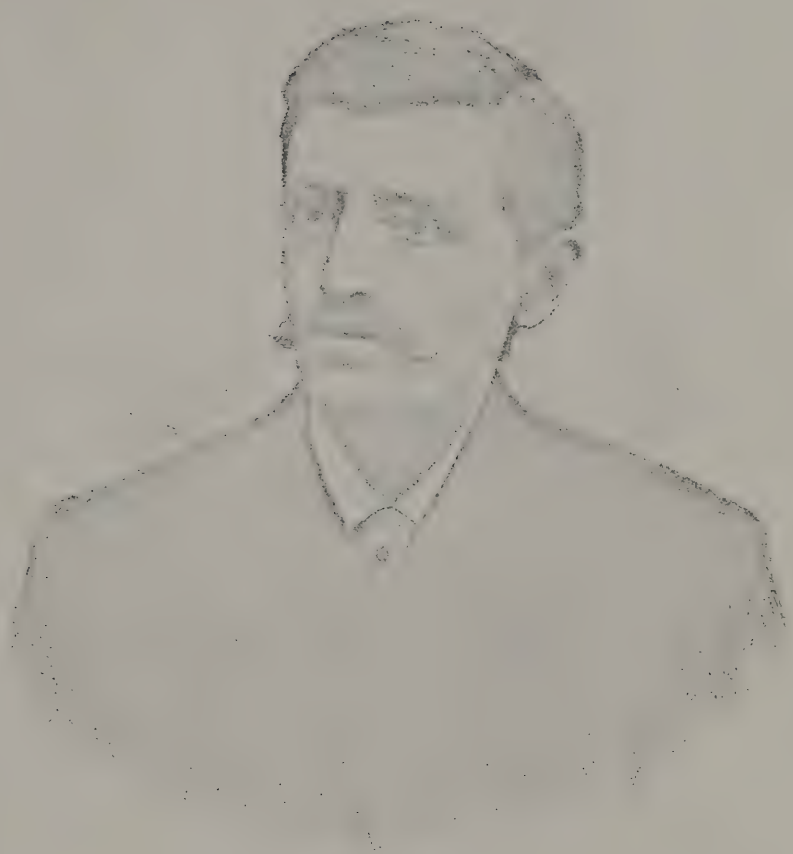
residence here the family resided on the farm until the Indian outbreak in 1862, when they removed to Hutchinson, for safety. The morning of the attack on that village our subject, his father, and Messrs. Fallon and Gosnell went out to the farm of Samuel Ross to look after the stock, and after they had been there a short time heard the firing and saw the smoke from the burning buildings. They at once retraced their steps, but on nearing the village saw a number of their savage foes sitting on a fence watching the stockade. They retreated undiscovered and made a bee-line for Watertown and Carver. Arriving at the latter place, they found that a part of the Third Regiment had left there for the scene of hostilities the same day, so they started and overtook them on the road.

After their safe arrival at Hutchinson the subject of our sketch went to St. Paul and entered the employ of the Government as dispatch bearer, and continued in that position for some three years. At the expiration of that time he returned to this county and settled upon the farm, where he remained until April, 1871, when he visited the land of his birth, remaining there until December, 1873, when he was called home by the death of his mother and the sudden illness of his father. Here his father died June 29, 1883, one of the county's most respected and esteemed citizens.

Benjamin Ross and Miss Minnie Perry were united in marriage, September 14, 1875, but the lady only lived until August 17, 1876, when she was called away by death, leaving one child, Minnie A. After the death of his wife Mr. Ross sold the old homestead and moved into Hutchinson, and two years later purchased the place where he now lives. April 1, 1880, Mr. Ross was again married, this time to Miss Emergene Strong, who became the mother of one child that died in infancy. Our subject has a very fine place of some 227 acres of excellent land, and his improvements are of a superior character. In his politics he is entirely independent of party lines, voting for the best men and the best measures.

BERNHARD SOICE, a prominent and prosperous farmer of the town of Glencoe, has his home on section 10, where he has lived since 1876. His birth-place was the sunny land of Baden, Germany, and he first saw the light April 10, 1825. His parents, Wilhelm and Rachel (Brigmann), were natives of that portion of the Fatherland, and came to this country in 1836, bringing him with them. The family settled in Stark county, Ohio, where the father was engaged in farming on a small scale until his death, which occurred in January, 1844.

The subject of this sketch was called upon to work out at an early age, on account of the ill health of the father, and from the time he was fourteen years old he contributed to the support of the family prior to his marriage. He enlisted as a volunteer in the late Mexican War at the age of twenty-two years, two years prior to his marriage. This latter happy event took place November 30, 1849, at which time he led to the nuptial altar Miss Dorothy Manuel, the daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Remmele) Manuel, and who was born August 3, 1831. The same year he and his young wife moved to Marshall county, Ind., where he was one of the earliest settlers, and purchased a farm. He remained in that locality until 1856, when, on account of the ill health of his children, he removed to Minnesota and bought forty acres of land within a mile of Chaska and commenced its clearing and improvement. To this he added from time to time until he had a fine farm of 120 acres.



F. Vollmer

During the time of the Indian outbreak in 1862, he and his team were pressed into the service to carry provisions, etc., to the forts and columns of troops, and he thus had the finest span of horses in Carver county ruined. He was engaged in government transportation work all that fall, but growing tired of it, he and some sixteen others started for home. During the period of his service he was one of the parties that was sent to bury the dead at Birch Cooley, and to find the wounded and save other citizens, and was also at Mankato at the time of the hanging of the Indians.

Mr. Soice has four children living—John, born in Indiana in 1851, now engaged at farming in Chaska; Katie, born in Indiana in 1857, married John Grimm, a farmer near Glencoe; Caroline, born at Chaska July 7, 1863, married Frank Brandt and now in Tacoma, W. T., engaged in millinery business, and Willie, born at Chaska October 17, 1869, now at home assisting his father in carrying on the farm.

Mr. Soice lives within two miles of Glencoe on the Glencoe and Hutchinson road on his farm of 202 acres, which is one of the finest improved farms in the county. He not only raises grain, but also fruit and stock. Our subject is a member of the German Evangelical Lutheran church in Glencoe, and is highly respected in the community in which he lives.

WILLIAM P. NEWCOMB, one of the "brave boys in blue" that are engaged in tilling the soil in the town of Sumter, has his pleasant home on section 23, where he has one of the largest and most valuable farms in the town. He has some 500 acres of very fine land, and carries on general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Newcomb traces his lineage back through one of the most distinguished colonial families, his mother being a direct descendant of Governor Bradford, who came to this country in the famous "Mayflower."

Our subject was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, April 17, 1839, and is the son of John and Ellezanna (Bradford) Newcomb, natives of New Jersey and Ohio, respectively. His father was a carpenter by trade, and died in 1846, when our subject was yet a child. The mother is still living. The parents had a family of seven children, of whom William was the youngest. The latter came to McLeod county, Minn., in 1858, when he was but eighteen years of age, and located in Sumter township. Two years later he left here and went to Vicksburg, Miss., and was there three months, chopping cordwood. From there he went to La Salle county, Ill., and while there, August 9, 1862, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry, and participated in some nine pitched battles and numerous skirmishes. The engagements were those at Hartsville, Elk River, Franklin, Bailey's Cross Roads, Pigeon Mountain, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and Buzzard's Roost. He was wounded in the shoulder at Kenesaw, and spent some six or eight months in the hospitals. He was mustered out and discharged at Keokuk, Iowa, July 10, 1865, and returned to the walks of peace. The same year he came to McLeod county and settled where he now lives. All the improvements upon his place are due to his energy and industry, as this was in a state of nature when he located on it.

Mr. Newcomb was united in marriage, January 17, 1874, with Miss Jennie Wannemaker, who was born in Grant county, Wis., May 16, 1853, and is the daughter of Samuel and Maria (Hill) Wannemaker. Her parents are natives of Trumbull county, Ohio, and England, respectively, and are living in Wis-

consin, on a farm. She is the eldest in a family of five children, and received a most excellent education in the schools of Crawford county, Wis.., and in the high school at Boscobel, in that State. She is the mother of four children, as follows — Emery L., Pearl E., Wesley and Myrle. Mr. Newcomb is a republican in his political faith, and a warm supporter of that party. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows.

HENRY WADSWORTH, the leading dealer in heavy and shelf hardware, farm implements, paper, lime, brick, sash, doors, etc., and one of the most enterprising merchants in the village of Glencoe, is a native of New Haven, Conn., and a representative of one of the old Puritan families of New England. His parents, Henry S. and Louisa (Hubbard) Wadsworth, were the descendants of progenitors who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1632, and the following year removed with Mr. Hooker to the Connecticut Valley and there helped found a colony that was the first in that lovely spot.

One of the historical characters who were among the ancestors of the subject of our sketch was the Colonel Wadsworth who hid the charter of the Connecticut colony in the tree known afterward as the Charter Oak, in 1689, and who would not let Governor Fletcher address the militia of which he was the commander. The family is one of the oldest in New England and number many other historical characters among its members.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, Samuel Wadsworth, was a banker and broker in the city of New Haven, where the father of Henry was born. His maternal grandfather, Abijah Hubbard, was a native of Middleton, Conn., and there his daughter, Louisa, the mother of him of whom we write, was born. The father of the gentleman whose name heads this personal history, was for a time in the banking business with his father, but later he entered into some speculations that necessitated his traveling as far west as Ohio, and on one of these trips he was taken sick with typhoid fever, and came home only to die.

Henry Wadsworth remained at a boarding school until he was some fourteen years of age, enjoying unusual educational facilities, supplementing the curriculum of the schools with some three years in a high grade academy in his native city. At the early age of fourteen he was thrown upon his own resources, and since that time has fought the battle of life unaided. For three years he worked during the summers and attended the academy in the winter months. At the age of seventeen he commenced an apprenticeship at the silver-plating trade and served until he was twenty-one years old. After a year and a half spent at this as a journeyman, his health failing, he gave it up, and, having a taste for study, he entered a preparatory academy with the intention of pursuing his investigations in a higher scientific field, but in the spring of 1854 came West on a prospecting tour. He traveled over a part of Iowa and Nebraska, and purchased a tract of land in Cass county, Iowa. Traveling up the Missouri river as far as the Sioux, he met a party going East, with whom he returned to Keokuk, Iowa. Making a trip to St. Louis, he there engaged at his trade for six months, and then as clerk and bookkeeper for about a year. Returning to his native State in 1855, he followed his trade at Hamden, until 1859, when he bought out a plating establishment, in New Haven, and carried it on until the fall of 1860, when he gave it up. For a year he was engaged in the manufacture of army equipments at Hartford, and then was appointed inspector

of pistols at the Whitneyville factory, and held that post until 1864. From that time until 1870 he was engaged at pattern-making but in the latter year he came to Glencoe, and bought out a stock of hardware. Since then he has been one of the most active business men of the place and the heaviest dealer in his line. He was the first mayor of the village and has held the same office several times since, and has served on the board of education.

Mr. Wadsworth was married in Wilbraham, Mass., in November, 1858, to Miss Fidelia M. Gilbert, and they have been blessed with a family of five children, four of whom are living—Jesse A., Henry H., Emma F., and Merrick F. Mr. Wadsworth was a member of two historical societies and one association of a similar character in the East, and is one of the directors of the bank of Glencoe.

ROBERT CALLIHAN, an old settler of the county, living in the town of Bergen, on section 1, was born in Clarion county, Penn., March 8, 1834, and is the son of John and Lydia Callihan. He was early inducted into the science of hard work upon the farm and served a full apprenticeship to agricultural pursuits. He grew to man's estate and learned the trade of boat builder at which he worked for about a year after his marriage. This happy event occured October 11, 1855, at which he wedded Miss Nancy K. Piper. In the fall of 1856 they came to Minnesota, and located on the claim belonging to his brother, on section 1. While living there he enlisted in Company K, Second Minnesota Infantry, February 15, 1863. He proceeded to the front and was an active participant in the front ranks on that hot day in September, 1863, when that heroic regiment made themselves immortal by their determined bravery on the bloody field of Chickamauga. He was with them all through the campaigns in and around Chattanooga and in the contests at Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw and the battles around Atlanta. Sweeping down with Sherman to the sea, he was in the service until the close of hostilities and received his discharge in 1865.

At the time of the Indian outbreak in 1862 he remained at his place part of the time, and during the attack on Hutchinson could hear the sound of the guns. He then took his family to Carver, but two months later they returned and while he was in the service his family lived on his homestead and held his claim. This piece of land is the one he is living on now.

During his term of service he was guard over his brother, who was engaged in the Confederate service and that brother's own son was in the corps that captured him.

Mr. and Mrs. Callihan are the parents of eight children — Lemuel E., born August 25, 1856, died May 22, 1871; James W., born December 11, 1858, died October 18, 1874; John B., born September 11, 1862; Allen H., born February 12, 1867; Emma E., born May 3, 1868, died November 13, 1874; an infant that died unnamed, born April 22, 1871, died April 26; Lindly R., born October 13, 1873; and Rebecca A., born March 28, 1877.

Mrs. Callihan's grandmother had quite an experience in her day. During the dark days of the Revolutionary War her people were living upon the frontier, and one day they were all gathered in the fort; her father sent her and her brother to their house for some apples for the children. The children hearing the dog barking and running around, made for the fort, knowing that there were Indians around. There not being enough fruit the children were sent back but were discovered by a British officer and an Indian.

They were soon overtaken and the boy was murdered by the Englishman and scalped. The girl, Ellen Smith, who was but eight years of age, was taken by the savage to his home and there she was kept for ten years. She was taken from her captors by force, as they would not give her up, nor was she anxious to leave her squaw mother.

FREDERICK PRIEVE, an industrious and thrifty resident of the town of Acoma, is engaged in carrying on agricultural pursuits on section 1, and is a fair specimen of the quiet, sober and economical people from the German Fatherland that have brought from the land of their birth the habits that have enriched them in this country of high promise. He was born in Germany, March 13, 1845, and is the son of William and Wilhelmina (Butzke) Prieve, and was reared beneath the roof of his parents until some twenty-five years had rolled over his head. In 1870, seeing the impossibility of his ever rising above a lowly condition in his native land, he emigrated to the free shores of America in search of his fortune. He located at first in Dodge county, Wis., where he was employed at farm labor for four months, and then moved to Michigan. In the latter place he worked in the saw mills some four years, and then came to this county and settled in Acoma. He bought a farm on the same section on which he now lives, but being a stranger to the customs of the land, was cheated, as the farm was mortgaged, and he lost it. He then removed to his present place, where he has some 156 acres of land, all of which was covered with timber when he bought it, except a little piece of ten acres. He has cleared up a third of it, and has otherwise improved the place.

Mr. Prieve was married September 1, 1871, to Miss Augusta Pagel, a native of Pomern, and the daughter of Philip and Fredericke Pagel, and they have a family of nine children, of whom the following is the record—Bertha was born in May, 1873, and died in July, the same year; Amelia was born June 24, 1874; Herman was born February 18, 1876; Anna was born December 29, 1877; Bertha was born April 4, 1879; Robert's birth took place May 5, 1881; Wilhelmina was born July 18, 1883; Pauline was born September 12, 1885, and Louisa was born August 4, 1887. The family are members of the Lutheran church, and in his politics our subject is a republican. He has held the office of road overseer in the town.

HON. WARREN J. IVES, the State dairy commissioner, is a resident of the village of Hutchinson, having made his appearance at that place in the spring of 1871. He at once purchased an interest in the mercantile business of C. K. Goodnow, and the firm then formed has existed ever since. He went to the Black Hills, Dakota, in 1875, and instituted their butter trade there, which has grown to mammoth proportions, they shipping as high as 200,000 pounds of butter there in a single year, besides eggs and poultry. In 1883, he was largely instrumental in the institution of the Hassan Valley creamery, at this place, and has had charge of it ever since. In the winter of 1885–6, by his efforts and others a company was formed to build a railroad to connect with the St. Louis road at Young America and had the line surveyed, but the matter brought on considerable strife among the railroad companies, and the final result was that the Manitoba company constructed a line from Minneapolis to Hutchinson, and the Milwaukee company built their line from Glencoe to this place, thereby giving Hutch-

inson the best shipping facilities of any point in the county.

Mr. Ives was born at Dickinson, Franklin county, N. Y., February 22, 1838, and is the son of Warren and Louisa (Ladd) Ives. His father was an attorney in that place and he made his home beneath the home roof until he was about fourteen years of age, at which time he went to live with Dr. G. Sprague, with whom he remained some five years, attending school and reading medicine, but at the end of that period, not liking the profession, he abandoned it and followed carpentering.

August 10, 1862, Mr. Ives enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Sixth New York Infantry, and went with the regiment to New Creek, Va., where they remained ten months, guarding the B. & O. R. R. They then were transferred to the army of the Potomac, and he participated in every engagement fought by that portion of the Federal forces, from Gettysburg, July, 1863, until the battle of Cold Harbor. In the sanguinary conflict at the latter place, our subject received a severe wound, a minie ball penetrating his chest and passing clear through, and this confined him to the hospital for six months, and he being disabled, left the service, resigning his commission of First Lieutenant, he having gained that rank by gallant and meritorious conduct, having entered the service a private.

On receiving his discharge he came West and for six years was engaged in manufacturing staves and barrel headings, at Red Wing, Minn., after which he came to Hutchinson. He has always taken an active part in the affairs of the town and village and has served as president of the village board several times. In 1880, he was elected as the representative from this district in the State Legislature, and was one of the board of managers in the impeachment trial of Judge E. St. Julien Cox. He was re-elected to this position in 1881, and filled it with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. In January, 1887, he received the appointment of State dairy commissioner, which office he is filling at the present writing. Before he had been in this position three months he had driven oleomargarine from this State and had established the system of milk inspection in the cities.

Mr. Ives was united in marriage July 4, 1859, with Miss Maria L. Goodnow, and they are the parents of six children—Ella F., Fred W., Helen B., Matt. C. G., Genevive, and Violet May.

The Ives family are descended from one of three brothers who came from England many years ago, who settled in New York. The father of our subject went to Franklin county, in that State, in 1832, and was one of the first settlers there. He cut the first tree on the town site of Dickinson, for it was a timber country, and built a saw mill there and went into the lumbering business, but left it for the practice of law. The mother of our subject was a native of Newbury, Vt.

COLONEL RUDOLPH VON BORGERSRODE. Probably there is no man in McLeod county that has had so many ups and downs in life or had such a varied experience as the subject of this memoir, whose name heads it. Born of a noble family in Torgau, Saxony, Germany, May 26, 1810, he is the son of General Rudolph von Borgersrode and Emma (von Reeder) his wife. His father, like all of the family, was a prominent army officer and was killed at the head of his command during the Polish revolution in 1830.

The subject of our sketch was reared at the patrimonial castle of Zwethau, until he

was seven years of age and then was sent to Torgau to school. When ten years old, he was transferred to the military academy at Potsdam, Prussia, from which he was graduated in 1829 and, after examination, commissioned lieutenant in a regiment of hussars or light cavalry. He remained in that position and in that of captain, to which he was promoted in 1847, until, during the uprising of the people in 1848, that shook the throne of Prussia and nearly all the others in Europe, he espoused the side of the revolutionists and when the movement was crushed by the iron hand of military despotism, von Borgersrode fled to Schleswig-Holstein and there assisted the people to throw off the hated Danish yoke, under von der Tann During the conflict at Koptrup he was wounded and taken prisoner and sent to Copenhagen. After recovering his health and freedom, having a warm love for the principles of liberty, he went to Baden, in 1849, and assisted the people there in their effort to throw off their yoke under Muroslofsky and the famous Franz Sigel. Failing here our hero fled into Switzerland, and from thence to the United States, arriving at New York January 1, 1850.

Our subject was employed in surveying and in horse training until 1854, in that part of the country, and then came to Minnesota and settled in Shakopee, Scott county, where for two years he carried on surveying and a hotel. In 1856 he removed to this county and located in the town of Winsted and engaged in farming, but a year later moved to Meeker county. There he followed surveying and opened up a farm. He resided there until September, 1861, when he enlisted under Captain J. C. Edson, in Company B, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, and was elected lieutenant. In April, 1862, the government, appreciating the merit of our subject, commissioned him colonel of the Fifth Minnesota Infantry, which he commanded until badly wounded at the battle of Corinth, in 1862, from which he has never recovered and for the injuries received he is in receipt of a pension. He resigned his command and returned home.

Two years rolled by while he was recovering his shattered health and he then took his family to Philadelphia, and leaving them there went to California. Receiving the appointment of military architect, he was sent to Montana and, during his two years of service, built Fort Shaw. In 1868 he returned his family to this county and settled in Winsted and resided here for twelve years. In 1880 he removed to Otter Tail county, and there was engaged in farming for six years, after which he went to Idaho and was in the mercantile business a short time. In the fall of 1887 he took up his residence in the village of Winsted, where he is living at the present.

The Colonel was married, October 16, 1849, in Switzerland, to Miss Caroline Hunt a native of Baden, and the daughter of Charles and Catherine (Beck) Hunt. By this union they have had five children—Charles, Otto, Rudolph, Emma, deceased; Emil, deceased; and Emma, deceased.

PATRICK RYAN, who is engaged in stock-raising and general farming in Sumter township, has a fine farm lying on sections 1, 11 and 12 and on his magnificent property of 420 acres he has made his home since 1867, at which time he came to this county and settled. He is one of the older residents and a representative man of the county. In the County Tipperary, Ireland, he was born, December 28, 1824, and his parents were James and Bridget Ryan. The outlook for an active, energetic man in that downtrodden land being quite gloomy, at an early age, in 1837, he bade farewell to the home of his forefathers and crossed the sea to the New

World, in search of a new home and freedom. He landed in the province of New Brunswick, and was employed for ten years there in lumbering and farming. From there he went to Maine and followed the lumbering business on the Penobscot river. Seven years of his life were spent there and then he came to Minnesota. He located at St. Paul. He was engaged in the same employment in that place for thirteen years, after which he came to McLeod county. Here he has given his attention to graded cattle, Clydesdale and Norman horses and has prospered in a financial sense and can justly claim that he has been the entire architect of his own handsome fortune

Mr. Ryan was married at Bangor, Me., September 13, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Roberts, a native of the "Emerald Isle" who had come to this country with her parents when she was some ten years of age. She is the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Roberts, both of whom are deceased. By this union there have been born twelve children as follows—James, Joseph, Bridget, Mary, Sarah, Julia, Anna, Lucy, Maggie, Patrick F., Andrew D., and Stephen A. Bridget, Mrs. John Dolan, lives in Dakota; Mary, the wife of C. W. McKinney, is also in that Territory; Anna is in Ohio, teaching school; The latter is a graduate of the Rochester College, and a fine scholar. Two others of the girls are teachers and have an excellent reputation for their ability. Mr. Ryan is one of the present directors of school district No. 4. He is an independent in politics and he and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

JONAS PETERSON, one of the prosperous farmers of the town of Lynn, is a native of Denmark, born August 22, 1828, and is the son of Peter and Karen Christensen. He was reared and educated in the land of his birth, and there made his home until 1869, when, with the laudable desire to better his social and financial condition, he emigrated to the United States. On landing on these shores he came to the great West in search of a piece of land upon which to settle, and from St. Paul, where he located, temporarily, he went to the St. Croix country, Wis., but was not suited with that part of that State. The village of Litchfield, then just laid out, next attracted his attention, but in that locality he could not find any land suited to his mind, and he then came to Hutchinson and hearing of a tract of 120 acres on section 11, of Lynn township, he looked it over and purchased it of the owner, a German, just as it stood, house, cattle, grain in stack, etc., and moved on to it. This is a portion of his present farm, he having added to it until he has now some 215 acres. The improvements upon the place are of an excellent character, and the property is one of the best in the town. During the grasshopper troubles of 1876, he was fortunate enough to entirely escape the pests, the Otter Lake, which lies just west of his place, protecting his growing crops, as the hoppers could not fly over it.

Mr. Peterson was united in marriage with Miss Kirsten Christensen, April 3, 1855. The lady is also a native of Denmark, born September 25, 1828, and is the daughter of Christen and Kirstine Christensen. By this union there have been born a family of three children, as follows—Karen, whose birth took place January 5, 1856; Mette Kirstine, born November 20, 1859; and Petrine, the date of whose birth was October 22, 1861.

Since coming to this place Mr. Peterson has taken a great interest in the public affairs of the town and has held the offices of chairman and member of the board of supervisors and town treasurer. He is also active in all school matters and has served

on the board of education. He is one of the leading and representative citizens of the town and county and is honored and esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact. At the present time he is one of the directors of the town of Lynn and Acoma Fire Insurance Association.

CHARLES F. WILLSON. Among the thrifty and well-to-do farmers of this county is the gentleman whose name heads this biography. Residing upon section 31, Glencoe township, he has one of the fine farms of that locality. It contains some 160 acres of choice land, and the improvements on it are of a very superior character. He is a native of Concord, Erie county, N. Y., born July 1, 1841, and is the son of John A. and Rebecca (Minot) Willson. His parents were from the State of Vermont and died in the "Empire State," the father February 19, 1888, and the mother in August, 1876.

The subject of this sketch was raised upon a farm in the place of his birth, and there enjoyed the advantages of the excellent schools of that locality. He remained in western New York, engaged in the peaceful avocation of a farmer's life, until March, 1865, when he came to Minnesota. The next two years he spent in Richfield, Hennepin county, after which he settled in Glencoe township, where he now has his home. Since his location here he has been identified with the official life of the town and has held the office of chairman of the town board of supervisors and other minor positions of honor and trust.

Mr. Willson was united in marriage July 3, 1864, with Miss Harriet Blanchard, a native of Dorset, Vt., and the daughter of Abiel and Eda (Nourse) Blanchard, who were born in Vermont and died, the father in Lennox, Oneida county, N. Y., and the mother in Erie county, N. Y., July 16, 1886.

In his politics Mr. Wilson affiliates with the republican party, and is a warm advocate of its principles.

DENNIS CORNIEA, an old settler of the town of Helen were he now resides, is the son of Gregory and Mary (Caplett) Corniea, natives of Canada, and of French origin, and was born in Canada, May 25, 1831. Reared in the land of his birth he there made his home until May, 1854, when, in company with his father and brother, Anthony, he came to the United States and, after a stay in the city of St. Paul, lasting some six months, settled in the town of Helen, taking up a claim. After putting up a cabin, our subject returned East after the families of his father, brother and himself and brought them to this county. Dennis cleared up a small piece of land but was compelled to go to St. Paul and labor to help them through the hard times, for some five months, that first year. For several successive years he was working back and forth between his farm and the city, spending part of the time in each, until his marriage, July 3, 1860, when having joined his fortunes to those of Miss Maggie LaVallee, he settled down upon his place and commenced its improvement in earnest. Not long was he allowed to remain in quiet, however, for in August, 1862, came the Indian outbreak to disturb the settlers. He was at Mendota when he heard the news of the uprising and started for home, at once, for his wife was there alone. The latter, on hearing that the savages were murdering the whites and were approaching, in the first terrors of the moment, fled as far as Buffalo Creek, but there turned back and awaited her husband at their home. He, on his arrival on the place, concluded to remain, and did so for two weeks. One day hearing that there were

some of the settlers at Glencoe, he went there, and it was with difficulty that he got away, they being so eager to impress all the men that came there into military service. Taking his wife to Bloomington, this State, he returned to his farm and there took up his quarters, going to Glencoe, occasionally, until the suppression of the savages, when he brought his wife back to their home. February 11, 1865, he enlisted in Company F, Independent Battalion of Minnesota Cavalry, and served until the day when discharged, February 10, 1866.

Mr. Corniea, after enduring all the privations of frontier life, has succeeded in building up a fine property. His farm, which embraces some 160 acres, is well tilled, and the house and other improvements among the best in the town and are a credit to his taste and enterprise. He is the parent of two children—Hamill, deceased, and Alexander.

FRANK BLAISDELL, one of the intelligent and energetic young farmers of the town of Sumter, has a splendid farm of 500 acres on section 12, where he makes his home. He came to this county in 1877 from Minneapolis, where he was born, June 6, 1862. His parents, Robert and Elmira (Taunt) Blaisdell, are natives of Maine and Wisconsin, respectively, and were among the earliest settlers in Minneapolis, coming there in 1853, when there was but one house on the west side of the river. They made a settlement then and there and as the city grew they have prospered. The father has been for years in the lumber business, but now turns his attention to real estate.

The subject of this sketch is the only boy living in a family of seven children, his only brother, Robert, dying in childhood. His sisters are all living, and are as follows—Ida, now Mrs. John Gilman, lives at Minneapolis; Carrie, now Mrs. Dora Farnsworth, of the same city; and Ella, Edith and Gertrude, at home. In the excellent schools of his native city and in the high school, our subject received his education and finished it in Curtis' college. His school days being finished he came to McLeod county and located on the farm where he now lives, one of the most valuable and pleasant in the county. He is largely engaged in raising Durham and Holstein cattle and has something like 200 head on his place.

Mr. Blaisdell was united in marriage, November 24, 1885, with Miss Addie Howe, a native, also, of the city of Minneapolis, and daughter of Reuben and Annie (Thomas) Howe. Her father died when she was quite small, but her mother is making her home with her daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Blaisdell have one child, the light of their home, whose name is Maud. In his political views he coincides with the democratic party and is a staunch adherent to its principles. He has no aspirations for office, his domestic ties and the management of his farm taking all his time and attention.

WILLIAM HELLIWELL, an industrious and thrifty farmer of Winsted township, living on section 11, first saw the light in Yorkshire, England, August 20, 1849, and is the son of Thomas and Mally (Horsfall) Helliwell, natives, also, of England. Being the child of people in moderate circumstances, he received but a common school education and early in life began to labor in the cotton mills of his native land. In the fall of 1869, seeing that it was not possible to achieve a competence in the over-crowded country of his birth, he concluded to come

to America and see, if in this fair land there was not a better chance for him. He accordingly embarked on a steamer and eleven days after stepped upon the shore at New York. From the latter place he came, with the friends that were with him, to Minnesota and for a short time located in Winsted. Here, July 21, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Evina Nuttall, one of his companions on the voyage from England, where she was born, and the daughter of John and Nancy (Greenwood) Nuttall. He then removed to the town of Morris, Stevens county, this State, and was engaged in railroad service for some three years and then returned to Winsted and settled on section 9. Seven years later he sold out there and removed to the place where he now resides, owning some seventy-three acres of land on sections 11 and 12. Since 1882 this has been his home. He has filled the offices of town assessor for four years and as school director for three years since his location here and is one of the town's best citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Helliwell are the parents of seven children, all of whom are living and at home. Their record is as follows—Frank, born July 2, 1871; Ernest, born December 29, 1872; Clara, born September 1, 1875; Barton, born March 4, 1878; Sidney, born June 7, 1880; Albert William, born November 18, 1885; and Sarah, born June 6, 1888. In his politics Mr. Helliwell is a republican and in his religion, a Baptist. When our subject came here, there had not been any Baptist organization effected at Winsted and Mr. and Mrs. Helliwell connected themselves with the Presbyterians. On the 27th of January, 1878, the First Presbyterian church of Winsted was organized with the Rev. J. W. Dickey as pastor. Mr. Helliwell was chosen as one of the trustees, and has served as one of the elders, also as Sunday school superintendent and has otherwise taken an active and leading part in religious matters.

AUGUSTINE RICHARDS, a large landowner and wealthy farmer of Lynn township, is a native of the German Empire, born in Saxony, September 23, 1834, and is the son of Wilhelm and Elizabeth (Menjen) Richards. The family lived in the village of Treffort, and there the subject of this sketch received his education and there made his home until he had attained his twentieth year. His father was a driver of a four-horse stage, and the boy would often drive for the former. As he approached the years of manhood he entered the employ of a large beet-sugar manufactory, and remained there for two years. As an instance of the almost incredibly small wages paid in that land, it is cited that he received no higher salary than one dollar per week, and that was the prevailing rate paid their thousand workmen. In 1857 the subject of this memoir, seeing the impossibility of bettering his condition there, embarked for the United States, at the port of Bremen, and after a stormy and tempestuous passage of twenty-eight weeks, landed at New Orleans. From there he came North and found employment in Wisconsin at farm labor, and remained nearly five years with a Mr. Stockdale. He then rented a farm in that vicinity, and there lived until 1866, when he came to Minnesota. While he was away from home, threshing, that year, his house was destroyed by fire, a horse was killed by a vicious cow, the hail and bugs ruined his crops and he was compelled to sell off his cattle to obtain money with which to get to this State. On his arrival here he took up a homestead on section 20, Lynn township, and there lived until 1882, when he traded it for the Merchants' Hotel, at Hutchinson. Two years our subject was the landlord of that house, but thinking that he preferred farming, he traded it for 280 acres of unimproved land in Lynn township, on sections 31 and 32, and this he has developed until

it is one of the finest in the town, and the improvements are of an excellent character. He now owns 440 acres.

Mr. Richards was united in marriage, March 2, 1862, with Miss Catherine Zegenfus, the daughter of John and Clara (Wedige) Zegenfus, natives of Prussia. The lady was born upon the bosom of the Atlantic Ocean, while her parents were on their way to the United States, May 21, 1845. By this union they are the parents of eight children—John, born December 29, 1862; Victoria, born February 12, 1868; Caroline, born September 27, 1870, who married, June 4, 1888, Charles Reiner; Frederick W., born March 3, 1874; Rosa Catherine, born October 11, 1876; Anna, born June 28, 1881; August, born November 5, 1884; and Charles, born September 9, 1887.

Mr. Richards has held the offices of chairman of the town board and side supervisor, assessor and school director and treasurer. He is a democrat in his politics and a Roman Catholic in his religion.

SAMUEL P. BROWN, who holds the position of register of deeds of McLeod county, was born in Wilmington, N. C., October 18, 1838, and is the son of John Potts and Eliza K. (Potter) Brown. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of that region and he was of the sixth generationborn in the same house, which was erected by his forefathers.

While Samuel was yet a mere boy his father moved to New York City and there entered into mercantile pursuits, and there our subject received his elemental education. In 1852 he was sent to the college at Geneva, Switzerland, and while there for four years he, in the company of others, and as is the custom in those European institutions, traveled on foot, during the long vacations, all through Switzerland, France, Italy and Germany. After returning to this country, in 1857, he came to Minnesota, landing at St. Paul May 17. He then purchased a farm nine miles from St. Anthony and commenced agricultural life. He remained there until 1873, when he came to this county and bought a tract of wild land three miles from Glencoe, and improved it.

Our subject made his home on this farm until 1879, when he was elected to the office of register of deeds on the democratic ticket and has been re-elected to the same position four successive terms. He still superintends his farm and has 125 of its 160 acres under cultivation. He was married October 25, 1860, to Miss Henrietta Bushnell, who is the mother of five children—John Potts, Jr., Walter E., Mamie B., Eliza P., and R. N., all born in Minnesota. He is one of the leading men in the democratic party in the county, and a man of uncommon influence in the councils of that organization.

CHARLES BIEHOFER, a successful and enterprising farmer of the town of Glencoe, living upon section 17, was born in St. Paul, Minn., October 1, 1853, and is the son of Theodore and Catherine (Biehofer) Biehofer, of this county, a sketch of whom appears in the pages of this ALBUM. Our subject was taken by his parents to Carver county, this State, in 1856, and there resided with them until 1863, when the family came to McLeod county. In these two places he was raised and drew his education from the district schools of both localities. He was inducted into the business of life at an early age and assisted his father in the manual labors attendant upon the avocation of farming. The training he received at that time is shown by the appearance of his present farm, it being one of the best in the town

and is in a high state of cultivation, reflecting great credit upon the industry and energy of its manager and proprietor. In 1874 he purchased some eighty acres of this land and has added to it from time to time, until now he has a fine domain of 320 acres, which is fairly improved and well stocked.

Mr. Biehofer and Miss Louisa Meyers entered into the marriage relations, November 26, 1878, and the result of this union has been four children, whose names are as follows —Hannah, Alfred, Florance and Rosa. Hannah died February 2, 1880, and is buried in the Getchell cemetery. Mrs. Biehofer is a native of Germany, and is the daughter of Julius and Amelia Meyers, natives of the Fatherland who came to this country in 1835.

In his political views, our subject inclines to the democratic party, but has no aspirations for public office beyond the necessary local positions that it is the duty of every good citizen to fill when called upon. He prefers to attend to the labors upon his farm and to look after the stock upon his place to the troubles and perplexities of office.

FREDERICK W. WORKING, an old resident and a highly successful farmer of the county, has his home on section 16, (North) Hutchinson township. He first settled in the county in 1865, and has been a citizen of this locality nearly ever since, having devoted his time to farming and also to moving buildings. He is a native of Centre county, Penn., and was born January 10, 1832. His parents, Jacob and Christina (Wheeling) Working, were natives of Scotland and Pennsylvania respectively, and died in the latter State.

The subject of this memoir was reared to manhood among the rugged hills and fertile valleys of the "Keystone State," and there received his education in the excellent schools provided by that noble commonwealth. In 1852 he went to Stark county, Ohio, and from there to Seneca county, and there tilled the soil on a rented farm for some two years, at the end of which time he came to Minnesota. He located in the town of Henderson, Sibley county, and for a year and a half was employed on the government survey, then in progress. He then worked at the carpenter's bench until May, 1858, and then went to Iowa. In the fall he came back to Henderson and worked at the carpenter's trade. In May, 1861, he again went to Iowa, and remained there until October of the same year, when he returned to Minnesota and enlisted in Company A, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, and served until November, 1863, when he was discharged, and returned to this State and made his home in Scott county until the winter of 1865. At that time he moved to McLeod county and settled near where Brownton is now located. A year later he removed to Eagle Lake, where he lived some five years, after which he went to Le Sueur county and spent two years. In 1874 he returned to this portion of the State and located again at Eagle Lake, but in 1877 he purchased the place where he now resides and moved on it.

Mr. Working was married, December 24, 1864, to Miss Hannah B. Thompson, a native of Canada East, and the daughter of Andrew and Maria (Dayton) Thompson, and the issue of this union has been nine children—Mary A., Frederick L., Andrew W., Rebecca A., Charles L., Thyra M., Jacob F., Lucy L. and Marion R., all of whom are living and at home, except the oldest girl, who married Julius Ritzen. The father of Mrs. Working died in California, and her mother makes her home in that State. In politics our subject is a prohibitionist, and in religion a Methodist.

JAMES CORR, a prosperous and able farmer of the town of Winsted, was born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1832, and is the son of Dennis and Mary (Keelan) Corr. His people were small farmers, in that beautiful isle and as the inhabitants are all poor, he was no expection to the general rule and was reared a shepherd. In his day and land the schools were a rarity and the little chance of receiving any education was when the "poor scholar" came along. In the fall of 1853, having attained his majority, and despairing of ever bettering his condition in the oppressed land of his birth, he bade adieu to "Old Erin" and started for free America. He embarked on the Calhoun, but upon the passage over the dread cholera broke out on board and before it had ceased its ravages, one hundred of the passengers and sixteen of the crew had succumbed to it and were buried in the deep. After a thirty-day passage, however, our subject landed, after performing quarantine, at the port of New York, and for a year worked on a farm at Woodbridge, N. J., for seven dollars a month in summer and six in winter, and was surprised to find such high wages in America. From there he came to Freeport, Ill., where he had a brother, who was working on the railroad, and entered into the same employment. He was economical and saved his money and at the end of two years came to McLeod county, Minn., and he furnished his brother with the means to preëmpt a piece of land on section 30, in Winsted, which he afterward sold out and took a homestead on section 14 and has since added another eighty to it, thus having a fine farm of 160 acres.

James Corr was married February 10, 1868, to Miss Mary Cunningham, a native of Newery, County Down, Ireland, who was born July 12, 1848, a daughter of Peter and Bridget (Burrell) Cunningham. She had come to the United States in 1867, landing in New York, and proceeded from there to Minneapolis, where she was employed at domestic work until her marriage. By their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Corr are the parents of ten children, as follows—Mollie, born June 25, 1870; Elizabeth, born June 27, 1872; Dennis Patrick, born March 19, 1874; John, born March 12, 1876; Michael, born October 12, 1877; Anna, born November 12, 1879; Margaret, born March 25, 1881; James, born March 4, 1883; Peter, born March 25, 1885; and Francis, born March 25, 1887. The family are members of the Catholic church, and in political matters Mr. Corr is a democrat.

ETHAN CRANDALL, an agriculturist of the town of Sumter, living on section 23, is a native of Franklin county, N. Y., born January 16, 1822, and is the son of John and Edy (Austin) Crandall. The parents of our subject were natives of Rhode Island, who had emigrated to the "Green Mountain State," in 1791, with their parents.

In the family of the elder Mr. Crandall, who settled in Franklin county, N. Y., in 1818, there were seven brothers and five sisters, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, the first to die being just thirty-nine years of age, dying on his birthday. The youngest now living is sixty-four. The mother of our subject passed to her reward in 1842, and his father was gathered to his fathers in 1868, at the ripe old age of ninety-one years. The latter was a man of a very high character and a member of the Free-Will Baptist and Christian churches from his fourteenth year. His wife, a most estimable and zealous Christian, drew her spiritual consolation from the Free-Will Baptist church.

The gentleman of whom this sketch is written received the elements of his education in the common schools of the place of his birth and attended the Franklin academy. Leaving the latter institution at the age of

twenty he went to Cook county, Ill., and there commenced teaching school and followed that profession for some eight or nine years.

During the gold excitement he went to California, and was for five years in the mines of that Eldorado. On returning to the East he spent some time in his native State, in Illinois and in Missouri, but not liking the country in the latter, he came to Minnesota, arriving in this county in 1859. He took up a claim which he soon sold out and returned to Chicago, where he taught school for a period of ten years more; then came to this town and located on the farm where he now lives, having bought the land of the original preëmptor in 1864.

Mr. Crandall was married, April 20, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth M. Hand, a native of Ohio, born June 10, 1829, and the daughter of Alva H. and Margarette Hand. Our subject is a republican in his politics and has held the offices of town clerk, assessor, justice of the peace and is more or less connected with the affairs of the township. In educational matters he takes a great interest, as is natural, and has been clerk of district No. 26 for many years. His wife, a most excellent Christian woman, is a member of the Episcopal church.

EDWARD C. BUCK, a young, enterprising and intelligent agriculturist of the town of Glencoe, living on section 3, was born in this county on the place where he now resides, April 8, 1861, and is the son of B. F. and Sarah (Wadleigh) Buck, natives of New Hampshire and Vermont respectively. His parents came to the State of Minnesota in the year 1855 and settled on the farm in Glencoe township, and there made their home until the Indian outbreak in the fall of 1862, when they retired to Minneapolis for safety, and remained there for two years. At the expiration of that time the family returned to the farm and made their home there for some three years, and then removed to the village of Glencoe. Two years' residence there soon passed, and then they returned to their place, and there the father was content to stay, engaged in tilling the soil and reaping the fruits of his industry until the year 1887, when the parents of our subject moved to Glencoe and are residents of that beautiful village.

The subject of this memoir was reared and educated in McLeod county, and finished with a two years' course at the college at Northfield. He was married, December 18, 1886, to Miss Hattie Ainsworth, a native of Dodge county, and the daughter of Milo and Eliza (Greenslitt) Ainsworth, both of whom died when she was but a child of some ten years. Mr. Buck has a valuable farm and thoroughly understands its management, and is meeting with considerable success in his chosen calling. He is a republican in his political views, and is one of the rising young men of the town and county. Closely connected with the Congregational church, he is a consistent and zealous Christian, and devotes time and money to religious work. His future looks bright, for in addition to a natural ability he has the advantages of a liberal education, and these two will always win in the course of a man's life. He and his young wife have the respect and esteem of all with whom they come in contact, and are industrious, economical and of sterling integrity.

REV. ALVAH A. KENNEDY, a licensed preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, is extensively engaged in the cultivation of sorghum and the manufacture of syrup, on his farm on section 12, Acoma

township. His wife also devotes considerable attention to the raising of small fruit, from which she derives a good revenue.

Mr. Kennedy was born in Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y., June 21, 1831, and is the son of Avery and Joan (Wilcox) Kennedy, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively. When he was about a year old his parents moved to Pennsylvania, where his father was engaged in farming and in preaching the Word, for he was a Free-Will Baptist elder. Our subject remained with his parents, enjoying the advantages of the schools, until he was some fifteen years of age when he commenced learning the tanning trade and shoe and harness making, at which he worked, except such time as he spent in the seminary at Charlotteville, N. Y., up to 1864. In the latter year he first came to Minnesota, and settled on his brother-in-law's farm in the town of Lynn, this county. There he lived for a year, and in the following spring moved to the village of Hutchinson and resided in the fort for a year. From there he went to Cedar Mills, and taking a homestead made his home on it some seven years. After seven months spent upon the old place in Lynn, he returned to his home in the "Keystone State," where he was engaged in preaching the Gospel and in working at his trade until the Centennial year, when he came back to Minnesota. Renting a farm in the town of Cedar Mills, Meeker county, he lived there for a time; then moved to Boon Lake township, Renville county; a year later removed to Lynn township, McLeod county, where he spent a like period. His next move was to Collins township, where he remained for about three years, and then he bought his present place and moved thither.

Mr. Kennedy was united in the holy bonds of marriage, April 7, 1857, with Miss Margaret Belinda Butler, who was born in Delmar, Tioga county, Penn., June 22, 1839, and is the daughter of Wellman and Matilda (Steele) Butler, and the issue of their union has been eight children of whom the following is the record—Wellman B. was born in Pennsylvania, March 16, 1858, and married Miss Rosabel Pierce, February 1, 1886, and is the father of one child, Elenor Margaret. Emma Matilda was born in the same State, July 14, 1861, and was married September 25, 1884, to W. H. Moore, and is the mother of two children, Linnie R. and William E.; Daniel C. was born in the "Land of Penn," February 27, 1864, and married Miss E. Jane Pierce, August 31, 1885, and has one daughter, Myrtle R.; Mary E. first saw the light in Minnesota, as did the rest of the children, May 26, 1866. John E. was born September 26, 1868. Margaret B. was born February 3, 1871, and was called home November 21, 1874. Rosa Grace was born July 15, 1877, and Philura Jane, whose birth took place June 30, 1879, died the same day.

Mr. Kennedy has been a faithful watchman upon the walls of Zion and has labored hard in the work of the Master, and has his reward in the consciousness of having done his duty. He has given little attention to politics, but has held the office of clerk of the school board.

CHARLES HARTMANN, one of the most progressive farmers of Lynn township, is a native of Prussia, born October 4, 1829. He is the son of Ernest and Sophia (Kluhn) Hartmann, who were natives of that portion of the German Empire. His father and mother died in his youth, the latter when he was seven years old, the former eight years after, and at the time of the latter event he commenced learning the carpenter's trade and followed that line of business through Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, France, Holland, etc.

When our subject was some twenty-five years of age he came to this country, arriving on the shores of America, August 7, 1854. After landing at the port of New York, he went to Chicago and engaged at his craft and followed it in that place for a short time and then went to Elgin, Ill., where he was engaged, in company with a partner, in building for a year. At the expiration of that time he went to Burlington, Wis., where he made his home for twelve years, most of the time working at his trade. During that period he made a trip to Pike's Peak, Colo., and to the Lake Superior country, and in both places followed millwrighting and carpentering.

In September, 1861, Mr. Hartmann enlisted in Company E, Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, and served some eighteen months. At the battle of Newtonia, Mo., September 30, 1862, he was wounded in the head and with others of his regiment was captured by the rebels. He was held in prison until December, when he was paroled, and on his arrival at Benton Barracks, he was discharged. About eighteen months after his return to his home, he came to Minnesota and settled on a homestead on section 6, where he now lives.

Mr. Hartmann was married, March 6, 1871, to Miss Christina Hildebrant, the daughter of Louis and Sophia Hildebrant, but who died April 16, 1881, leaving four children, viz—John, born May 10, 1872; Emma, born June 12, 1874; Hulda, born July 17, 1876, and Mary born September 18, 1878.

FRANKLIN B. DEAN, the cashier of the McLeod county bank, is one of the earliest settlers of the village of Glencoe, where he resides, coming here in March, 1857. In company with F. P. Seaver, he entered into the general merchandise trade in the little hamlet and continued in that line for some five years. In January, 1860, he was appointed county superintendent of schools, deputy register of deeds and deputy auditor, and carried on all three of the offices at once. In 1862 he was elected to the office of county auditor and remained in the same until 1870, either as officer or deputy. He had been appointed to fill the position of judge of the probate court in 1867, and fulfilled the duties of that place, at the same time he was looking after the auditor's office. In 1871 he went into the office of the auditor of Hennepin county, as deputy, and was there about eighteen months, and returning to this place, in the fall of 1872, in company with A. M. Knight, entered into the real estate, loan and insurance business. That line of business was followed by them until 1883, when the present bank was organized and the building they occupy was erected. He has held several of the town offices and has been the mayor of the village.

Mr. Dean is a native of Windsor county, Vt., born July 22, 1834, and is the son of Eli and Lydia H. Dean. He was reared on a farm, attending the common schools of his native State and graduating from the Thetford Academy at the age of nineteen. At that time he went to Massachusetts and there remained until three years later, when he returned home and taught school until coming to Minnesota. He was married, October 2, 1862, to Miss Verlinda S. Dean, and they are the parents of seven children.

JOHN P. JUNGCLAUS, an extensive farmer of the town of Sumter, came to this county April 17, 1864, and located in Glencoe township where he resided about a year and then moved to his present farm on sections 3 and 10 in Sumter and 32 in Rich Valley township. He owns some 420 acres and devotes his attention to mixed farming



H. O. Ford

and has one of the most pleasant homes in the county. The improvements are of an excellent character and are all the result of his own exertions. He has a fine herd of grade cattle, some sixty-five head, and some ten horses.

Mr. Jungclaus was born in Holstein, Germany, November 10, 1843, and is the son of John Henry and Antje (Fail) Jungclaus, both of whom are residents of that portion of the German Empire, and who celebrated their golden wedding May 27, 1888. The old people had a family of five children, as follows—Henry, John P., Claus, Jacob, Sophia and Lena C. Jacob died in 1886 in Glencoe township. Our subject was educated in his native land and after receiving a liberal share of schooling learned the carpenter's trade and after serving an apprenticeship of three years worked at it for five more. In 1864 he came to America and on his arrival at New York, turned his steps toward McLeod county, Minn., where he has lived ever since.

Mr. Jungclaus was married October 12, 1865, to Miss Lena Thompson, the daughter of John and Catherine Thompson, and a native of Holstein, Germany, but who was reared and educated in Cook county, Ill. They are the parents of seven living children, as follows—Mary Catherina, Henry, Frank, Lizzie, Charles, Otto and Birdie. Our subject is a republican in politics and has held several local offices, the most important being that of supervisor. He is, also, the president of the Sumter Fire Insurance Society and is one of the most public spirited citizens in the township. The family are members of the German Evangical Lutheran church and are foremost in all good work and have the esteem of all.

HENRY OTTO, one of the most prosperous and well-to-do farmers of the town of Lynn, and one of its leading and representative citizens, is a native of Prussia, and was born February 4, 1849. When he was about twelve years old, he was brought to this country by his parents, Gottlieb and Henrietta (Wehrmeister) Otto, who settled on a farm in the county of Nicolet, this State. Engaged in working on the farm and in attending the district school, he passed his time until March 22, 1872, when he was united in marriage with Miss Frederika Dallman. The lady is the daughter of William and Joanna Dallman, and was born in Prussia, April 27, 1853. At that time he moved upon a small farm he had purchased, he and his brothers, Carl and August, having worked for other parties to raise the means of buying themselves farms. Closely occupied in the improvement of his place, he spent the next six years thereon, but at the expiration of that time sold out and removed to this county and purchased a tract of eighty acres of land on section 21, Lynn township. To this farm he has added some 280 acres, and has now one of the finest estates in the town.

Mr. Otto and his estimable wife are the parents of nine children, as follows—Albert, born February 15, 1873; Wilhelmina, born January 4, 1875; Martha, born September 22, 1876; Henry, born August 27, 1878; Edward, born June 24, 1880; Annie, born April 18, 1882; Frederika, born, February 19, 1884; Emma, born March 7, 1886, and Maria, born April 5, 1888.

The family are members of the German Lutheran church, and are prominent in all religious work. Mr. Otto is a strong adherent to the principles formulated by the democratic party in his politics, and has held several local offices, among which were those of assessor, town treasurer, road overseer and school director, and in all of these has won golden opinions from those most interested. Although his father came to this country with comparatively nothing, both he and his sons have all acquired competencies and are ranked among the wealthy men of their locality.

GEORGE DREW, a retired farmer, living on section 29, Glencoe township, with his son, Lincoln, is a native of the town of Bordham, Lincoln county, Me., born September 1, 1818, and is the son of Cornelius and Mehetabel (Springer) Drew. He was brought up in the "Old Pine Tree State," and there received the elements of his education. In 1854, he decided to come to Minnesota and arrived in the State in June of that year. He remained at St. Paul for one year after which he went to the site of Minneapolis, where there was a blacksmith forge at the time. He was one of the original settlers of that city. That year he rented a farm and tilled it on shares but the following season he pre-empted 170 acres of land within six miles of Minneapolis, and carried on farming there until 1887, when he sold out and came to McLeod county, and makes his home with his son.

Mr. Drew and Miss Bethiah Pratt were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, September 1, 1839, and the result of their marriage was six children, as follows—David, Eli, Lincoln and Hettie, all living, and James and George, deceased. Mrs. Drew was called away from his side by the reaper Death, November 22, 1883, and her remains were interred in Lakewoods' cemetery. In his political views, Mr. Drew is a warm supporter of the principles and candidates of the republican party, and has always taken a considerable interest in the affairs of the success of that organization.

LINCOLN DREW, the son of George and Bethiah (Pratt) Drew, first saw the light, August 20, 1860, in Hennepin county, Minn., and was reared in that portion of the State. He received his education in the common schools of his native county and early in life commenced the study of agriculture. He came to this county in 1887, and settled on the farm he now owns on section 29, in Glencoe township. He was married July 24, 1882, to Miss Lillian McDougall, who was born in Montreal, Canada, and a daughter of Dixon J. and Harriet (Gove) McDougall, who were natives of Canada and New York respectively. By this union there have been born a family of two children—Eli and Jennie. In his political faith Lincoln Drew is a strong and staunch adherent to the republican party and is one of the town's most valued citizens.

ALONZO L. BROWN, the founder of the village of Brownton, and one of its most prominent citizens, is a native of Auburn, N. Y., born November 8, 1838. He is a son of Samuel Blake and Ann Gilman (Leighton) Brown, his father being a native of East Andover, N. H., born October 6, 1811. His mother was born at Falmouth, Me., May 1, 1812. The parents were married October 6, 1835, at Milton, Mass., and removed to Auburn, N. Y., about 1836, and from that city, October 8, 1855, to Dixon, and then to Freeport, Ill. In the month of April, 1857, S. B. Brown and son, Charles H., came to McLeod county, Minn., and settled on the east half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 8, township 114, range 29, (Penn) and after hiring William Armes (who lived on the land adjoining, and on which he settled with his family in 1855, coming from Ohio,) to erect a log house, returned to Freeport. The only permanent settlers at that time in this township that they remember of, were William Armes and Thompson Laraway. The others were squatters who had filed on land to preëmpt, and erected 8x10 basswood shanties. New Auburn then contained three or four houses. Charles H. remained at Mr. Armes. About October 8, 1857, A. L. Brown arrived in Penn, and with his younger brother, Charles H., took

up his residence on the land filed on, where they lived that winter on the open prairie, in a shanty 10x12, built of inch basswood boards simply banked up and battened. In the month of April, 1858, Samuel B. Brown arrived with his family, and settled on their claim, and lived on it until driven away by the Indians, August 19, 1862, when they went to St. Paul. Mr. Brown returned soon afterward to the farm with his two sons, Augustus and Andrew, and remained putting up hay until the Indians murdered Samuel White and his family on the west side of Lake Addie, about two miles distant. Mr. Brown returned with his family to their farm in December, 1864. The town of Penn as first organized, was a voting precinct, and consisted of four townships--114, ranges 29 and 30—115, ranges 29 and 30. The first settlers were Robert E. Grimshaw, William J. White, David Craig and John Pollock, who settled on sections 29 and 30, township 115, range 29. These people came here in the summer of 1855, from Philadelphia, Penn., and named the precinct Penn. The first election was held at the log house of R. E. Grimshaw, on the southwest of section 29. The town of Collins was set off from Penn in 1866, and Round Grove and Sumter in 1868. In organizing the town of Sumter, A. L. Brown wrote and circulated the petition and appointed a time for meeting at the house of William Healey, where the name of Sumter was chosen, in memory of Fort Sumter. Lake Addie was named by R. E. Grimshaw, in honor of Miss Addie Hoag, of Minneapolis, daughter of C. A. Hoag, who was at Grimshaw's settlement at the time on a visit. The first child born was Kate Grimshaw in 1857, and the first death was that of Mrs. Mary Grimshaw (wife of R. E.) the same year.

Alonzo L. Brown was educated at the Auburn Academy and the public schools of that city. On September 26, 1861, with his brother, Charles H., he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, and was in all the battles with his regiment, and July 24, 1863, after the capture of Vicksburg, was promoted to First Lieutenant and Captain of Company E, Fiftieth Regiment United States Colored Infantry—he having assisted in organizing this regiment. He served until March 20, 1866, when he was honorably mustered out. During the last eight months of his service he had command of a district in the southern part of Alabama.

On November 18, 1865, he was married to Miss Bedina E. Savage, daughter of Patrick Savage, F. R. S., a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, and Princpal of Franklin Academy, at Montgomery, Ala. Miss Savage was born at Kanturk, Ireland, July 8, 1839.

Captain A. L. Brown first obtained the land on which the village of Brownton is located, of John Pollock, in the spring of 1859, and occupied it until he enlisted in the army, and as soon as mustered out, settled about May 1, 1866, on the farm, and continued farming and keeping dairy. The children born to them were—Katie Anna, born September 13, 1866, died April 21, 1867; Eugene Hudson, born December 23, 1868, died April 3, 1869; Mary Alice, born October 12, 1870; and Annie Viola, born September 27, 1872.

The village of Brownton was surveyed June 10, 1878. On the 18th the track was laid and the switches put in. The first lot was sold to Strickland & Baker, for a "general store." They broke the ground for it June 11th. The first building erected was a lumber office by Griswold & Latta of Glencoe, under supervision of their agent, D. B. Johns. The plat of the village was filed and recorded July 1, 1878, and covered the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 29. The post office was established October 15, 1878, with A. L. Brown as postmaster.

BURT W. DAY, the editor and proprietor of the Hutchinson *Leader*, is a native of Green county, Wis., born July 5, 1859. His parents were Jonas G., and Betsey W. (Stroud) Day, both of whom were natives of Vermont, the father of Welsh descent and the mother of old Puritan stock.

Jonas G. Day first came West in 1842, when he visited Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, and other parts of what was then "the western wilderness,"—now one of the wealthiest regions in America. He returned to Vermont and was married September 21, 1843. In 1845 they came to Wisconsin, and settled on Sun Prairie, Dane county, where he purchased a farm. Later he engaged in an extensive mercantile, flouring and sawmill business, in Attica, Green county, which he followed for some ten years. In 1855, he disposed of his interest in these industries and engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1866, when he sold out and removed to Webster City, Iowa. There he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for three years and he then went to the vicinity of Estherville and purchased an improved farm. Later he removed to Fairmont, Minn., where his sons, Frank A., and Burt W., were engaged in the publication of the *Martin County Sentinel*. In December, 1880, he moved to Jackson, where Burt W. was then publishing the *Republic*, and there Jonas G. Day remained until the time of his death which occurred April 29, 1887. A man of the strictest integrity, genial and well-informed, he left a wide circle of friends who sincerely mourned his death.

Burt W. Day, whose name heads this article, received his education in the common schools of Hamilton, Webster and Emmet counties, Iowa, and in the winter of 1876 taught a term of school in Emmet county. The following spring he went to Fairmont, Minn., where with his brother Frank A., he became interested in the publication of the *Martin County Sentinel*. In December, 1880, he moved to Jackson, Minn., and became editor and proprietor of the *Republic*, which he operated successfully for over six years. In 1887, he purchased the Hutchinson *Leader*, the first issue under his administration bearing the date of July 22. At the same time he purchased the job office of J. B. Barber and consolidated the two. To this outfit he has added a power press with steam fixtures so that he now has one of the best equipped offices in this part of the State. He has materially increased the circulation of the paper since taking hold of it, and altered its appearance much for the better. In political matters Mr. Day is a republican, and has always taken an active interest in the campaigns of his party. In January, 1884, he was appointed second assistant secretary of the State Senate, and in January, 1886, he was elected first assistant secretary of the same body. He is a thorough newspaper man, a pungent writer and a careful and successful business man. The whole Day family seem to drift naturally to the newspaper business as the three brothers are all editors and proprietors of successful and well-known papers. Harwood G. Day is proprietor of the Albert Lea *Standard;* Frank A. is proprietor of the Martin County *Sentinel*, and is the present State senator from his district; and Burt W. is running the *Leader*.

Burt W. Day and Miss Emma B. Ward, of Fairmont, Minn., were married November 19, 1881.

HON. AXEL H. REED, of Glencoe, McLeod county, Minn., was born in Hartford, Oxford county, Me., March 13, 1835. His father was Sampson Reed, who

was a prominent farmer and cattle drover, residing on the old homestead of his father, whose name was also Sampson and who was born in Merrimac, Mass., and moved from Groton, that State, to Hartford, Me., about the year 1775. His great-grandmother, on his father's side, was Sally Ellis, *nee* Bradford, a great-granddaughter of Governor Bradford, who came over in the Mayflower. His mother was Huldah Bisbee, daughter of Elisha Bisbee, who was born in Penbrook, Mass., and granddaughter of Charles Bisbee, born in East Bridgwater, Mass., in 1726, who served in the Revolutionary War in the colonial army.

The subject of this sketch lived upon the old homestead farm with his father until nineteen years of age, he being the youngest of a family of seven children, when he struck out for the West to carve his own fortune, unaided and alone. His schooling was obtained at the district school of his native town, and at the South Paris Normal School.

He first stopped at Rochester, N. Y., where he worked through the summer season of 1855–56 at brick-making, also for a time in widening the Erie canal, attending school in the winter. In the fall of 1855 he worked on a farm at Rockford, Ill., for Joel S. Shearman. Anxious to reach Minnesota he refused a pleasant indoor winter job and took the last boat coming up the Mississippi river, and during that winter spent the time at St. Cloud and Clearwater, building claim shanties and splitting oak rails.

In the spring of 1856 he went down to Minneapolis, a village then of less than 5,000 inhabitants, to obtain work at brickmaking and there obtained a contract for making brick at Glencoe, for the newly organized "Glencoe Town Site Company." He made his way on foot all the way from Minneapolis through the "Big Woods" to Glencoe before there was any public conveyance or even roads. He immediately started a brickyard and took up a pre-emption claim near the town site. From that time until 1861 he was engaged in farming, brick-making and trapping furs.

At the breaking out of the war he was among the first seven from McLeod county to volunteer, entering as a private in Company K, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, being mustered in at Fort Snelling. He refused a first lieutenant's commission which was offered him, he replying that "he did not consider himself qualified for a private much less an officer, besides he proposed to go into a regiment that was likely to be called South and do some fighting." He served in the Second Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry from its organization to the end of the war. He passed the grades of promotion of corporal, duty and orderly sergeant, sergeant major, second and first lieutenant, which rank he held when mustered out of service. He served as orderly sergeant of his company nearly two years and a half, and while in that capacity commanded his company in the storming of Missionary Ridge, near Chattanooga, Tenn., November 25, 1863, and at the head of his company, after passing over the enemy's works at the top of the ridge, he received a wound from which he suffered the loss of his right arm. He had up to this time been engaged in every march, skirmish or battle his regiment had engaged in, including Mill Spring, in Buell's march to Pittsburg Landing in the siege and battles around Corinth, Miss., back in the noted "Buell-Bragg" campaign to Louisville, Ky., and to Perryville, participating in that battle fought October 9, 1862.

After passing sixty days in hospital at Chattanooga, he so far recovered as to rejoin his company and regiment, refusing his discharge tendered him. He served on as orderly sergeant until June, 1864, when he was promoted as sergeant major of his regi-

ment near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., and served out his full three years as an enlisted man, then mustered in on a lieutenant's commission. Up to this time he had served continually in the Second Minnesota Regiment under Col. H. P. Van Cleve, later general, and in the brigade of "Robert L. McCook," popularly known as "Bob McCook's Brigade," which won laurels at the battle of Mill Springs. He was near General McCook when he was killed by guerrillas in Northern Alabama in August, 1862. He also served in the noted Fourteenth Army Corps from its organization until the close of the war, so long commanded by that noble old Roman general, George H. Thomas, who, with his corps, won great distinction at Chickamauga, in which our subject participated in the two days' battle, September 19 and 20, 1863. He was specially mentioned in general orders for meritorious conduct in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge.

After receiving his commission he participated in the capture of Atlanta, and in the campaign back after "Hood's Army" to Rome, Ga., and then with Sherman from "Atlanta to the Sea" at Savannah, then through the Carolinas to Washington, D. C., when the war was virtually ended. He was here transferred to the command of a company in the Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, but returned to his regiment at Louisville, Ky., came back to the State, and received his final muster-out from the United States service with his regiment July 18, 1865.

He then came back to Glencoe, and in company with Capt. M. Thoeny, with whom he had served during the war, entered the mercantile business, which he has successfully conducted ever since to this writing in 1888.

In 1879 he helped lay out the town site of Bird Island, Renville county, and in company with his brother-in-law, Joseph Richardson, built a large store and grain elevator at that point, and conducted the mercantile and grain business there for five years.

In 1881 he organized "The First National Bank of Glencoe," built a brick building for its business, and has been president of the institution ever since its organization.

He has carried on farming and stock-raising quite extensively, and is a breeder of thoroughbred Holstein cattle, and takes great pride in his farm operations.

He has expended nearly $50,000 in buildings in his own town in dwellings, store-buildings, a large steam elevator, brick bank-building, a three-story hotel, and a brick-block containing four stores and addition to hotel.

In 1868 he was elected sergeant-at-arms of the Minnesota House of Representatives, and served two terms. In the fall of 1869 was elected as representative for the counties of McLeod, Wright, Meeker, Kandiyohi and Monongahalia, and served one term. By hard work he secured the building of the Hastings & Dakota Railroad to Glencoe, a point the company undertook to evade. He was instrumental in securing an appropriation of nearly 5,000 acres of land, lying in McLeod county, for the Stevens Seminary, a free institution of learning, of which he is president.

In 1868 he received the appointment of deputy revenue collector for the counties of McLeod, Carver, Meeker, Kandiyohi, and Monongahalia, which office he held until he voluntarily resigned in 1870.

In 1875 he was elected county commissioner, and served as chairman of the board through the years 1877–78. Through his efforts the county commissioners erected a brick courthouse, without issuing a dollar in bonds. He was elected three years in succession as president of the village council and declined the fourth term. In 1886 he came within five votes of receiving the

Republican nomination for Congress, and again in 1888 came within three votes of being made the nominee.

Mr. Reed is a man of iron will and constitution, and there is no harder worker in the State. Much of the busy season he works eighteen hours a day. Not only in Glencoe, but throughout McLeod and Renville counties, is felt the hand of his energy and liberality. Nearly every church built in McLeod county has received a donation from him as well as others in adjoining counties, regardless as to what denomination they belonged. No man was ever more ready to aid a public enterprise or the worthy who are in need.

In politics Mr. Reed is a republican, casting his first presidental vote for Abraham Lincoln. In religious views he may be classed among the liberals.

April 15, 1869, he married Miss Nettie H. Morrison, who was born in Bradford, N. H., December 13, 1843, and came to Minnesota with her parents when eleven years of age. Her father was Moses Morrison, of Bradford, N. H.; and her mother was Mary S. Morrison, *nee* Cressey, of the same place. Their marriage has been blessed with four children—Cora Lydia, was born September 3, 1871; Nellie Antoinette was born November 28, 1873, and died of scarlet fever at Bradford, N. H., October 4, 1875; Axel Hayford, born April 15, 1876; Elisha Frank, born June 19, 1880, all born at Glencoe, Minn.

A portrait of Mr. Reed is presented in another department of this work. His indefatigable energy, untiring zeal in every enterprise calculated to benefit his town or county, generous liberality and his business ability and capacity have made him one of the best known men in this part of the State. A man of the strictest integrity, he justly ranks high among the prominent men of Minnesota.

CALVIN L. TODD, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Hutchinson village, is a native of Essex county, Mass., born May 25, 1847, and a son of Calvin L. and Mary J. Todd, who were also natives of Massachusetts. The father was killed by an accident while our subject was only two years of age, and for a time Calvin L., Jr., lived with friends of the family. He was then returned to his mother and attended school until seven, when he was placed with a relative and brought up on a farm. When he was only sixteen years old, on the 16th of July, 1863, he enlisted in Company F, Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war. During the summer of 1863 and the following winter his company was stationed at Fort Independence and Long Island, but the following spring—of 1864—they were removed to Boston Harbor, where they were detailed to guard conscripts. From there they joined the Army of the Potomac, under Grant, and saw their first actual fighting when General Early made the attack on Washington. Our subject remained about the latter place, doing guard duty, until his discharge, and was on duty at the time President Lincoln was assassinated. After being mustered out of the service he returned to his former home in Rowley, Mass., where he remained until the spring of 1867, when, having heard glowing reports of this region from friends who had been here previous to the Indian outbreak, he started for the West. He arrived in McLeod county in March, 1867, and took a claim in Hutchinson township, but the first season worked in the saw-mill. In 1868 he moved to the farm and devoted his attention to its cultivation. He remained on the farm for several years, but since 1868 has not devoted much time to it as his attention has been chiefly occupied with mason work, and he has done about all the contracting and heavy work in that line

in the northwestern part of the county. He has made Hutchinson his home ever since he left the farm in 1870. He has taken active interest in all educational, township and village matters, and has held various local offices. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined Temple Lodge in 1868, has filled all the offices in the lodge and has served as master in all about ten years, being the present incumbent. He is also a member of Glencoe Chapter, A. F. and A. M.; Hutchinson lodge, A. O. U. W.; and Frank M. Harrington post, G. A. R.

Mr. Todd was married in 1871 to Mrs. James, formerly Miss Putnam.

HENRY LEMPHER, a successful and enterprising farmer residing on section 9, Bergen township, is a native of Hanover, Germany, born in 1834, and is a son of Henry and Helena Lempher. His parents both died in their native land. Henry in his youth served an apprenticeship of six years at shoemaking, and then for three years was employed at his trade in Bremen. In 1856 he came to the United States, landing at New York in July, and after a stay of three weeks in Chicago, finally arrived at Belle Plain, Minn., where he worked on a farm. The following summer he was employed in St. Paul at his trade, and then returned to Belle Plain, where, in 1858, he entered eighty acres of government land. During the Indian outbreak they were considerably alarmed, and went to the adjoining village for a short time. He went to New Ulm and enlisted for service, but was rejected on account of physical disability, much to his regret, as he was anxious to go to the front. In 1876 he came to McLeod county and located in Bergen township, where he has since lived. He has a neat residence on an elevated site overlooking Crow river, and has a very comfortable home.

Mr. Lempher was first married in 1867, to Sophia Keloe, but they lived together only about eighteen months. They had one child. In 1869 our subject was married to Paulina Weindolph. She died in 1871, having borne him one child, Elizabeth, who now lives at home. On the 1st of October, 1874, our subject was wedded to his present wife, Amelia Town. They have been blessed with eight children, as follows: Sophia, Amelia (deceased), Caroline, Henry (deceased), Henry, Charles, Emma and Julius.

The family are members of the Lutheran church.

JOSEPH J. BRECHET, the largest dealer in general merchandise in Glencoe, is a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word as he started in life but a few years ago with comparatively nothing and is to-day one of the heaviest merchants in this section of the State.

Mr. Brechet is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and first saw the light March 15, 1861. His parents, Joseph and Julia (Petters), were natives of Berne and Morat, Switzerland, respectively, and were born, the father in 1826 and the mother in 1833. They came to the United States in the spring of 1859, and settled in Buffalo, and remained residents of the "Empire State" until 1867. In that year they removed to Minneapolis, Minn., and some four or five years later to McLeod county. Here the father went into the hoop pole business, but has since retired from the active cares of life, and makes his home, with his wife and family, with the subject of this sketch.

Joseph, the gentleman of whom we write, remained with his parents until he had reached the age of seventeen years, up

to which time his educational advantages had been very limited. He then went to Connorsville, Wis., where he worked for his board and attended school for one winter and during the same time earned some $33 by his industry. The next summer, returning to this county, he worked on a farm, but in the fall entered the store of Patrick Welch, in Glencoe, with whom he remained about six months, when he was employed by C. T. Buchanan, of the same place, at an advanced salary. Here he remained a fixture for three years, after which he went to Devil's Lake, Dak., where he purchased the second lot sold in that village and erected the second store building in the place, hauling the lumber some twenty-five miles. His stock of groceries and provisions had to be hauled by team the same distance until the railroad reached that place. He remained in trade at that point until that fall, when he sold out and returned to McLeod county. He then entered into the hoop-pole business and continued in that line in this State and in Iowa for some years, after which he returned to Glencoe and bought out his former employer, Buchanan, for $15,000, since which time he has been engaged in the mercantile trade here. In 1883 he attended Curtis' business college, in Minneapolis, and is thus fully grounded in all the principles of trade. He carries a stock that will invoice from $25,000 to $35,000 and which is complete in all respects. He owns a fine home in the village, and his parents, brothers and sisters are making their home with him.

DLUND, a prosperous and energetic farmer living on section 18, in the town of (South) Hutchinson, was born in Denmark, March 28, 1852, and is the son of Nels and Maren (Christensen) Lund, who were natives of the same kingdom. He was reared and educated in the schools of that favored land, and made his home there until 1884, when, realizing the difficulty of rising in the over-crowded Europe, he bade farewell to the home of his fathers and crossed the stormy Atlantic to find in the New World the fortune beyond his grasp at home. Landing at the port of New York he came directly west, and after a short stay in St. Paul made his appearance in McLeod county. Here he found work as a farm laborer, and for a year was thus employed and in learning the language and our ways. At the end of that time he bought the farm where he now lives, and since that time has been connected with the general farming and stock-raising business. He was a tinner by trade, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits in the old country. In his youth he had every advantage in the way of educational facilities and received a classic course.

Mr. Lund was married July 14, 1882, to Miss Gunder Mariane Bodil Kirstine Nielson, and they are the parents of four children—Martha, Niels Jul and two deceased. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church and are excellent Christian people. In his political views he coincides with the democratic party, seeing in its principles the germ of popular liberty and the preservation of our country. Although a late comer in this community, he is rapidly coming to the front and growing in the estimation of the people. His industry is marked and the business tact displayed in the management of his place remarkable.

BENJAMIN M. RECORDS, one of the prominent and representative citizens of the village of Hutchinson, is a native of Cochrantown, Crawford county, Penn., born February 9, 1832, and is the son of Alexander,

and Sarah Ann (Adams) Records. His younger years were spent upon a farm where he lived with his parents until he had attained the age of eighteen years, when he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade. After serving his time he removed to Jonesville and Columbus, Ind., where he engaged in building and contracting. In 1855 he came to Minnesota, arriving at St. Paul, May 27th. He remained in that city that season but in the fall went to Shakopee.

November 17, 1855, he started out to look up a farm and found the object of his search near Shakopee. In the company were some six families and all settled together, taking up adjoining claims. After deciding on the location, he at once put up a log cabin, in which he moved his young wife. This being settled he engaged at his trade in the wilds of Scott county, taking contracts for the erection of log houses for the settlers. He remained on this farm for some nine years, although most of his time was spent in carpentering, there being a great demand for his services.

But the quiet current of his home life was fated to be broken and the general government, having need of all its forces to quell the Rebellion, on the 15th of August, 1862, Mr. Records enlisted in Company I, Ninth Minnesota Infantry and was mustered into the service at Fort Snelling. He was with the regiment at Fort Ridgeley for about a year, and he was then sent to St. Paul to act as provost guard, where he remained until the fall of 1863, when he was sent to Jefferson City, Mo. The following winter he was discharged on account of disability and returned to Columbus, Ind., whither his family had gone. He stayed there until the spring of 1864, when he came back to Scott county. He made his home on the farm then, until he removed to Hutchinson in 1867.

He at once resumed his old trade here and has followed it ever since. He has been engaged in some of the largest contracts in the county, notably, the Hutchinson High School, for which he was paid $15,000. Many of the best buildings of the village are the result of his work.

Mr. Records was married January 27, 1855, to Miss Alvina Gilkey. His wife is a zealous member of the Congregational church. Mr. Records has always taken an active interest in every enterprise calculated to benefit the locality in which he lives, and is one of the most highly respected citizens of the northwestern part of the county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN JOHNSON, an enterprising and prominent farmer of the town of Bergen, living on section 29, is one of the oldest settlers of this county. He came to McLeod county, Minn., April 11, 1856, and was employed in carpentering in the village of Glencoe all that summer. In the fall he went South and spent the winter at New Orleans, and returned to this State in the spring. He made his residence in St. Paul that summer, and when the autumn had come again went South. He traveled around that part of the country considerably, but in the spring of 1858 he returned to this county and bought 160 acres of land on section 15, in Bergen, and put up a house. Here he resided until September 16, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, and went forward to the front. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, that bloody field "where such deeds of eternal fame were done," and in the hotly-contested fights at Iuka and Corinth. He was discharged in August, 1863, and returned home, where he remained until October, 1864, when he re-enlisted in Company I, Second Minnesota Infantry, and served with that gallant regiment until the close of the war. He was mustered out in 1865 and

came back to his farm, where he has lived ever since. He has a fine place of some 300 acres of land, in all, and is one of the leading citizens of the township in which he lives.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Norway, born in Bergen, September 17, 1833, and is the son of John R. Johnson. He came to the United States in 1853, and located in Grant county, Wis., where he remained until 1856. He was married, October 6, 1860, to Miss Bertha Johnson, who was born October 9, 1843, and is the daughter of Elling Johnson. They have five children living—John E., Hattia O., Emma M., Christina M. and Henry W. Mr. Johnson is one of the representative men of the town, and has held the offices of supervisor and school director. He is one of the early settlers of the county, as are the family of his wife, her mother being the first to die in the town, her death taking place in 1859. Her father died in 1882.

CHARLES L. ILETT, one of the prominent citizens of the village of Brownton, came to McLeod county, Minn., in 1865, and settled on section 19, Sumter township, where he lived one year. He then removed to section 5, of the town of Penn, and in that locality made his home until the year 1882, when he came to the place where he now resides. He is engaged at the mason's trade, employing five or six men, and also attends to the duties of the office of justice of the peace. He has held several other official positions, chief among which is that of county commissioner, which he has occupied since 1884.

Mr. Ilett was born in Tioga county, N. Y., October 26, 1839, and is the son of John and Lydia J. (Davis) Ilett. He was brought to Wisconsin by his parents in 1843, and was reared in the county of Fond du Lac until he was some twelve years old. The family then came to Minnesota and settled in Dodge county, but two years later removed to Le Sueur county. The father of our subject was a farmer and stock-raiser and a prominent man in the community in which he lived. He was the parent of the following children—Charles L., John, Mary L., Thea (deceased); Helen Elizabeth and Eliza (deceased).

The subject of this personal history, Charles L., received the elements of a good common school education in Fond du Lac county, Wis., and on the completion of his eighteenth year learned the mason's trade in Dodge county and followed that business until February 10, 1865, when he enlisted in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and served until the regiment mustered out of the service, September 27, 1865.

Mr. Ilett was united in marriage November 15, 1860, with Miss Melissa McRoberts, who died in December, 1866. By this marriage he had one child, Katie, who died in infancy. January 16, 1869, he again entered the marriage state, wedding Miss Carrie C. Bardwell, a native of Pennsylvania. Two children are the result of this union—Grace E., born March 16, 1872, and John G., deceased. Mr. Ilett is a republican in his politics and socially belongs to the Odd Fellows and Grand Army of the Republic. He has taken a prominent part in all public matters, and his name is indissolubly connected with the official history of the locality in which he lives.

ADLOUHY, who, in company with John Tolushek, erected and is operating the Silver Lake Steam Flouring Mill, is a native of Bohemia. He was born April 16, 1842, and is the son of Acton Dlouhy. His father was a miller in the old country,

and when our subject was old enough he was put to work in the mill, and thus practically learned the business. As he grew older he appreciated the fact that in the overcrowded states of Europe there was but little chance for a man to rise in the world, so, with the view to the betterment of his fortune, he left his native land in 1870, and on his arrival in this country located at Racine, Wis., and was there employed in a trunk factory, in a planing mill and at carpentering until 1881, when he came to Minnesota, and worked at the carpenter's trade at Glencoe that summer. The following winter he was employed in the New Auburn flouring-mill, and purchasing a residence in that village, made it his home for five years. In 1886 he sold his property, and buying a farm near Stewart, was engaged in tilling the soil for one year. The following year he came to Silver Lake, and, in partnership with John Tolushek, put up and equipped the fine steam flouring-mill which they still own and operate. This institution is 30x50 feet in size in the main part, with an engine-room 20x30, and is three stories in height. It is equipped with four double sets of rolls and all the necessary other machinery, and has a daily capacity of fifty barrels, and they are doing a large and lucrative business, as they understand their trade and turn out an excellent article.

Mr. Dlouhy was married February 26, 1865, to Miss Anna Hlinovshi, a native of Bohemia also. By their union there have been born six children. The family are members of the Catholic church, and he is a democrat in his politics.

RILEY C. DWINNELL, one of the largest land owners and most extensive stock and dairy farmers of the county, has his fine farm on sections 2 and 3, of the town of Penn, where he has some 510 acres of land. He is giving a large share of his attention to fine stock and a large proportion of his herd of cattle are Durham grades. The horses on the place, some twelve or fifteen head, are largely Norman. He came to this county in September, 1864, and settled where he now lives and has made all the improvements thereon.

Mr. Dwinnell was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., November 17, 1837, and is the son of Cyrus and Polly (Gilman) Dwinnell. His parents were natives of Vermont, where they were married, after which they moved to New York. Later the family removed to Sheboygan county, Wis, where the father of our subject died of cholera, leaving a wife and five children. Our subject was reared in the "Badger State" and there received his education in the common schools. On the 18th of April, 1861, in response to the first call for troops, he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry, and served with that regiment until discharged, in December, 1862. Returning to his home in Wisconsin, he engaged in farming, a calling that he has followed ever since. Previous to his entering the service he had been engaged in railroad work and had served for two years in the state prison as guard.

In 1864 Mr. Dwinnell removed to this county and commenced the improvements. In 1866 he returned to his native State, and in St. Lawrence county, where he was born, he was united in marriage, with Miss Mary Merchant, a native of that county. By this union there is one child, Grant, now at home, a graduate of the academy at Dixon, Ill. Two children have gone before, dying in their infancy. In his politics Mr. Dwinnell is a republican and is a representative man of the town. He is a member of the G. A. R. He has great interest in all educational work, and is the present clerk of his school district.

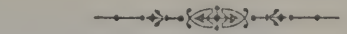
JULIUS BROKENHAGEN. Prominent among those industrious citizens of alien birth who have been so successful in life since coming to the New World is the subject of this personal history, who is a resident of the town of Lynn. When his parents came to this country they were very poor, but by their industrious habits and native economy, they have lifted themselves into comfortable circumstances.

Julius was born in Prussia, July 27, 1854, and is the son of Ludwig and Louise (Keene) Brokenhagen, who were natives of that country. When he was but five years of age he was brought to the United States by his parents and settled in Racine county, Wis., near Burlington, where the father rented a farm and tilled it for two years. After some time they came to this part of Minnesota, and then took up a homestead on section 8, Lynn township, where they have made their home ever since.

The subject of this sketch has always lived with his parents and they now make their home with him. He was married, April 2, 1880, to Miss Augusta Fredericks, a native of Prussia, and the daughter of Gottleib and Minnie Fredericks. She was born February 20, 1860, and came to this country with her parents in 1867. The latter settled in Renville county, this State, at that time, and still makes their home there.

By this marriage there have been born a family of four children, as follows — Louise, who was born March 13, 1881; Louis, whose birth took place March 15, 1883; Lena, born September 20, 1886, and died November 24, 1886; and Lydia, whose birth took place December 7, 1887, and who was taken away by death, February 11, 1887.

Mr. Brokenhagen now owns some 340 acres of land, 150 acres of which he has under cultivation. He has a fine residence, which is well furnished. He has, also, a large and handsome barn and other outbuildings and the place evinces the taste, care and enterprise of the owner.



AARON F. BAKER, one of the early settlers of the town of Winsted, where he still resides on section 2, an ideal pioneer and frontiersman, is a leading and influential member of the farming community of McLeod county. He is a native of Cayuga county, N. Y., and first saw the light September 12, 1832. He is the son of Thomas and Freelove (Fuller) Baker, the former of whom was captured during the Canadian rebellion and banished by the British government to Van Dieman's land and never returned.

The subject of this narrative was reared upon a dairy farm and received but little advantages of an educational nature in his youth. At the age of eighteen years he commenced boating on the Erie canal and followed that kind of life for four years, and then went to Ohio. There he was engaged in shingle making and in the coopering business for about two years. January 1, 1852, he married Miss Sarah Barton in Cayuga county, N. Y., and in 1854 moved to Pennsylvania and ran a saw-mill for a period of two years. In 1856 he came to Minnesota and settled on section 10, Winsted, and lived on his claim three years. From there he removed to Wright county, where he located on a homestead, and when he perfected the title sold it, and returned to this county, and settled on a farm that he bought. This he afterward traded for the hotel property in the village of Winsted and carried on that business for three years, and then disposed of it for his present farm. When he first came to the State he and James Baird followed hunting and trapping for a living and were very successful.

July 4, 1877, our subject had the misfortune to lose his wife by death, and was left with seven children — Alice, Eugene, Emma, Anna, Ellsworth, Sarah and Nettie. All of them are living at home except Anna, who is the wife of F. C. Miller, of Winsted. Mr. Baker is a democrat in his politics, and a most excellent citizen in all respects.

JOSEPH YULY, the enterprising proprietor of the meat market of the village of Brownton, came to this county and to this place May 4, 1883, and opened his present stand. He is a native of Chicago, Ill., and was born May 4, 1847. His parents, John and Gertrude (Warner) Yuly, were born in Germany, were there married and came to the United States in 1846. The father was engaged in the brewing business until coming to this country but on his arrival in iChicago went to work in one of the round houses in that city. In 1856 the family moved to Carver county, Minn. They are now residents of Douglas county. They had the following children—Joseph, Andrew, Mary, Sophia, John, Lewis and Gertrude.

The subject of this sketch moved to Meeker county, this State, in 1867, and locating near the village of Dassel, made his home there until coming here as above mentioned. He received the elements of his education in the schools of Chicago, and after finishing his studies adopted farming as an occupation, and followed that vocation until the establishment of his present business. August 22, 1864, he enlisted in the Ninth Minnesota Infantry, and served in that regiment during the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. In that bloody fray he was badly wounded and was in the hospital until the following July. He was mustered out of the service and discharged in 1865, and returned to his home.

Mr. Yuly was united in marriage, April 18, 1867, with Miss Eliza Jane Guin, a native of Ohio and the daughter of Amos Guin. They are the happy parents of five children, as follows—Mark Burlington, Elma Magdalena, Nancy Gertrude, Joseph Hurlburt and Leona Florence. All the children are at home except Nancy Gertude, who is attending school at Shakopee.

Mr. Yuly is a member of the republican party and of the Grand Army of the Republic. Both he and his estimable wife are closely connected with the Roman Catholic church and are excellent Christian people.

CARL WIEDEWITSCH, a leading and influential farmer of the town of Rich Valley, came to McLeod county in 1859 and made a settlement on the place where he now resides. He has a fine farm of some 130 acres of rich and fertile land, which is well improved and well stocked. For five years during his residence in the county he lived at Glencoe, where he was engaged in the saloon business and then returned to the farm where he has since lived. He was born in Prussia, Germany, March 11, 1831, and is the son of John and Sophia Wiedewitsch. His father died when our subject was a boy of but five years of age but he managed to acquire a good education in the land of his birth, going to school and working on the farm until he was fourteen years old. At that time the widowed mother, with her little family of four children, emigrated from the "fatherland," and coming to this country, after landing at New York, settled in Dodge county, Wis. Here the children, Frederick, Henrietta, August, Wilhelmina and Carl, grew to maturity.

Starting out in life on his own account, in 1859, the subject of this sketch came to this county and here, October 22, 1862, he was

married but his wife died in 1865, from the effects of a shot that she received from the hands of an Indian one Sunday afternoon in August, 1863. Mr. Wiedewitsch was shot down with two balls in his hip and one in his arm, and lay unconscious for some hours. Charles Zanke, being at the place during the time, made his escape and spread the alarm and brought help from Glencoe, where our subject was carried and had his arm amputated in the Congregational church. His wife left two children.

Mr. Wiedewitsch was again married May 6, 1866, to Miss Lydia Sumner, who died in Rich Valley April 5, 1880, leaving seven children. His third wife was Miss Louisa Laymond, a native of Prussia, reared and educated there. She was born September 16, 1837.

In his politics Mr. Wiedewitsch is a stanch democrat and a sturdy supporter of the principles of that party. He has filled several of the town offices, among them that of supervisor, and is one of the representative men of the county. He is a member of the Lutheran church and a consistent Christian gentleman.

DANIEL E. GLIDDEN, a leading and prosperous citizen of (South) Hutchinson township, is engaged in carrying on farming operations upon section 28, where he resides. He has some 160 acres of choice land which are well under cultivation, and his improvements are neat and tasty.

Mr. Glidden was born in the town of Gilmington, Stafford county, N. H., May 24, 1832, and is the son of Charles and Mary Glidden. Both of his parents were "native and to the manor born" among the granite hills of that State. When he was about four years of age the family removed to Boston, Mass., and he resided there for some five or six years. About 1842 they migrated to the great West, and located at Milwaukee, Wis., and there made their home until in 1858, when they came to Minnesota and settled at Northfield.

Our subject did not come to this State until two years later, 1860, when he rented a farm in Rice county, and was employed in farming there for three years. He then removed to Hutchinson and ran a threshing machine through the country.

February 11, 1865, he enlisted in Company I, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and was stationed at Chattanooga until discharged July 18th, the same year. Returning to Northfield, he dealt in horses and ran the thresher and resided there until 1868, when he removed to this county. He has owned several different pieces of land at various times, purchasing his present residence in 1885.

Mr. Glidden was married August 12, 1854, to Miss Lucy Adelia Persons, a native of Vermont, and daughter of Loring and Jannette M. (Hutton) Persons, the former a native of Massachusetts, the latter of New York State. By this union there have been two children—Mary J. and Charles L. Mary was married in 1871 to Ira L. Gleason, now a resident of Meeker county, Minn. By this union there are six children—three sons and three daughters. Charles was married in 1881 to Prudence E. Workman. He is engaged in farming with his father.

HENRY ENERSON, one of the leading farmers of Bergen township, and the present assessor of that precinct, is a native of Norway, and is the son of Peter and Carrie (Olson) Enerson. The family came to this country in 1861, when Henry was but seven years of age, and settled in Goodhue county, this State, where they lived four years, and then came to McLeod county. His father was a farmer in the old country, and followed that calling after

coming to the New World. The latter was born in Norway, January 2, 1820, and died in 1885. He was a prominent man here and was actively identified with the growth and development of the town. The mother of the family was born in 1824, and is still living. They had nine children—Enert, John, Matilda, Helen, Anna, Carrie, Ole, Henry and Mary.

The education of our subject was acquired in this county, and he began in early life to assist in tilling the home farm. This avocation he has followed nearly all his life and has made a success of his endeavors. He remained with his parents until he was some twenty-six years of age, when he was married and set up a home of his own. January 2, 1880, he led to the marriage altar Miss Sarah Johnson, a native of Bergen township, who was the second girl born in that precinct, her brother, Thomas, being the first white child born in the town. She is the daughter of Christian Johnson, an early settler of this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Enerson have a family of four bright and interesting children, whose names are as follows—Josephine, Clara, Peter, Oscar and Christian Theodore. The family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church and are active in all religious work. Our subject is a strong adherent of the principles of the anti-monopoly movement and is independent in politics. He was elected to the office of assessor in 1884 and held that position for one year, and was again chosen to fill that place in the spring of 1888. He also held the office of town supervisor in 1883 and in 1887.

GEORGE EBLING, the leading merchant of the village of Brownton, and one of its most enterprising business men, came to that place in 1885 and bought out the stock and good will of A. F. Neitzel, a dealer in general merchandise, and since that time he has occupied an important position in the mercantile circles of the village. He was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, December 25, 1836, and is the son of Henry and Sybilla (Mantz) Ebling. In 1843 he was brought to the United States by his parents, who, after landing at the port of New York, came West and settled near Washington, Richfield county, Wis., on a farm.

The subject of this sketch was reared in the "Badger State," and there received the elements of his education and lived until 1860, when he went to Missouri to attend the Lutheran seminary and finish his education. He was graduated from that institution and ordained to the ministry in 1865, and was a vigilant watchman upon the walls of Zion until coming to the village of Brownton. He labored in the vineyard of the Lord in Indiana until 1867, and then was transferred to the Evangelical Lutheran church at Germantown, Wis., where he ministered to the spiritual wants of that fold until 1875. He has also labored in spreading the gospel in Hutchinson, this county; in Columbia county, Wis.; at Plymouth, in the latter State, and at other points. For twenty years he preached the Word, but failing health caused him to give it up for the time being, and he now devotes his energies to his present business.

Mr. Ebling was married December 8, 1869, to Mrs. Christine Schneider, the widow of J. Schneider. She was born in Washington county, Wis., and received a liberal education in that locality. By this union there have been born a family of nine children, who bear the following names—Richard B., Amandus F., Gerson P. S., Mary A. B., Adaline L., Laura S., Perpetua H., Etta F. and Lydia. Mr. Ebling is a prohibitionist in his politics as well as in belief, and a worthy and zealous Christian gentleman.

WENCL KASPER, of the town of Rich Valley, and one of its earliest settlers, came to this county in 1858 and filed a preëmption claim to 160 acres on section 9, and there, after building himself a log cabin, resided for a year and a half, and then abandoning it, removed to section 7, where he now lives. Here he made all the improvements. His first house on this farm, a log cabin, was used as a fort during the Indian troubles, five families taking refuge therein.

Mr. Kasper is a native of Bohemia, born in 1816, and is the son of Wencl and Mary (Mares) Kasper. He was the youngest of the family and was reared and educated in the land of his birth. In 1854, with a view to better his fortune, he left the home of his fathers and crossed the ocean to America. From New York, where he landed, he made his way to Wisconsin, where he was engaged in labor of various kinds. Four years he remained there and then, in company with several families, came here as mentioned. Here he has made his home ever since and been highly successful in surrounding himself with a fine property.

Mr. Kasper was married in 1841, to Miss Catherine Drahos, who is the mother of seven living children—John, Anton, Mary, Frank, Annie, Joseph and George. They have lost two girls, both bearing the name of Fannie.

In his politics our subject is a democrat, but has retired to a great extent from meddling in business and politics, calmly enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life.

Joseph Kasper, who was born January 31, 1860, is the first child of Bohemian parentage born in the county, his father being the first settler of that nationality. He is carrying on the home farm with his brother George and is a practical farmer. Last year he was engaged in buying wheat at Silver Lake, for C. E. Lindberg & Co. George, an educated, well-posted and intelligent young man, was educated in the schools of this his native county, and finished at the Stevens Seminary. The brothers have a fine farm of some 200 acres and it shows by its appearance that they know their business.

LEMUEL H. DILLEY, who is engaged in the purchase of wheat in the village of Brownton, came to that place in the fall of 1886, from Farmington, this State, and since that time has been buying grain for E. T. Archibold & Co., of Dundas, Minn. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, May 3, 1857, and is the son of Perry A. and Harriet (Burson) Dilley, natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively. His parents came to Minnesota in 1858, and for ten years made their home in Rice county, but afterward removed to Dakota county, where they now reside. His father is a farmer and mason, and is a prominent citizen of that part of the State. He is the parent of eight children — Susan, Rachel, Ephraim, John, Harriet, William, Lemuel and James (deceased).

The school days of our subject were spent at Castle Rock, Dakota county, he having unusual facilities afforded him for acquiring knowledge, and he was some twenty years old ere he had finished his course. For a few years he then engaged in agricultural pursuits, but in 1882 commenced his career in the grain trade, entering the employ of G. W. Ehle, of Faribault, this State, and was sent to Renville to transact business. One year later he contracted his services to E. T. Archibold & Co., for whom he bought wheat at Hector and at Farmington. After spending some two years and a half at the latter place he came here.

Mr. Dilley wedded Miss Maud A. Rand, August 11, 1883, at Faribault, Minn., and they are the parents of one child, Maud Evelyn, whose birth took place May 2, 1887. His

wife is a native of Nova Scotia, born December 5, 1862, and is the daughter of Guy Rand and wife. She attended school at Faribault, where her parents had moved. Mr. Dilley is a prohibitionist in his politics and in religion a Methodist. He has won a host of warm friends since coming to this point and is one of the leading business men of the county.

COL. ROBERT S. DONALDSON, who is one of the prominent and influential citizens of this part of the State, is engaged in the sale of agricultural machinery at the village of Stewart. He is a native of Ohio, having been born in Perry county, October 13, 1828, and is the son of Thomas and Nancy (Saffer) Donaldson. His parents were natives of Virginia, and had left that State, where they were engaged in farming, about 1826, and moved to Ohio, where the father died in 1833. After his death the family removed to Wood county, in the same State, but two years later returned to their old homestead.

The subject of this sketch remained at home until he was about sixteen years of age, drawing his education from the schools of his native State. In 1843 he went to Miami county, Ind., and commenced an apprenticeship at the carpenter and joiner's trade with his brother, R. F. Donaldson, and made his home in that State, working at his chosen calling until the spring of 1855, when, with some thirteen others and their families, he came to Minnesota and formed what was known as the Hoosier settlement, about four miles west of Farmington, Dakota county. In the summer of 1861, while the heavy pall of civil war hung over our land and rebellion ran riot in our country, Mr. Donaldson, filled with patriotic ardor, raised a company of men for service, and they were mustered in, October 17th, as Company C, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, and he was commissioned as captain. They were at once ordered to Fort Ridgely, where they remained all winter, and in the spring proceeded to the South, "where deeds of eternal fame were being done." He served with his company until July 24, 1863, and participated in the battles of Iuka, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill and the siege of Vicksburg, but on the date just mentioned he was promoted to the position of lieutenant-colonel of the Fiftieth United States Colored Infantry. He continued in command of this regiment until March 21, 1865, when he was transferred to the Sixty-fourth United States Colored Infantry, with the rank of colonel. In July following he was appointed assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and had the control of the northern half of the State of Mississippi, and occupied that important position until April 17, 1866. The following letter, in his possession, was received by him while in the discharge of his duties in this field, and explains itself:

ROOM FRIENDS OF CONTROL FOR RELIEF OF FREEDMEN.
CINCINNATI, OHIO, 12th Mo., 27, 1865.

Col Donaldson, Asst. Commissioner, etc., Jackson, Miss.

DEAR SIR:—I received this morning a copy of thy official report of a recent tour of inspection through thy district in company with J. H. Douglas, of our society. The report is highly satisfactory and encouraging to us and will be to the society which we represent. We feel under many obligations to thee, not only for the kindness and favors shown to J. H. D., but for similar acts toward all our agents and teachers, who are located in thy district. J. H. Douglas, Dr. N. B. Hill and all our friends who have met thee, speak in the highest terms of thy kindness to them, and of thy faithfulness and efficiency in the discharge of thy official duties. Please accept the thanks of the Board of Control and through it, of the society which we represent. With much respect I am

Thy sincere friend,
DANIEL HILL, *Secretary, etc.*

Colonel Donaldson, on leaving the service, returned to his home in Dakota county, where he remained until 1877, when he removed to Sibley county, and located on a

homestead about three miles from Stewart, where he lived until embarking in his present business. He has always occupied an important place in this portion of the State, having served for five years as one of the regents of the State University, as well as filling other less important offices. He was married December 29, 1849, to Miss Eliza Curry, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, September 1, 1828, and is the daughter of James and Ella (Van Dorn) Curry, and by this union they have six children—Clarence F., Mary J., Horace, Cora E., C. R. and Laura. Mary Jane, Mrs. Joseph Turney, lives in Trail county, Dak.; Clarence, who married Miss Emma Parleman, lives in Dakota county, Minn.; Horace married Miss Jennie Johnson, and has his home in Dakota county; Cora E., wife of Daniel O'Conner, lives in the same portion of the State, and C.R., married Miss Carrie Houck, and is a merchant in Stewart.

The mother of Mrs. Donaldson is still living in Dakota county. She was born near Martinsburg, Va., March 3, 1801, and five years later was taken by her parents to Preble county, Ohio, where she grew to womanhood, and there was united in marriage with James Curry, a tanner and farmer of the vicinity. For nearly a quarter of a century they lived in that part of the "Buckeye" State, and reared five out of the family of six children born to them, one dying at the age of seventeen.

In 1841 the family removed to Miami county, Ind., where Mr. Curry followed farming until 1857, when, following their children, they came to Minnesota, and located in Dakota county, where Mr. Curry was residing at the time he heard the call of the Angel of Death, in June, 1864. Mrs. Curry, or "Aunt Ella" as she is more familiarly known, has been a consistent and zealous Christian for eighty years, and is one of the most remarkable women in the State.

WILLIAM SITZ, an energetic farmer of Lynn township, living on section 8, was born in Prussia, September 20, 1840, and is the son of August and Eva (Zin) Sitz. When he was about thirteen years of age he was brought to the United States, and settled with them in Racine county, Wis., near the village of Burlington, where he grew to manhood. His father rented a farm in that place and our subject spent his years in attending school and in assisting in carrying on the place. In 1863 he removed with the family to Minnesota and here, in the town of Lynn, the father took a homestead on section 8, upon which he lived until June, 1885, when he was called away by death. This farm is the one now owned by the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Sitz was united in marriage, January 20, 1869, with Miss Alberttina Mallow, a native of Prussia, and the daughter of Frederick and Minnie Mallow. By this union there have been born five children, as follows—Mary, born May 3, 1871; Julia, born March 11, 1873; August, born April 18, 1876; Gustave, born February 13, 1880; and Emil, born November 13, 1882.

When the family came to this country they were in poverty, as are most of the emigrant class, but by diligence and industry they have succeeded in raising themselves to comparative affluence and our subject, who provides for his mother, is reaping the reward of thrift and economy. He has a fine farm of 280 acres of excellent land, only a third of which he finds necessary to bring under culture, has a good and substantial dwelling, commodious barn and other out-buildings, and the whole is surrounded by a beautiful grove.

Mr. Sitz is a member of the Lutheran church and is a consistent Christian gentleman. He is a democrat in his political views and a strong adherent of the principles of that organization. He has one brother and

one sister living; the former, Edward, lives in the same town; the latter, Amelia, the widow of Jacob Stahl, resides in Otter Tail county, this State.

ENERT ENERSON, one of the leading agriculturists of the town of Bergen, resides on the farm upon which his parents settled in 1865. He is a native of Norway, born March 17, 1848, and is the son of Peter and Carrie (Olson) Enerson. The family, which consisted of the parents and nine children, came to this country in 1861, and for a time resided in Goodhue county. From there they moved to this county. Enert was the eldest of the children, the others being Carrie, Ole, Henry, John, Matilda, Helen, Anna and Mary.

The subject of this sketch was reared in his native land, and there attended school until he was thirteen years old, when he emigrated with his parents to the New World. He availed himself of the school privileges of Goodhue county, on locating there, but only for a short time. At the age of fifteen he commenced life for himself, working for his father and others at agricultural labor. In 1872 he purchased a tract of eighty acres of land in the town of Helen and commenced its improvement. He put up a house and after grubbing out some twenty acres, sold the place to Gustef Gunderson. On the death of his father, December 26, 1886, he took charge of the family homestead where he now lives.

Mr. Enerson was united in marriage May 17, 1876, with Miss Dora Abelson, a native of Norway, also, who came to this country with her father in 1865. By this union there have been born a family of seven children—Caroline, Emma, Carl, Sophia, Oliver, Theodore and Arthur. In his politics, Mr. Enerson is a republican, having cast his first ballot for Grant in 1872. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church, and are zealous Christians. He is one of the present town board, having been elected to that office in 1887.

JOHN KASPER, an old settler of the town of Rich Valley, came here in July, 1858, and located on section 6, where he has lived ever since. He has a fine farm of some 160 acres and he has it well improved and well stocked. He is a native of far away Bohemia, born April 13, 1840, and is the son of Wencl and Barbara (Drahos) Kasper. In 1854 our subject came to the United States and after landing at New York, located in Racine, Wis., where he stayed four years, engaged in farm labor. He then came to McLeod county and made a settlement and has resided here ever since. After receiving the elements of his education in the land of his birth, he there learned the locksmith's trade and followed that until coming to this country.

Mr. Kasper was married October 19, 1865, to Miss Susanna Pfaff, a daughter of Charles Meyers, she taking the name of her stepfather Alexander Pfaff, after the death of her own father and the re-marriage of her mother. She has presented her husband with eight children—Susanna, Louisa, John, Mary, James, Fannie, Nellie and Edward. Susanna is the wife of John Huderre, but the rest are single.

Mr. Kasper was elected to the office of county commissioner in 1874 and held that position for ten years. He has been justice of the peace in the town for many years and is prominently identified with the school interests. He is the secretary of the cemetery society of the township, a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the literary association of Hutchinson. He is a democrat in

his politics and a staunch supporter of the principles of that party. He is, in the fullest sense of the word, a representative man of the community and one of its most influential citizens.

MRS. CATHERINE MARTIN, the widow of Phineas Martin, a prominent and energetic farmer of Collins township, resides upon the old homestead on section 9. She is the daughter of Peter and Janet (Douglas) McInroy, and was born in Perthshire, near Dunkell, Scotland, February 6, 1833. When she was but three years old her parents immigrated to the United States and settled in Cayuga county, N. Y., where her father bought a farm. A few years later the family removed to Waukesha county, Wis., where she was reared to womanhood. She drew her education from the excellent schools of "the Badger State" and March 9, 1851, was united in marriage with Phineas Martin, the son of William and Caroline (Phelps) Martin, who was born in Lower Canada, September 6, 1826. After their marriage the young couple moved to the farm belonging to Mr. Martin, not far from her parents' home, and resided there until 1871. At that time he and his family came to this county and Mr. Martin rented a farm and engaged in its cultivation, and the family made their home there for seven years. At the expiration of that time, in 1878, he purchased eighty acres of land on section 9 where the widow and her children now live, and where Mr. Martin passed away to that "land Elysian, whose portals we call death," regretted by all and mourned by his sorrowing family. He was an enterprising and industrious man and one of the strictest integrity. He had the warmest esteem and respect of the entire community. He left behind him five children, two others having gone before. Their record is as follows—Ida I., born October 17, 1852, died November 25, 1852; James F., born June 5, 1854, died August 22, 1856; Ida Matilda, who was born August 3, 1856, married John Kuni, and is a resident of Collins; Emma Catherine, now Mrs. Burt Shepherd, was born August 23, 1858; Mary, Mrs. Alexander Falkner, of Collins, was born March 20, 1865; Edmond, born March 11, 1863, and William, born October 17, 1861, are at home with their mother. The homestead now contains some 120 acres of land and they have the place well stocked and improved. The sons carry on the farm.

OLIVER PIERCE, one of the pioneers of the county of McLeod, is a resident of the town of Acoma, living on a farm on section 23. He is a native of Essex, Essex county, Mass., born February 8, 1834. He remained with his parents until he was some fifteen years of age and then went to sea before the mast. This he followed during the summer months and in the winters went to school. Thus he passed the time until 1856, when he came to Faribault, Rice county, this State, and stayed there a few months. After visiting various parts of the West, in the fall he returned to his Eastern home and there remained that winter. April 13, 1857, he went to Boston, where a company of some twenty-seven people were gathering from Essex, Mass., and Lee, N. H., with the intention of coming to what is now Hutchinson, and he joined his fortune to theirs. After many amusing adventures they finally reached their journey's end, arriving in Hutchinson May 19th. That same day Mr. Pierce went into what is now Acoma and after looking around, picked out his present place and returned to the incipient village. He put up a tent on the north side of the

river at that place for a shelter and all that summer he was engaged in breaking up small tracts of land for the settlers and about four acres on his own place. The following winter he went into the woods six miles away and drew logs to the saw-mill to manufacture into lumber. In the spring of 1858 he moved to his claim and putting up a log cabin commenced to till the ground. Hardships were to be endured that tried the nerve of these settlers, and Mr. Pierce can tell of many trials and troubles passed through by the pioneers of this county. Prices for what they did raise were but very little, and the supplies needed brought a high figure. To give some idea of prices in those days, it is stated that Mr. Pierce, in 1860, gave twenty-five bushels of good wheat for a coat that could be bought to-day for $2.50.

Mr. Pierce was quite prominently identified with the actions of the settlers during the times of the Indian outbreak and was one of the party that went from his locality and fortified Ceder Point, in the lake of that name. After he had remained there some little time he returned to the village of Hutchinson and joining the home guard company was elected lieutenant. He was in the stockade all the time of the assault and participated in the expedition that went out to get the body of Caleb Sanborn, that was killed in Cedar Mills township, and when they were ambushed and Daniel Cross killed he stood beside that victim of savage cruelty and one of the rifle balls cut his clothing, just missing his body. During those trying days Mr. Pierce was married, in October, 1862, to Miss Harriet Jones, and that winter lived in the village. The next spring they removed to his farm, where they have lived ever since.

The subject of this sketch has always been one of the most active men in all town matters and when the town was organized in 1866 he was chosen one of the supervisors, and has held some town offices ever since. He was one of the most popular justices of the peace for twenty years and was elected a member of the board of county commissioners in 1882, and fills that important office at the present writing. He has also been largely instrumental in the development of the educational features of the town and was the organizer of the Acoma and Lynn Townships Insurance Society, of which he was secretary for years. He is the parent of six children, all of whom are living.

F. CONRAD, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 31, Rich Valley township, came to this county May 4, 1872, and purchased the 160 acres of land where he now lives, which was all improved. He was born in Prussia, August 9, 1842, and is the son of Gottlieb Conrad. He was reared in that land, and there received the education provided by the state. On leaving school he assisted his father in the labors on the farm, for his father was a farmer, until the latter died, which occurred when the subject of this history was about sixteen or seventeen years of age. There were five children in the family — Fred, August, Julius, Wilhelmina and Augusta. On attaining manhood Mr. Conrad took his place in the Prussian army, as is the lot of every able-bodied German youth, and served his country.

In the year 1870 he crossed the ocean, leaving his friends, relatives and home to find in the New World that fortune so hard to find in his native land. After a voyage of thirteen days he landed at Providence, R. I., and remained in that city, at work in a woolen factory, for two years. In the spring of 1872 he came to Minnesota and settled on the farm in McLeod county,

where he now lives, and has since that given his whole attention to agriculture.

Mr. Conrad was married to Miss Christine Snyder in June, 1872. The lady is a native of the same village in Germany as himself. She came to the United States in 1869, and after a short time spent in Bristol, R. I., went to Providence, where she remained until 1872, when she came to this county, and was married here. By this union there have been born six children — Julius, William, Elvina, Richard, Bertha and Mena.

In his political views our subject affiliates with the republican party, and has held the office of treasurer of the school district for twelve years, and other positions. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

JOHN S. BILLINGS, who is now carrying on agricultural pursuits on section 28, of (South) Hutchinson township, is a native of Stark county, Ohio, born May 15, 1836, and is the son of John and Mary Billings. His parents, natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, respectively, moved in 1843 to Nobles county, Ind., and there made a settlement. In 1854 they again moved westward, following the frontier, and settled in Waushara county, Wis., where the father died.

The subject of this personal history was reared to manhood on the farm of his father and received his education in the schools of Indiana. After his father's death he remained at home until 1859, when he returned East and was engaged in and about Williams county, Ohio, at farm labor, until April 23, 1861, when, in response to the President's call for troops to serve three months, he enlisted in Company C, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, under command of Colonel Steadman. He was discharged at the expiration of his term of service and returned to his home, and, being sick, stayed with his brother until fall. He then went into the employ of a railroad company, and in the spring following, commenced buying wheat. This business he continued to follow until October 14, 1866, when he came to Minneapolis, and in that city worked at his old trade, carpentering, for he had learned it in Wisconsin. He followed this for some eight years and then went to millwrighting. In 1880 he came to Hutchinson and bought the farm where he now lives, and during the summers attended to its duties, and in the winters worked in the mills at Minneapolis, until 1884, since which time he has remained on his place.

Mr. Billings was united in marriage July 2, 1862, with Miss Sarah L. Spencer. By this union there have been born the following children—Ellsworth, Clara, Schuyler, Royal, deceased; Walter, Guy and Cora. Our subject is a republican in his politics.

ABEL OSGOOD is an active and energetic member of the farming community of the town of Penn, and has his home on section 1, where he has a fine place that embraces some 120 acres. He was born at Putney, Windham county, Vt., May 25, 1839, and is the son of Charles and Angeline (Wilson) Osgood, both of whom were natives of the same State. He was raised in the county of his birth until he had attained his thirteenth year, at which time his father, a farmer, came West in search of some land easier to till than the stony soil of New England.

The family settled in Calumet county, Wis., and there lived for many years, and there the father died, the mother following in 1887. In their household there were seven children—Nancy, Elizabeth, Louisa, Sarah, Emory, Ezekiel and Abel. Of these, the last named was the youngest.

The school days of our subject were passed in the district academies of Vermont and Wisconsin, and at the age of nineteen he commenced working by the month on a farm near Minneapolis. One year later he rented a piece of land in Hennepin county, and tilled the soil for about two years, and then, in 1868, came to McLeod county and for a couple of years worked for others by the month. After this he settled on the place where he now lives and has made it his home ever since.

Mr. Osgood was married in December, 1867, to Miss Hattie Laroway, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of Thompson Laroway. The issue of this union is five children—Ray C., Edith M., Pearl I., Lee A. and Earl, all of whom are at home with their father, their mother having died February 17, 1883. Our subject is a republican in political matters, and has filled many offices in the township. During the fall of 1864 he enlisted in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and served until the regiment was mustered out of service in 1865. They were stationed at Chattanooga on garrison duty.

WENCL MAKOUSKY, deceased, formerly a resident of the town of Rich Valley, was born in Bohemia, September 3, 1823. He was reared in his native land, and made his home there until 1870, when he crossed the ocean to this newer country and settled in McLeod county, Minn., in September of that year. He at first located in the western part of Rich Valley township, but a short time after removed to section 4 of the same precinct, and there bought 160 acres of land, and on it made his home until the day of his death, which occurred February 8, 1886. He was a farmer in the old country, and always followed that calling. He was married November 14, 1859, to Miss Nettie Jukl, a native of the same portion of the Austrian dominion, and the daughter of Joseph and Anna Jukl. She was the fourth in her father's family of seven children. By this union there have been seven children — Frank, Wencl, Adolph, Joseph, Edward, Nettie (deceased) and Emily (deceased). The boys carry on the farm and take care of their mother, and are excellent citizens.

Wencl Makousky was a republican in his politics, and one of the most influential men in the town. He was well educated, and a man of sterling integrity, and merited and received the respect and esteem, not only of the people of the town, but of every one who knew his worth in the county, and the long string of fifty or more wagons that followed him to his last resting-place was but a slight testimony of the regard in which he was held. He was a member of the Bohemian church, and an active and zealous Christian. He was ever ready with heart and hand to engage in any work for the public good, and has left his imprint on the community in which he lived.

LOUIS SELTZ, who is engaged in farming on section 11, Sumter township, is an excellent specimen of the thrifty and industrious natives of Germany that have so largely contributed to the growth and development of this portion of the State. He first saw the light in Prussia, May 28, 1856, and is the son of Frederick Seltz. His earlier years were passed in the fatherland, but in 1862 the family, in search of the fortune so hard to grasp in their native land, immigrated to the shores of America. They landed at the port of New York and from there came to this State and located in Ca-

ver county, where the father took up some 200 acres of land and tilled the soil until his death in 1886.

The subject of this sketch was the youngest in his father's family, the others being Charles, Gustave, Henrietta, Wilhelmina, Bertha, Mollie and Amelia. Louis spent his school days in Carver county and for the first six years after finishing his education, followed farming in that locality. In 1878 he came to this county and purchased a farm of Albert Newcomb, and since that period has been identified with the town and county. He was married October 30, 1879, at Glencoe, to Miss Mary Helena Pringer, a daughter of Wilhelm and Wilhelmina (Snyder) Pringer. Her parents were born in Germany and came to this country in 1853. They lived in the New England States for over twenty years and then came to Minnesota. They made their home here until a a few years ago, when they removed to Dakota, where they now live. They had a family of four children—William, Henry, Augusta and Mrs. Seltz.

Mr. and Mrs. Seltz are the parents of five children, as follows—Louis F., Minnie H., Bertha A., Charles H. and one deceased. The family are members of the Lutheran church and are zealous Christians. Our subject is a democrat in his political views and a strong adherent of the tenets of that party. He takes great interest in all educational work and is one of the representative men of the community.

PETER OLSON, the present town clerk of Bergen, is a prominent and prosperous farmer of that part of the country, having his home upon section 27. He is a native of Norway, born January 18, 1847, and is the son of Ole Engebretson, who was born in the same country December 21, 1819, and his wife, Isabel (Peterson) Engebretson, also a native of that land. In 1866 the family started to cross the ocean to the United States in search of a new home. On the way the mother died, May 5th, and the balance of the family landed at Quebec the following month. From the latter city they came to Carver county by way of Milwaukee and remained there for a year, after which they removed to this county and settled in this town. The father had two children by his first wife — Anna, born March 18, 1843, the wife of John Anderson, living in Dakota, and Peter, the subject of this sketch. The father was again married, this time to Miss Mary Elofson and they are now living with the son.

Peter came with his parent to the town of Bergen and assisted his father in making a settlement on the land he had purchased of G. K. Gilbert on section 27. Here he has resided ever since. He was married to Miss Rachel Anderson, a native of Norway, born August 9, 1844, who became the mother of seven children—Ole Edward, born October 24, 1873; George, born February 4, 1875; Alick, born November 7, 1876; Emily, born August 11, 1878; Rebecca, born February 17, 1881; Bernett, born September 30, 1883, and Martin Randolph, born June 4, 1885. The wife and mother passed away in death, June 4, 1885, leaving a disconsolate family. The body was interred in the Norwegian Lutheran church cemetery, to which church the family belong. Mr. Olson is a republican in his political faith and usually votes the ticket of that party. He is taking a strong interest in the welfare of the town and is one of its leading citizens.

SOREN HANSON, one of the reliable and progressive citizens of Collins township, is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 5. He is a native of Den-

mark, born in Uland, April 1, 1844, and is the son of Hans and Anna Sorenson. At the early age of eight he commenced work, choring in the summer and attending school in the winter months, as he was compelled to do, there being a compulsory education law in force in that country. At the age of fourteen years he was confirmed in the Lutheran church, which completed his studies, it being the law that when received into the church, which is a state institution, a child is no longer compelled to attend school. At the age of twenty-two he was conscripted into the army, as is customary in his native land, but was not compelled to remain all of the time in service, the recruits receiving instruction in the drill for a month or two, and are then allowed to return to their homes to be called on again. In the spring of 1872 he immigrated to this country, and for about five years was engaged at work in Oak Glen cemetery, at St. Paul. In the autumn of 1877 he came to this county and secured sixty acres of a timber claim on section 5, where he now lives, and commenced its improvement.

March 31, 1878, our subject was married to Miss Mary Hanson, the daughter of Hans and Carrie Matson, natives of Denmark, and the issue of the marriage has been four children—Lena, born April 6, 1879; Hans, born February 9, 1881; Anna, born December 13, 18—; and Thomas, born January 5, 1882, and died February 12, 1882. When Mr. Hanson came to the United States he was almost penniless, and when he arrived in McLeod county he was a poor man yet, but by the exercise of his industry, and with frugal management, he has succeeded in placing himself on a plane with the well-to-do farmers of this section, and is one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of the community. His place, which is a fine one, is well improved and presents a neat and tasty appearance.

FRANK SWATOSCH, of the town of Rich Valley, came to this county in the spring of 1878, and located on section 23, where he now resides. He is the owner of 100 acres of fine land and has it well improved. He is a native of Bohemia, born August 26, 1839, and is the son of Joseph Swatosch. The father came to this country with his family and settled in Racine, Wis., where he died. The mother died in 1877, and both were members of the Catholic church.

Frank was educated in the schools of Racine mostly, as he was but a boy when they came here, and at the age of fifteen years, having acquired a large amount of useful knowledge, quit school and went to Michigan, where he remained a year and a half and then returned to his home. He essayed to learn the shoemaking trade but gave it up after a short trial as he did blacksmithing, and adopted farming as a vocation, which he has followed ever since. He has by diligence and energy accumulated a nice fortune, having a farm of the best quality.

Mr. Swatosch was married in March, 1877, at Racine, to Miss Nettie Chany, also a native of Bohemia, who had come to this country with her parents, when a young girl and settled with them on a farm near Racine. Her father afterward was in the employ of the M. M. Secor trunk factory and died there in 1886. The issue of this marriage has been four children—Nettie, Fannie, Mary and Frank.

The subject of this sketch, one of the representative men of the town, has always been a democrat in his politics but has had no aspirations for preferment. He has held the office of road overseer of the district as that is a duty that no man ought to shirk. He is educating his children to their duties as free American citizens and in a superior manner and is one of the enlightened men of the county.

ANTON CHESKET, of the town of Rich Valley, came to this county in the spring of 1866, and settled on the place where he now lives, on section 4. He took a homestead and purchased some 140 acres more and now has a good farm. He is engaged in carrying on general farming and stock-raising and has made a great success of the business. Born in the southeastern part of Bohemia in 1826, he is the son of Frank and Mary (Shancha) Chasket, and was reared in that picturesque portion of the Austrian Empire and there received his education. His father was engaged in brick-making and when our subject was old enough, he assisted him in his labors. He was one of a family of ten children and all had to work, as is customary in that land, and our subject was no exception. He was married in his native land, in 1845 to Miss Anna Shada, the daughter of Frank and Salome (Kerper) Shada, by whom he has had six children, viz—Frank; Fannie, Mrs. Frank Wonous, is living in Glencoe; Josie, the deceased wife of John Lucas, died in November, 1880, leaving five children — Maud, Ethel, Thomas, Richard and Algo; Lizzie, Mrs. John Navvatil, living in Minneapolis; Anthony, a farmer of this town, who married Miss Louisa Washburn, and Mary, the deceased wife of Charles Williams, who died in July, 1887, leaving two children —Pearl and Willie. Mr. Chesket and his family came to the United States in 1858 and settled in Racine county, Wis., where they made their home until coming here.

FRANK CHESKET, the son of the above named gentleman, was born in Bohemia, January 7, 1847. He recieved an excellent education in Wisconsin, where the family located, and at the close of his school days commenced to learn the trade of shoemaking, but after a short trial, gave it up and adopted farming as a calling, and has followed that avocation all his life. He came to this State with his father and lived with him until his marriage, which occurred December 31, 1874, at which time he wedded Miss Fannie Griswold, who died in November, 1883, leaving four children—Edith, Walter, Clifford and Mertie. He was married to his present wife, Miss Mary Streochek, March 8, 1885, by whom he has two children, twins—Frank and John, born January 4, 1886.

GABEL CARPENTER, one of the successful, enterprising farmers of the town of Collins, living on section 15, is the son of Amos and Parmelia (Chaffee) Carpenter, natives of Vermont. He was born in Cambridgeport, in that State, March 6, 1832. His parents were farmers and he was reared upon the paternal acres and in his youth attended the district school. He was early in life initiated into a knowledge of agriculture, and assisted his father in the labors attendant upon that calling. His mother died in 1837 when he was but five years of age, and in 1842 the father removed to Jefferson county, N. Y., and there our subject finished his education and grew to manhood. On attaining his majority he worked for the neighboring farmers for a couple of years, but in June, 1855, he came West. After spending some three months in Kane county, Ill., he went to Marquette county, Wis., and there made his home until 1863. At first he was in the employ of others, but afterward purchased a farm and tilled the soil on his own account. Selling out his property there he came to McLeod county, Minn., in the fall of 1863, and the next spring settled on a homestead on section 15, where he now resides. At the time he located here there were but three other families in the town and the nearest point for supplies was Hutchinson.

During the latter days of the war Mr. Carpenter enlisted in the First Minnesota

Heavy Artillery, and served until he was mustered out with the regiment. He was married to Miss Mary J. Hammond, a native of Lewis county, N. Y., born June 6, 1842, and the daughter of Simeon and Margaret Hammond. By this union there have been born four children, as follows—Seward J., Irwin W., Clarissa A. and Clarence A.

Mr. Carpenter is a republican in political matters and has held various local offices, having taken an active interest in educational and public matters.

MRS. BERTHA KNUTSON, the widow of Ole Knutson, formerly a leading farmer of Bergen township, still makes her home on the old homestead in that portion of the county. She was born in Sweden, March 14, 1823, and is the daughter of Eric and Elie (Johnson) Monson. Her early education was entirely neglected, she never going to school a day in her life, having learned to read through the instructions of her pastor. In 1861 she came to the United States, landing in the city of New York and came through to St. Paul. In that place she remained some four years, engaged in domestic labor and then came to this county. February 14, 1865, she wedded Ole Knutson, in Helen township.

Ole Knutson was born in Norway, and was the son of Knute and Christene (Olesdatter) Oleson. His mother died in her native land and the father of Ole came to this country and lived in Wisconsin for a number of years. He died in this county. Ole Knutson made his home for a long time in the "Badger State," and finally came to this county and settled in Helen township. April 13, 1868, he removed to this town, purchasing a farm of 120 acres of land, on which he lived until overtaken by death September 13, 1887. He was an industrious and energetic citizen, as are most of his fellow countrymen and merited and received the respect and esteem of all that knew him.

Mrs. Knutson is the mother of two children—Ole, born in Helen, June 24, 1866, and Edward, born September 28, 1868. Both her sons, energetic and industrious young men, are living with their mother and are carrying on the farm, which evinces their care. The family are zealous members of the Evangelical Lutheran church and are consistent Christian people. The boys have had the advantages of excellent educational facilities.

FRANK NEWASH, a young and enterprising farmer of the town of Rich Valley, is a native of McLeod county, Minn., born on the farm where he now lives August 12, 1865, and is the son of Anton and Anna (Barta) Newash. His parents were born in Bohemia but had come to this country in early life and settled in Racine, Wis., where they were married. His father was a cooper by trade but after coming to the United States only worked at it a short time and then went to farming. In 1862 he removed to this county and filed a homestead claim on the place where our subject lives. Here he made his home until the spring of 1886, when he bought a farm in Hutchinson township and moving there is engaged in tilling the soil. There were six children in their family—Joseph, Anna, Frank, Albert, Nettie, and one that died in infancy. Joseph is living in Wright county, this State; Anna, Mrs. John Danek, lives in Glencoe. The others are at home, with the exception of the gentleman of whom this memoir is written.

Frank Newash was united in the bonds of marriage, April 10, 1888, at Silver Lake, McLeod county, with Miss Nettie Hagar, a native of Racine, Wis., born in 1870, and the

daughter of Joseph Hagar, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Hale township. Mr. Newash has been reared entirely in this county and has drawn his education from the efficient schools of the district. He is a practical farmer and thoroughly understands his business. His farm, which is the old homestead, is a fine one and the improvements are fair. In his politics he is allied to the democratic party.

ALBERT C. SHERMAN, who is among the enterprising farmers of the town of Sumter, has a pleasant home on section 14, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising. He is a native of Franklin, N. Y., born May 22, 1844, and is the son of Nelson and Almeda (Blanchard) Sherman. The family, who were all natives of the "Empire State," came West in 1846 and settled in Illinois, where they resided until 1855, at which time they removed to Rochester, Minn., where the parents died.

The subject of this memoir received his education in the schools of Illinois and this State, and in the summer of 1861 enlisted in Company B., Second Minnesota Infantry and served with that regiment for one year, and participated in the battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing. He was discharged in the summer of 1862, and March 14, 1863, re-enlisted in the Third Minnesota Battery, Light Artillery, and continued a member of that company until his final discharge, February 27, 1866, at Fort Snelling. By gallant conduct he had won his grade as a non-commissioned officer.

Mr. Sherman was united in marriage with Miss Georgiana Taunt, November 7, 1867, in Hennepin county, this State. His life companion is a native of Racine, Racine county, Wis., born October 8, 1849, and is the child of Luther and Eliza (Smith) Taunt, natives of Massachusetts. Her father was a carpenter by trade and was the parent of three children—Almira L., Alvin B., and the wife of our subject. She received her education in the schools of this State, the family having removed hither in an early day. She is the parent of one child, Nelson, who was born January 9, 1880.

Mr. Sherman is a democrat in his politics and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is one of the enterprising and public-spirited men of the county and a valuable citizen. He came to this county the spring of 1886.

HALE STRICKLAND, a young and enterprising agriculturist of the town of Penn, was born in Portage county, Ohio, and is the son of Seth and Caroline M. (Walden) Strickland. His parents were natives of Ohio who came to the State of Wisconsin when the subject of this sketch was but a small child. From the latter place they returned to Ohio, whence, in 1868, the family came to Minnesota. The mother of Hale had died in 1857, and his father had married the second wife, Miss Ada Landon, a native of New York. Before coming to this State the elder Mr. Strickland was engaged in farming but on his arrival he bought out a store at New Auburn, and was there in the mercantile business for a number of years. From that place he removed to Brownton and followed the same line of trade for seven or eight years. He has since retired from the active cares of life, living in Ohio.

Hale Strickland, who is an only child, received the elements of a good education in his youth, finishing with several courses at the high school at Oberlin, Ohio, and afterward entered the store of his father as clerk. Two years later he adopted farming as his

vocation in life, and bought the farm on section 13, where he now resides. He has about 160 acres of excellent land and about one-half of it he has brought to a high state of cultivation and tillage.

May 20, 1877, witnessed the marriage of our subject and Miss Bertha E. Foss, in New Auburn. The bride was a daughter of Samuel Foss, who is now living in Dakota. She was reared in Sibley county, Minn., and there received her education.

Among the leading representative men of the township, Mr. Strickland is a strong and steady adherent to the principles of the Republican party and supports the candidates offered by that organization.

ANTHONY BUSKA, a prominent farmer of the town of Bergen, has his home on section 6. He is a native of Prussia, Germany, born July 23, 1844, and is the son of Michael and Anna Buska. He was reared upon a farm in the land of his birth until 1862, when, in company with a sister, he left the fatherland and came to America, landing in New York July 2d. He did not stay in that city, but came at once to McLeod county, Minn., and engaged in agricultural labor. Here he remained until the fall of 1863, when he enlisted in Company E, First Minnesota Cavalry, and served throughout the whole campaign against the Indians in the Northwest. In 1864 he, with the balance of his company, was stationed at Manannah and Forest City, and went to Sauk Center in the fall. The command went into winter quarters at that place, but in the spring moved to Fort Wadsworth, by way of Fort Ridgely, and shortly after were mustered out and discharged at the last named place.

On the conclusion of his military services Mr. Buska went to Minneapolis, and was there in the employ of Dean & Lovejoy for two years. January 1, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Buska, the daughter of Frank and Rosa (Schultz) Buska, of Hale township. He then concluded to settle down, and accordingly took a homestead on section 5 of this town, where he lived for eight years. Selling it, he then purchased the fine farm which he now owns, and which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. The improvements are of an unusually good character, and it is one of the finest places in the county, and one that the owner may well be proud of.

Mr. and Mrs. Buska are the parents of a family of seven children, as follows—Mary, George, Joseph, Clara, Robert, Anthony (deceased) and Albert. The family are zealous members of the Roman Catholic church, and in his political views our subject coincides with the democratic party.

FRED SCHULTZ, an energetic and prosperous farmer of Acoma township, has a fine farm of 160 acres on section 20, about seventy acres of which are under cultivation, and which he has improved in a superior manner, all his buildings being handsome and commodious. He is a native of Germany and was born November 1, 1839. His parents, Fred and Augusta Schultz, were born and reared in that empire and there the mother of our subject died when he was still a small child. His father married a second wife and when the son had finished his education in his native land and was some sixteen years old, the family immigrated to this country, and located in Racine county, Wis., and there he remained with them until he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry, and served with that regiment until the close of the war. He participated in all the campaigns of that body, which was a part of the Twentieth Corps and

was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea. He was discharged from the service in 1865.

Returning to his home he found that his father and step-mother had died in the meantime, and that fall he came to Minnesota and bought the farm in McLeod county where he now lives, and has resided there ever since. He was married August 12, 1866, to Miss Augusta Kepke. By this union there have been born a family of seven children, all living and at home with their parents. Their names are—William, Gottleib, Henrietta, Amelia, Helmot, Martha and Edith. Mr. Schultz has held many of the town offices, being a prominent and public-spirited citizen, among the most important of which were those of supervisor, treasurer and school director. He is a member of the Lutheran church and is ever ready to help in all religious work. His views in political matters lead him to affiliate with the democratic party as they have formulated his principles in their platforms. He is one of the most esteemed and valued citizens of the town and merits the respect of all.

FREDERICK DUEHN, who is carrying on farming operations on section 26, Sumter township, is a native of Germany, born near Berlin, Prussia, October 30, 1828, and is the son of Frederick and Dora (Oke) Duehn. The mother of our subject died while he was but a child, as did all her children but him. The father was a blacksmith by trade and followed that business all his life, and died in the old country. When he was about twenty-nine years of age the subject of this sketch crossed the ocean to the United States, and after a voyage of some fifty-three days landed at New York. He came at once to the West, and for a year was employed at the forge (for he too is a blacksmith) by a man by the name of Charles Keen, half way between Milwaukee and Racine, Wis. From there he removed to Ahnapee, and for some twenty-six years made it his home. He was engaged in blacksmithing there in connection with farming, and ran a shop of his own for many years. He then came to McLeod county and settled on his present farm of 320 acres of fine land on sections 26 and 27, Sumter township, where he has made all the improvements. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has made it quite a success.

Mr. Duehn was married September 28, 1858, in Ahnapee, Wis., to Miss Caroline Richards, a native of Germany and daughter of Frederick and Charlotte (Buetow) Richards. Her parents came to this country in 1857 and located in Ahnapee, engaging in farming, and there the father died, October 10, 1879. Her mother is living with Mrs. Duehn in this county. The family consisted of seven children—Charles, Hannah, William, Carolina, Ferdinand, Wilhelmina and Frederick, three of whom are dead. Mrs. Duehn was born October 27, 1842, and is the mother of fourteen children, viz:—Helena, Lena, Rose E., Frederick, Lottie, Richard W., Frank E., Hannah, Charles F., Hannah (deceased), Helen (deceased), Caroline W. (deceased), Frank B. (deceased), and William W. (deceased). Mr. Duehn is a republican in his politics, and the family are connected with the Methodist church.

JOSEPH BAISDEN, farmer, of Rich Valley township, came to this county in 1865, and after a short time spent at Silver Lake, took up a homestead on section 2, where he lived, making all the improvements until 1881, when, purchasing his present place, on section 1, he moved there. He is giving considerable attention to the raising of

Jersey cattle and Poland China swine, and is meeting with great success.

Mr. Baisden was born in Logan county, Va. (now embraced in West Virginia), December 18, 1837, and is the son of Edward and Susanna (Barnett) Baisden. His parents were natives of Kentucky and were married in that State.

They came to this county with their son, Joseph, and remained here until 1882, when they migrated to Missouri, where they died the same year. They were members of the Methodist and Baptist churches, respectively, and were the parents of twelve children — James, Fannie, Elias, Elvira, Joseph, Ludvico, Mary Ann, John, Nancy Jane, Bennett and Edward H. One, William R., died in childhood. James, a lieutenant in the Fifth Virginia Regiment, was killed by bushwhackers.

The subject of these memoirs was reared in the "Old Dominion" and received a good education, and at the close of his school days commenced teaching, and followed that profession for some four years. Engaging in the lumber business at the expiration of that time, he found employment therein until 1862. The next three years were devoted to renewing his knowledge of agriculture, after which he came to this county as recounted above.

Mr. Baisden was married June 8, 1862, to Miss Arminca J. Crum, who was born in Wayne county, Va., October 15, 1837, and is the daughter of William and Mary (Horr) Crum, natives of Kentucky. By this union there have been seven children born— Mary A., Isabella, Nancy E., William R., Cain, Bazilla, and John. Mary is living on a farm in Crow Wing county, this State. The balance of the children are at home. Mr. Baisden is a republican in his politics, and has held the offices of supervisor, assessor and clerk of the school board. He is a radical temperance man and a member of the Murphy club.

CARL RATZLOFF, one of the leading and representative farmers of Lynn township, has his home on section 5, where he has a fine farm of 360 acres of excellent land, 100 of which are under excellent cultivation, and upon which he has a large and comfortable dwelling house, two commodious barns, each with stone basements, and other out-buildings. The whole of these structures is surrounded by a handsome grove that he has set out. Besides this fine property he is the owner of a farm of 160 acres in Meeker county, which is also improved.

The subject of this memoir was born in Prussia, Germany, February 24, 1826, and is the son of Carl and Lotta (Krausa) Ratzloff. When he was but a small child his father died, and his mother married Carl Janeka, who was the owner of a flouring mill, the motive power of which was wind, and in that establishment our subject commenced the battle of life. In the mill and on the farm of his step-father he was employed until he had reached the age of thirty years, except the three years spent in the army, as is every German youth's duty.

In 1854 Mr. Ratzloff immigrated to the United States, and coming straight west located in Burlington, Wis., where he was employed at farm labor for three years. In 1857 he was married and moved to Nebraska, and there worked on a farm. Three years he stayed there, and during that time he was sick much of the time, and his wife died. Discouraged, he returned to Wisconsin, and there worked out for a couple of years. In 1862 he was again married, this time to Miss Caroline Dettman, and came to McLeod county, Minn., and took a homestead at the place where he now lives.

In November, 1870, his wife died, leaving him four children—Matilda, Mary, Ludwig and Carl. In May, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Albertine Block, and they have a family of two children —

William and Amelia. He has held the office of supervisor of the town, and is one of the leading spirits in all the popular movements in the precinct.

JOSEPH WASMEK, a leading farmer of the town of Hale, was born in Bohemia, May 13, 1844, and is the son of Joseph and Frances (Miller) Wasmek, natives of that part of the Austrian empire. He came to the United States with his parents in 1856, and the family settled in Racine county, Wis., where his father bought a small farm. In 1860 they removed to McLeod county, Minn., and the father gave a yoke of steers for a squatter's claim, on which he filed a homestead. This was in Rich Valley township, and on this farm the elder Mr. Wasmek resided until his death.

The subject of this memoir made his home with his parents until he was some twenty-seven years old, assisting his father on the farm. When they first came to this county, although they had money to buy with, there was nothing to eat. Forty miles from a market, with no roads, was not very pleasant, especially when it is known that there were no corn or wheat to be had for love or money, and but little else. At the time of the Indian troubles the family went to Glencoe, and there remained a few weeks, the father walking back and forth to the farm every day to see about the stock, etc. Joseph, in the meantime, belonged to the squad of scouts, and spent weeks in the woods, looking for the savages. When he was about twenty-seven he bought 120 acres of land on section 23, in the town of Hale, and moving on it has lived there ever since.

Mr. Wasmek was married July 5, 1868, to Miss Paulina Suchanek, and they have a family of seven children—George, born May 4, 1869; Joseph, born July 7, 1871; Peter, born December 16, 1873; Albert, born May 10, 1878; Lena, born June 7, 1881; Louisa, born April 27, 1883, and Wencil, born January 23, 1887. Our subject has filled the offices of school director three years, constable eight years and road overseer for eight years. He is a democrat, and a member of the Catholic church.

HENRY KIMPEL. Many of the settlers of McLeod county are Germans by birth, a race from which spring so many of our most eminent citizens. Quiet, sober and industrious, they have come from the vine-clad hills of their fatherland, by the green shores and rushing waters of the enchanting Rhine or the classic Danube, to find in the New World the freedom denied them in the land of their birth. Prominent among these is the gentleman whose name heads this article. He first saw the light beneath the roof of the cottage of his father, Michael Kimpel, in July, 1835, in Germany. He was reared and educated in the land of his birth, and there lived until 1856, when (his father having died), accompanied by his mother, he emigrated from the "home across the sea" and landed in New York City in June. On their arrival in Chicago, whither they had directed their steps, being out of money, our subject sold the gun he had brought with him, and with the proceeds sent the mother to Carver county, this State, and went to work in that city.

Three months later our subject removed to Manitowoc, Wis., where he was employed in a brewery until the spring of 1857, at which time he came to Carver county, arriving there April 8th. For a short time he worked for others, but, having borrowed some money, in 1861 he preëmpted the northwest quarter of section 32, in Young America township. In that claim he made his home for fifteen

years, but in 1876 removed to the town of Bergen and purchased 140 acres of land on section 7, where he now lives. He has improved this place in a substantial and beautiful manner, and the taste displayed about the house and grounds reflect great credit upon his care and judgment.

Mr. Kimpel was united in marriage November 17, 1863, with Miss Wilhelmina Steinsel, the daughter of John and Frederika (Lemke) Steinsel, and by this union is the parent of four children — Shadrew Dora, now Mrs. Gerard Schwitz, born October 18, 1864; August, born April 2, 1866; Matilda (Mrs. Fritz Berschmann), born March 22, 1867, and Emma, born December 18, 1871. Mr. Kimpel served for four months in Company H, Second Minnesota Infantry, during the late war, being discharged at Fort Snelling July 18, 1865, at the close of hostilities.

MILON CUTLER, a prominent farmer of the town of Sumter, and an extensive raiser of small fruit, has his home on section 36. He is a native of Genessee county, N. Y., born December 3, 1845, and is the son of Joseph D. and Lucinda (Jones) Cutler. His parents were born, reared and married in the "Empire State," and there the subject of our sketch passed his boyhood and youth. He was one of a family of nine children, of whom six are living — Milon, John B., Allie B., Seymour, Henry and Hattie. He received his education in the excellent schools of his native State, and after the family came to Minnesota in 1863, and located in Wabasha county; he attended the high school in Plainview. He was employed in teaching in that part of the State until 1871, when he came to McLeod county, and since that time has been actively engaged in that profession and in farming here. His father came to this county in 1873 and remained here until 1884, when he removed to Hennepin county, where he is living a retired life. Our subject has traveled considerably, both in Washington Territory and in Colorado, and has acquired a good knowledge of those portions of our great republic.

Mr. Cutler and Miss Lizzie Walker were united in marriage February 14, 1878. The lady is a native of Canada, and is the daughter of John Walker, who came to McLeod county in 1856, and made a settlement. Her father died here in 1866, but her mother is still living here. By this union there have been born a family of four children, whose names are—Inez, Mary L., Trumbull M. and Almina.

Mr. Cutler has held some of the more important town and school offices since locating here and is the vice-president of the State horticultural society, president of the county society of the same character, secretary of the McLeod county farmer's alliance, and also of the township branch of the same. He takes a great interest in all educational work and is looked up to as an authority upon that subject.

CHRISTOPHER LAMBKE, one of the prominent and prosperous farmers of the town of Acoma, was born in Germany, December 25, 1837, and is the son of Joseph and Fredrika Lambke, natives of the German Empire. His father died when our subject was but nine years of age, and he was compelled by necessity to help support himself by watching sheep, that being an important industry in that portion of his native land. At various occupations he passed the years until he was some twenty-five years old, when, seeing the impossibility of raising himself to a competency in the country of his birth, in 1862 he embarked for the New World and

located in La Porte county, Ind., on his arrival here, and there was employed in farm labor for a year. He was married, July 17, 1863, to Miss Dora Schroeder, who became the mother of one child, John, born in August, 1866, and died in August, 1869. After his marriage he worked for other parties for some three or four years, and then, renting a farm, commenced operations for himself. Two years later he went to Michigan and there worked by the day for a Mr. Sanders for about a year, but in 1866 removed to McLeod county, Minn., and made a claim on section 14, Acoma, under the homestead act. To this he has added some sixty eight acres of land, and now owns a farm of 108 acres. Here his wife died April 16, 1877. He has a good farm, and the improvements on it are of a better class than common. He has been fairly prosperous since coming here, and has succeeded in accumulating a substantial property and is ranked among the well-to-do farmers of the county.

Mr. Lambke was married the second time, June 18, 1877, to Mrs. Eliza (Alsep) Schroeder, the daughter of William and Helena (Mann) Alsep and the widow of John Schroeder, by whom she had three children—Ida, Emery and Frank. Ida is the wife of Bud Bowers, of Acoma. By this union Mr. Lambke is the parent of three children—John, Charles and Carrie.

The family are members of the Evangelical church, and in his politics Mr. Lambke is a strong supporter of the democratic party.

JULIUS EMME, a prominent farmer of the town of Rich Valley, and one of its most worthy citizens, came to this county in 1858, and settled on section 13, where he now lives. He has a fine farm of 200 acres, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. The improvements are of a superior character and very neat. Mr. Emme was born in Prussia, February 5, 1835, and is the son of Gottfried and Maria (Schroeder) Emme, natives of the German empire. He was reared in the land of his birth and there acquired his education. In 1854, with a natural desire to better his fortune, he crossed the stormy Atlantic to the United States, and went to work on the New York & Erie Railroad. Three months later he moved to Dodge county, Wis., and labored on a farm for three years. While he was there his parents joined him, having immigrated to this country, and all of them came to Minnesota and located in McLeod county. The father of the subject of this sketch, who was a mason by trade, enlisted in the Fourth Minnesota Infantry, and from the fall of 1863, when he went to the front, to the present, there has been nothing heard from him, and he doubtless fills a soldier's grave in the "Sunny South." His wife died here in 1866. Their children were—August (deceased), Ferdinand, Julius, Wilhelmina, Coralie, Louisa (deceased) and Henrietta.

Julius taught a term of school in the county in 1864, but has devoted his attention mainly to farming since his arrival here. In the summer of 1863 he went over to his neighbor's (Carl Wiedewitch) and while there the Indians, who had returned to this county, fired at him as he was turning the grindstone, shooting him in the arm. He ran to the next neighbor's who took him to Glencoe, where, after trying to save that member, the surgeons had to take off his arm the following December. During this time he went to Scott county, and after he taught the school above mentioned he went back to that place and then returned to his farm.

Our subject was married in March, 1869, to Miss Ernestine Luck, a native of Germany, who is the mother of two boys, living—Oscar and Otto. One child, Martin, died in infancy. In his politics Mr. Emme is a republican

and is a representative man of the township. He has held the offices of supervisor, assessor and school director, and at present is justice of the peace. He and his parents were among the first settlers in the town of Rich Valley, and have been identified with its growth and development since the early days.

BAKER N. BUNCH, a progressive and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of the town of Sumter, came to this county in 1868, and purchased the farm where he now lives, on section 31, which was the one owned and occupied by the ill-fated White family who were massacred by the Indians. He controls some 320 acres of land and devotes a portion of his time and attention to the rearing of stock.

Mr. Bunch was born in Ohio, February 15, 1832, and is the son of Jesse and Catherine (Newby) Bunch, the latter natives of North Carolina. In his childhood the family moved to Michigan, where our subject was reared and received his education. His father was a farmer, and upon the farm Baker grew to manhood, attending school and assisting in carrying on the farm. When young, like many others at that time, he went to the golden shores of California, and for over three years delved in its rich placers and gulches, and succeeded in wresting from Nature some of her hidden store. He then engaged in the cattle business there, driving them from the fields of Oregon to the mines of California, and followed that business for two years.

On returning to civilization, the subject of this sketch came to Red Wing, Minn., and there entered into the mercantile trade. He was in this business when the second call was made for three years' troops, and selling out his interest in the store he enlisted in Company F, Sixth Minnesota Infantry. He served with that regiment for some time, and then was transferred to the Third Minnesota Light Artillery, and was a member of that organization when mustered out in 1865. He participated in a number of engagements and skirmishes.

The marriage of Mr. Bunch occurred May 25, 1868, at which time he led to the altar Miss Myra Amelia Ames, the daughter of Saxon Ames. They are the parents of five children — Jesse S., Oscar, Ralph, Eva and Ray. Mr. Bunch has held some of the responsible and important offices in this town, among them that of supervisor. He is in politics a republican and a member of the Odd Fellow's order.

JOHN P. HILGER, one of the influential and intelligent members of the farming community of Glencoe township, living on section 16, was born in the city of New York, December 31, 1841, and is the son of Murce and Delia A. (Sistare) Hilger. His father was a native of the Kingdom of Prussia and his mother of the State of Connecticut. He spent his youth in the pursuit of knowledge in the private schools and academies of the metropolis of this country, and finished by a four years' course at the Frederich Wilhelm Gymnasium, at Cologne, Germany, one of the best in Europe. Returning to his native land he entered into the mercantile and importing business in New York City, and remained there, engaged in that line until 1879 when he came to Minnesota and settled down upon the place where he is carrying on agricultural pursuits. He has 160 acres of fine land, well under cultivation, well stocked and the improvements are of a superior class. In his politics he is a democrat, and is a warm supporter of the principles of that party.

The subject of this memoir was united in marriage, January 2, 1866, with Miss Josephine Van Alstyne, a native of New York City, and by their union there have been born a family of nine children. All of the children have been spared to them but one. The family are most highly respected in the community, and are a valuable addition to the people of the town. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Hilger are deceased; they were natives of New York, and people of high standing in that part of the country.

JOHN SAUTER. Among the industrious and thrifty citizens of McLeod county that have come to this locality from their home in the German fatherland and its vine-clad hills, and beside the placid waters of the beautiful River Rhine, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, who resides on section 20, Lynn township.

Born in the grand duchy of Baden, December 21, 1829, he was reared in that land of beauty, the most picturesque part of the German Empire. He received the education which is the right of every youth of that land, and, as his parents, Jacob and Justina (Burkhardt) Sauter, were in but poor circumstances, he assisted them to the best of his ability. Up to the time he was twenty-five years of age he gave all that he earned to the old folks to lighten their burdens.

December 21, 1854, Mr. Sauter was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Raitz, in the State of Illinois, he having immigrated to this country in 1848 with his parents, and after spending one winter in Buffalo, N. Y., moved to Stephenson county, Ill. He remained in that vicinity until 1856, when he came to Minnesota and settled in Carver county. Purchasing a farm there, he made it his home for seventeen years, and in 1873 removed to this county and located on the farm that he bought near Glencoe, where he lived some five years. In 1878 he bought 240 acres of land in Lynn township, moved on it and still resides there.

Mrs. Sauter is the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Hial) Raitz, and was born in Pennsylvania. She is the mother of twelve children, as follows — Elizabeth (married Charles Bipes), Charles (deceased), Susan, Melvina, Mary, George, Edward, John, William, Emma, Sophia and Henry.

DAVID BADGER WATROUS, of the town of Winsted, is the son of Leverett and Prudentia (Cole) Watrous, and was born in Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y., July 11, 1833. He was reared upon his father's farm and received his education in the primitive log school houses of the period. His mother died when he was but eight years of age and he missed her loving care. At the time he was twelve years old he commenced the business of life, driving the teams on a thresher, and from that period has been actively engaged in farming labor. For four years he worked for the small sum of $40 a year.

February 9, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Gardner, a native of the town of Perry, N. Y., and the daughter of Jeremiah and Keziah (Williams) Gardner. He then rented a piece of corn land on the Genessee Flats, which contained some sixty acres, and put in a crop, the most of which was cut off by the frost on the night of June 10th. Attending to his farm and running a thresher in season he remained there until 1860, when he came to Minnesota. A team brought him and his wife to Watertown, Carver county, and from there they were compelled to come the balance of the way on foot, Mr. Watrous carrying his wife across the sloughs and marshes on his back. His

destination, which they reached at dark, was in Wright county just north of the McLeod county line, and there he worked for a brother and a brother-in-law for a time. He remained at Lake Mary until June, 1863, and then came to this county and purchased eighty acres of land on section 12 and moved his family there.

July 15, 1863, our subject enlisted in Company A, Hatch's Battalion of Minnesota Cavalry, and served on frontier duty until June 15, 1866, when he was mustered out and returned to his farm. The service of this body of men was very arduous as they were employed in the escorting of stages, trains, building forts, etc. Settling down to the hard and busy life of the Western farmer he has made this his home ever since, and has run a threshing machine every season since. He is an adept at this work, but once got caught by the tumbling rod and had his arm broken and the clothes torn off him. The improvements upon his place are of a superior character, and the situation of the house upon the banks of Lake Winsted is most picturesque.

Mr. Watrous is the parent of two children —Nellie, Mrs. John Wiggs, living in Winsted, and Ida, living at home. The family are Presbyterian in their religious belief, and he is a republican in political matters.

ROBERT LOWE, an old and respected citizen of the town of Lynn, who is carrying on agricultural pursuits on section 18, is a native of Ludham, Norfolk county, England. He is the son of Robert and Sarah (Hazell) Lowe, and first saw the light February 29, 1832. He was reared in the home of his father, and as he grew to maturer years he took a notion to the sea and was employed in the deep sea fishery. He remained in the land of his birth until the year 1852, at which date he immigrated to "the land of the free," and at first located in Monroe county, N. Y. Three years were spent there in farm labor, and then he came West, to Lyons, Iowa, and there took a contract to make brick. Two years later he removed to Maquoketa, that State, and engaged in the lime and lumber business, and then came to Minnesota. He rented a farm in the suburbs of Stillwater and staid there one year, after which he went to the Rum River, and on a rented farm, lived until the spring of 1866, when he came to Lynn township, McLeod county and took up a homestead of 160 acres of land. The claim had been taken by a soldier, and he bought out the man, paying him the sum of $18, but after filing the papers and consulting with the register of the land office, Mr. Fletcher, who told him that it was all right, he was finally only allowed to have eighty acres, and being too poor to contest the matter, had to content himself. The incoming and outgoing registers threw the case from one to the other, and he could get no satisfaction; neither of them would take up the case. Had he not had a steer which he butchered that fall, he would have been in a deplorable condition that winter, and, as it was, he was called on to suffer many privations. He put in his first crop, paying $1.50 a bushel for the seed, but the birds ate up the largest part of it, and he was compelled to work out for a living and pass through severe hardships for another winter. The next year he had a good crop. From that time on he had the luck of the average farmer here, until the grasshopper troubles, and only by the most energetic measures and untiring efforts was he enabled to keep them out of his growing crops. His industry and almost superhuman work met with its merited reward and he alone of all the neighborhood harvested a fine crop. By patience and diligence he has now a fine farm of 160 acres, all of

which is the result of his own efforts. The improvements are of an excellent character and the buildings are beautifully surrounded by a grove that he had the foresight to set out.

Mr. Lowe was united in marriage in November, 1858, with Miss Nancy Stockberger, the daughter of Mathias and Nancy (Beatty) Stockberger, natives of Pennsylvania. He is one of the representative men of the town, and has served as a member of the town board and as school director. He is a prohibitionist in his political views, and is a member of the Methodist church. He is also connected with the Masonic fraternity.

FAYETTE E. FORD, one of the most prominent and highly respected old settlers in McLeod county, is a resident of section 14, Glencoe township. He was born in Greenfield, Saratoga county, N. Y., October 16, 1824, and is the son of Jonathan and Eliza (Rowley) Ford. His parents were both natives of the "Empire State," the father having been born July 11, 1800, and the mother December 12, 1804. The father was engaged in the coopering and lumbering business in connection with his farming operations until his death. After this sad event the mother lived with a daughter in New York State for some time, and then came West, and for a number of years lived with her son, Fayette Ford, the subject of our present sketch. Then she went to Nebraska, and died there while living with her youngest son, Simeon, in Merrick county, that State. Jonathan and Eliza Ford were the parents of twelve children, as follows: Cornelius R., a resident of Nebraska; Fayette E., of whom we write; Mary Ann, deceased; Jonathan D., of Nebraska; Elizabeth, deceased; Sophia, deceased; Harriet A., now Mrs. James Holsapple, who lives on the Hudson River, in New York State; David R., in Nebraska; Stephen, deceased; Simeon, deceased; Charles, deceased; and Albert, deceased.

Fayette E., our subject, remained at home with his parents, assisting his father in his business until he was some nineteen years of age. Nearly two years were then put in by him in learning the carpenter's trade and on the farm, when be entered the employ of Sanders & Co., of Schenectady, N. Y., and had charge of a gang of men cutting lumber on the Kayderrosserras Mountains, for the same firm, and remained with them for several years. After leaving this firm he took charge of his uncle's farm near Stillwater, Saratoga county, N. Y., which he worked for one year, but as his father was then erecting a large mill, Fayette E. sold his farming interests and became interested in the erection of the mill with his father. After about a year — in the spring of 1852—the mill was sold, and our subject went to work for an uncle in Malta, Saratoga county, N. Y. There he remained until his marriage, which took place August 4, 1852, at which time he led to the altar Miss Mary J. Sherman. Further on in this article we give the details of Mrs. Ford's family history.

After his marriage Mr. Ford settled at Mt. Pleasant, in his native county, and while there was employed as an overseer in agricultural work for Oscar Granger & Co., the proprietors of a glass manufactory. This he continued for a number of years, and then he purchased a small farm and tilled the soil for a few seasons. Finally, he concluded to sell out and come West, and accordingly, in the spring of 1857, in company with Martin Ford and Elias Tompkins, he started toward the "setting sun." When they reached Dubuque they were joined by three others, and hiring a team for $75, they took a prospecting trip as far as the Cedar Valley, above Waterloo, in Iowa. This was the spring of the terrible Indian massacre at Spirit Lake,

and they met hundreds of settlers fleeing toward the older settlements for safety. A majority of the party not being satisfied with the Iowa country, they returned to Dubuque, and our subject, accompanied by Martin Ford and Elias Tompkins, came up the Mississippi river to St. Paul, and thence on the Minnesota river to Carver, from which point they walked to Glencoe. Stages were then running, but there was so much travel and roads so bad, that it was almost impossible to get a chance to ride, and besides they arrived in about the same time as was made by the stages in those days. All three of the party took claims on sections 17 and 18, Bergen township. Both Martin Ford and Elias Tompkins are long since dead. Mr. Ford filed his claim May 4, 1857, and immediately commenced its improvement. He built a log cabin, and with the assistance of a man that he had hired, put in some three acres of corn and one acre of potatoes, and then, leaving his man on the place, he spent the season working at his trade in Glencoe. That fall, after the corn had tasselled out, the grasshoppers came and destroyed nearly the entire crop. His wife came here in the fall of 1857, Mr. Ford meeting her at Dubuque. In the spring of 1858 a log house was erected on the claim, and they settled upon it, and here Mr. Ford devoted his energies to his farming operations until 1859. In that year he removed to the village of Glencoe, where he erected the first store building and there remained for a time. He then returned to the farm, and on the 26th of September, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, and during the following winter was stationed at Fort Ridgeley. In the spring of 1862 the regiment was sent to the front, and he participated in the siege and capture of Corinth, but having been seized with the sickness so prevalent in camp, he was sent from one hospital to another, without effecting much change in his condition. Finally, while he was in the hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, his colonel sent an order directing him to go on recruiting service in Minnesota, if able, but on his way North he was taken worse, and upon his arrival he again took refuge in the hospital.

A short time later he was granted a sick furlough, and accordingly returned to his home in McLeod county. It was through this condition of affairs that he was here at the beginning of the Indian outbreak. As the news from the frontier grew worse and worse, the family twice left the farm for safety, but soon returned, and finally, when the Indians attacked and burned Hutchinson, a town about sixteen miles distant, Mr. Ford at once removed his family to Minneapolis for safety. They plainly saw the smoke before the news reached them. At the expiration of his furlough, as our subject was still in the service, he reported for duty at Fort Snelling, and remained there until finally discharged late in the fall of 1862 for disability contracted in the service. The family remained at Minneapolis until January, 1863, when they returned to the farm. When the Indians came back in the summer of 1863 and wounded some of his neighbors Mr. Ford left that farm for good. The Indians were skulking around so that the settlers scarcely knew where safety could be found. That summer the neighbors all banded together to do their harvesting, and carried their guns to the fields with them. Mr. Ford removed to Glencoe and worked at his trade for some time. In 1869, having sold his original place, he purchased his present farm, where he has lived ever since. He has a valuable place of about 160 acres joining the county seat, Glencoe, and besides this, owns forty acres on the site of his original homestead. He has in the past devoted his attention to general farming, and also to raising cattle and horses, particularly the

latter, but he has lately turned the active management of the business over to one of his sons, and is now living more retired from the active cares of business, enjoying the well-earned respite of an active and useful life. During early days he took a very active and prominent part in all public matters, and has held a great many local offices, including that of county commissioner, besides about all the township offices at different times. He was one of the first justices of the peace in Bergen township, and officiated at the first two marriages solemnized in that precinct. In all educational and religious matters he has always done his full share, and for twenty-five years he has held the position of deacon in the Congregational church. A man of the strictest integrity, esteemed and respected by all who know him, he is one of the best representatives of that hardy class of pioneers who did so much toward the early development of McLeod county, and as such we take pleasure in presenting a portrait of him in another department of this ALBUM.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford are the parents of five children — Frances H., Stephen A. and Fayette D., all living; and Sarah A. and Mary C., deceased. Mrs. Ford was the daughter of Henry T. and Frances (Conklin) Sherman, the former a native of Rhode Island and the latter of New York. She had lived at Saratoga, N. Y., until she was twelve years of age, when her parents removed to Stillwater, N.Y., which was about two miles and a half from Bemis Heights, the scene of the battle so famous in history. Their residence was only about half a mile west of where General Gates' headquarters were located during this battle, so it was in one of the most historic localities in the United States. Mrs. Ford traces her lineage back to the same source as do the distinguished Shermans of Ohio. She was one of a family of seven children, as follows—Sarah A., who still lives on the old homestead in Saratoga county, N. Y.; Mary J., now Mrs. Ford; Frances M., now Mrs. Foote, of Helena, Mont.; Thomas E., still on the old homestead; Harriet E., deceased; William H., a resident of Mechanicsville, N. Y., and Helen A., deceased. Both the father and mother died on the old homestead.

Mr. Ford has always taken an active interest in political matters. He is a strong republican.

STEPHEN HUGHES, one of the earnest and thorough going farmers of Rich Valley township, was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., December 20, 1843, and is the son of John and Catherine (Wright) Hughes, both of whom were natives of Ireland, and who had come to this country after their marriage, in 1841. They settled in the "Empire State," and from there moved several times to various States, and finally located at Green Island, Sibley county, Minn., where the father died in 1872 and the mother in 1875. The former had followed canalling, railroading, etc., until a short time before his death, when he retired from the cares of life. They were the parents of five children —John, Michael, Thomas, Stephen and Mary. The later, the deceased wife of Thomas Toole, was formerly the widow of John Mahon. Michael served during the late war in a Wisconsin regiment and in the Fifteenth Michigan Regiment. John, a member of the Fourth Minnesota Infantry, was shot at Altoona, but in spite of his wound captured a rebel flag.

Stephen Hughes was reared in Pennsylvania, near Holmsburg, and there received his education. He remained with his parents until 1868, when he came to McLeod county, Minn., and purchased the place on section 33, Rich Valley, where he now lives, and

has been a resident ever since. He was married in December, 1870, at Glencoe, to Miss Bridget Murray, a native of Ireland and the daughter of James Murray, who had a family of seven children, as follows—Patrick, Catherine, Mary, Ellen, Mathew and James. Mary, who became Mrs. Wright, died in Ireland. Patrick with his family lives in the town of Glencoe. Catherine, Mrs. E. Kelly, lives in Bergen. Mathew is also a resident of that town as are the others.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are the parents of five children—John, Mary, James, Thomas and Stephen. Mr. Hughes is a democrat, politically, and the family are zealous members of the Roman Catholic church.

CHRISTIAN OLESON. Prominent among the Scandinavian settlers of this county, who are helping to develop its resources, is the gentleman named above. He was born in Christiana, Norway, in August, 1832, and is the son of Ole Christianson and Carrie Gilbertson. His mother died in his infancy and he grew up without her loving care. Like nearly all the youth of that land he received the elements of a common school education in the public schools of his native country. He was reared to farm labor and grew to manhood in the land of his ancestors. July 4, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Ella Erickson, and the same day took passage on a vessel bound for the United States. This bark, the Flora, was a new one, this being her first trip and they had a very pleasant voyage. After spending some eight weeks on the way they landed at Quebec, and from there came to Chicago. Three weeks were passed there by the young couple, after which they came to Minnesota and settled in Dalgren township, Carver county. Turning his attention to farming he made his home in that county for some fifteen years and then selling out his interests there removed to McLeod county and purchased a farm on section 14, of Bergen, where he now lives.

In the earlier days of his settlement he and his family experienced all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life, and for some time his principal income was derived from the sale of ginseng, which he sought and dug. He has been the parent of thirteen children, of whom six are now living.

In July, 1881, he had the misfortune to lose his wife, and his youngest daughter, Jennie, keeps house for him. The cause of the mother's death was that dread disease, cancer.

JOSEPH PORTELE, a leading farmer of the town of Rich Valley township, living on section 22, came to McLeod county in 1867, and settled on the place where he now resides. He has made all the improvements on the farm, which is a most excellent one, and he is in highly prosperous circumstances. He was born in Bohemia in January, 1831, and is the son of Anton and Rosa (Kaler) Portele, both of whom have died. The father was a hard-working man in that country, and both he and his wife are interred in the land of their birth. They had a family of four children—Frank, Anton, Rosa and Joseph, of whom Anton and our subject are living. Joseph Portele is entirely self-educated, having had but little advantages in the way of schooling in his youth.

The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Catherine Underler, a native of the same part of the Austrian empire. By this union they have one child, Joseph, Jr. When the family came to America they landed at New York, and then came to McLeod county, Minn. At that time our subject bought

forty acres of land, but has since added to it, so that now he has 110 acres.

Joseph Portele, Jr., was born in the land of Bohemia in December, 1853, and received part of his education in the schools of his native country. He was brought to this country by his parents when he was about twelve years of age, and has made this his home ever since. In the schools of this State he has finished the pursuit of learning, and is an intelligent and well-informed man. He was married in February, 1876, to Miss Sophia Portele, the daughter of his uncle, Frank Portele. The lady, her father and sister, Rosa, came to this country from Bohemia, where she was born February 17, 1853, and her father died at Kalamazoo, Mich. She is the mother of four children — Wencl, Joseph, John and Catherine. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church, and the father and son are democratic in their politics. They are highly respected in the community in which they live and rank high as citizens.

JOHN E. SMART, a leading and representative agriculturist of the town of Lynn, living on section 19, is the son of Alexander and Mary Ann (Edgeworth) Smart, natives of Scotland and Ireland, respectively, and was born in Lower Canada, March 20, 1851. The first nine years of his life were passed in the land of his birth, but in 1860 his parents brought him to the United States, and for the ensuing three years they made their home in the eastern part of the State of Massachusetts. Removing back to their old home our subject lived there until 1867, when the family moved to Minnesota, and settled on a farm in Rice county. Four years later they removed to Osakis, Douglas county, whence, two years afterward, they came to this county and located in Lynn township. The parents of the subject of this sketch, after remaining here about two years, went to Washington Territory, but are now residing in the State of Massachusetts.

When his parents first came to this locality our subject struck out for himself and commenced the battle of life on his own account. He rented a farm, having always been accustomed to the tillage of the soil, but lost the second crop through the grasshoppers. He then, under the homestead laws of this country, took up the 160 acres of land that he now owns.

October 20, 1874, Mr. Smart led to the marriage altar Miss Mary Smith, the daughter of Henry and Mary Smith, and who was born in Iowa, May 9, 1860. This union has been blessed by the advent of six children, as follows—Edmund L., born August 29, 1875; Minnie May, born November 24, 1877; Mattie Elizabeth, born March 27, 1880; Annie Marion, born May 13, 1882; Henrietta, born September 12, 1884, and died April 12, 1885, and John Henry, born May 28, 1886. Mr. Smart has always taken a great interest in all educational work and has held a number of school offices in the district. He is the owner of a fine farm with comfortable buildings and has accumulated a creditable herd of stock.

FRIEDRICH WEGNER, the son of August and Justina (Begolke) Wegner, is a native of Prussia and was born September 16, 1819. He was reared upon his father's farm and attended the Government schools. On attaining his manhood he was called on to perform his military duty and served for five years. During this time he participated in the war with Denmark, commonly called the Schleswig-Holstein war,

and in the suppression of the last Polish rebellion. In 1852 he came to the United States, being some thirty-eight days on the ocean, and settled at Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked for some five years in a saw mill.

In the fall of 1858 Mr. Wegner came to Minnesota, and stayed at Chaska, Carver county, while he was looking for a location. He settled in this county the same year on railroad land on which he lived five years and then removed to his present farm on sections 4 and 5, Winsted township. Here he made his home until the fall of 1885, when he removed to the village of Howard Lake, where he now resides. He is still the owner of the old farm of 120 acres, having given the balance of his farm to his children.

Mr. Wegner was united in marriage January 1, 1853, with Miss Caroline Kreklau, a native of Prussia and the daughter of Frederick and Louisa (Dowke) Kreklau, and the issue of this union has been twelve children, seven of whom are living as follows — Enna, born May 19, 1856, at Cleveland, Ohio; Charlotte, born June 3, 1859, in Winsted, Minn.; Otto, born January 4, 1861, at Winsted; George, born September 26, 1862, at Watertown, Minn., while the family were on their way to Minneapolis, fleeing from the Indians during the time of the outbreak; Emil, born July 10, 1865, at Winsted; Ida, born December 14, 1869, and Friedrich, Jr., born July 18, 1873.

And now, still in the full vigor of manhood, venerated and loved by associates and neighbors of a third of a century, having settled the older children about him, with his son-in-law upon his well cultivated farm and part of his family of children still clinging to the old, old home, after having encountered and braved all the hardships and endured all the privations of pioneer life, often the favorite mark of misfortune, he has retired to the village of Howard Lake to enjoy in quiet, the respite of a well spent life.

JOHN FALCONER, a prominent and representative farmer of the town of Lynn, was born in the parish of Fordown Kincardine, Scotland, and is the son of Robert and Charlotte Falconer, natives also of the "land of heather." When our subject was twelve years of age his parents removed to the village of Auchinblae, where he attended school and made his home until June, 1854, when he immigrated to the United States. The first year of his residence in this country was passed in Lancaster county, Penn., after which he went to St. Paul, stopping several months on the way in Cook county, Ill., and that winter found employment in the woods. The following spring he took a claim in Rice county, this State, and was a resident of that section for some fourteen years. While there he was one of the judges at the election of delegates to the constitutional convention of 1857. During the Indian troubles of 1862, he in common with the other people of that region left their farms and sought safety, but soon returned to their homes. November 2, 1864, Mr. Falconer was drafted into the army but procured a substitute who took his place in the ranks. In May, 1870, he came to this county and took up a homestead on section 30, and two years later sold his place in Rice county. To the eighty acres embraced in his claim he has since added 200 acres more and now has a fine farm. Notwithstanding the bad luck he has had at times, he is now ranked among the solid, well-to-do men of the town, and this is entirely the work of his own hands, as he started poor.

Mr. Falconer married Miss Jemima Lyon June 16, 1855, and by this union they have become the parents of six children — Mary Ann, born November 15, 1858, now the wife of Arthur Tyrrell, of St. Paul; Alexander, born August 22, 1860, who married Miss Minnie Martin; Catherine, born November 19, 1862, now Mrs. Charles Bran-

ham; John R., born February 22, 1865; William Wallace, born November 12, 1868; and Leith Lyle, born August 11, 1872. Mrs. Falconer was born at Inverness, Scotland, and is the daughter of John and Jessie Lyon, both of whom were natives of that country.

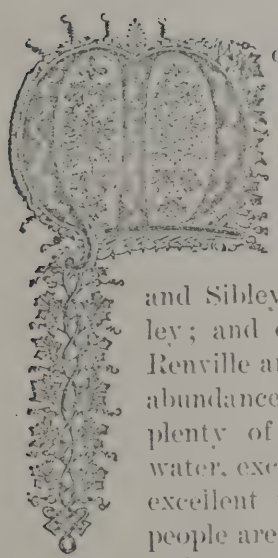
LOUIS ERICKSON BRINGEN, deceased. The subject of this biography was a native of Norway. He was born July, 1830, and was the son of Eric Bringen, who is still living in his native land. His parents had a family of five children, only two of whom are now living.

Our subject, Louis, was raised upon his father's farm, and there made his home until he reached the age of twenty-six years. In 1856 he came to the United States, landing at the port of New York, after a voyage of thirty-three days on the bosom of the rough and stormy Atlantic. After a short time spent in Wisconsin he came to Minnesota and settled at Cottage Grove, where he was employed for four years on the stock farm of a Mr. Sproat. September 26, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Third Minnesota Infantry, and participated in all the fortunes, good and bad, of that regiment through three years' service, and was discharged at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., November 4, 1864.

Mr. Bringen then returned to Cottage Grove and thence to St. Paul, spending the winter in the latter place and working in a crockery store. In the spring he went to Carver county, but shortly after came to this county and located on a piece of land near where he afterward lived, which he sold and then purchased the farm where his family at present resides, on sections 13 and 24, Bergen. He died in December, 1885, having been the father of eight children by his wife, who was formerly Miss Toinette Oleson. They were married November 28, 1863, while he was home on a furlough, in Carver county. The record of the children is as follows—Andrew Bernard, who was born January 7, 1865; Edward Martin, born March 21, 1867; Ludwig, born March 14, 1870; Isabel Amelia, born in November, 1871; Emma Clarissa, born November 26, 1873; Henry Martin, born August 8, 1876; Theodore Oliver, born December 18, 1879, and died in September 1883; and Theodore Oliver, born December 16, 1883. The family are members of the Lutheran church.

HISTORICAL.

HISTORICAL.



CLEOD county, Minn., is well situated in the central portion of the State. It is bounded on the north by Meeker and Wright counties; on the east by Carver and Sibley; on the south by Sibley; and on the west by Sibley, Renville and Meeker. It has an abundance of natural resources, plenty of excellent timber and water, exceptionally good soil and excellent market facilities. The people are industrious and frugal, and generally provided with good homes, and for general farming or stock-raising it has but few superiors in the State.

The Hastings & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad traverses it from east to west, while a branch of the same road connects Hutchinson with the county seat, Glencoe, and the main line; while a branch of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway connects the Hutchinson with the "Twin Cities."

The most important villages within its borders are Glencoe, Hutchinson, Stewart and Brownton, although there are several others of less pretensions. All have a healthy growth, and all are gradually improving in a way that is indicative of the steady development of the surrounding country. The soil is rich, warm, black loam, of the drift formation, two to four feet deep, with a clay sub-soil, and excellently well suited for the growth of No. 1, hard wheat, while the native indigenous grasses afford a succulent forage for a large number of cattle, many of them of fine graded stock. The surface is about two-thirds prairie, and the balance is covered by the native timber. The Hassan, or south branch of the Crow river, the Rush river, Buffalo, Tobacco and other smaller creeks, tributaries and affluents, afford ample drainage, and together with a number of beautiful small lakes, give a large supply of water for stock purposes.

When, in 1855, it was discovered that a seeming Paradise lay hidden behind the heavy curtain of the "Big Woods," the vanguard of the hardy pioneers of this country

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put in an appearance, and they remained right here. No representations could lure them on in search of a better land, because it was really unattainable, and the reports they sent back to the homes they had left were of such a glowing character as to induce others to follow, and for a year or two the country was rapidly settled up. The depression attendant upon the financial crisis of 1857, the breaking out of the war, and the almost entire cessation of emigration, and the tragic outbreak of the Sioux Indians in 1862, retarded its growth for some years, but with the dawn of peace and more prosperous times the people began to flock in again, and to-day it stands with its 17,000 population, one of the brightest jewels in the diadem of the great State of Minnesota.

Any one visiting this county to-day would hardly believe that the hands upon the dial of time have hardly marked three decades since the advent of the first pioneers in this region; that but a short thirty-three years ago not one building was standing upon its soil, except the tattered tepees of a few lingering savages, who sullenly watched the advent of the white adventurers.

The county embraces some fourteen congressional townships, organized into thirteen townships as follows: Winsted embraces all of township 117, north of range 27 west; Hale, township 117, range 28; Hutchinson, townships 116 and 117, range 29; Acoma, township 117, range 30; Lynn, township 116, range 30; Rich Valley, township 116, range 28; Bergen, township 116, range 27; Helen, township 115, range 27; Glencoe, township 115, range 28; Sumter, township 115, range 29; Collins, township 115, range 30; Round Grove, township 114, range 30, and Penn, township 114, range 29.

For ages this beautiful land had lain here unknown to white men and unoccupied except by a few predatory Sioux, who found here an excellent hunting ground. The dense curtain of the "Big Woods" hid from the view of the early settlers of the eastern portion of the State the paradise of wooded plain and grassy prairie that lay hidden behind it. In May, 1855, however, the restless spirit of adventure, so characteristic of the American people, led a party of explorers to penetrate into the forest to find what it concealed. The little band was composed of Col. John H. Stevens, Hon. Martin McLeod, A. J. Bell, James H. Mayhall, W. S. Chapman, and Hon. Robert Vinton. Pushing their way through the woods, following the course of the rivers or creeks, on the 21st of May they emerged from the forest and beheld with delight the lovely landscape spread out before them. Smooth and level prairie, interspersed with groves and moats of timber and pellucid lakes formed the view that lay before them and they thought that they had seen no fairer land. Determining that here they would find a home, amid these beautiful surroundings, they at once made up their minds to lay out a town site, and on looking the ground over pitched upon a lovely spot that lay just on the edge of the woods and commenced its survey. A. J. Bell was the engineer and made the survey for the town site company, which was composed of Chapman, McLeod, Stevens, Bell and Mayhall. Here they put up their shanties to hold the claim, and thus was initiated the seat of justice of the county of McLeod, to which they gave the euphonic name of Glencoe.

During that same summer, fall and winter there came into the new settlement the following parties, who here found homes for themselves: Charles Hopkins, William Churchill, Peter Durfee, Mr. Little, A. H. Rouse and others.

The country around the county seat, fertile beyond compare, found favor in the sight of all who saw it, and during the year 1855 there were some that took up claims and here founded homes. Among them were

Duncan McDougal, Gregory, Anthony and Dennis Corniea, Prentiss Chubb, Charles Ingalls, Orson Brewster, Messrs. Lancaster, Doty, Tabor, Clark, I. W. Cummings, Mr. Keen, Mr. Bates and others.

In November, 1855, a party consisting of the following named started out from Minneapolis to find a site for a town, and land whereon they might live: Asa, John and Judson Hutchinson, R. H. Pendergast, Lewis Harrington, B. E. Messer, John H. Chubb, Henry Chambers, Edward E. Johnson, John F., Calef and Lucius Parker. They found on the banks of the Hassan, or the south fork of the Crow river, the site they sought, and there laid out a village to which they eventually gave the name of Hutchinson, after the famous family of vocalists who had been the initiators of the movement. The next day after their arrival on the spot most of the men made a selection of their lands, and a town site company was formed. On permanent organization of the company, A. J. Bell was chosen president, and preparations made for the settlement of the village. Harrington and Bell were appointed to lay out the lots and blocks, and also were ordered to build a log house on the town site, which was to cost $100. An agreement was also made with Mr. Parker by which he was to erect a log tavern for the sum of $165.

During the winter there came to the new settlement the following named settlers, and threw in their fortunes with these hardy pioneers: William Gosnell, James E. Chesley, Mr. Whitney, two brothers by the name of Gray, and T. H. Clark. In the country around the incipient village there were but few that located there during that year, but the following year there came to this part of the county a number who took up claims.

The village of Glencoe, in the meantime had received a number of inhabitants, among whom were the following named: Benjamin F. Buck, James Phillips, John Smith, A. J. Snyder, A. H. Reed, Charles Appleton, Prentiss Chubb, F. B. Dean, G. K. Gilbert, Lawrence Gillick, John McLeod, J. J. Johnson, Mr. Doty, John Folsom, Mr. McQuen, R. J. Clyde and F. P. Seaver.

In the county during the year 1856 there settled the following who took up claims and opened up farms: Luman G. Simons, J. V. McKean, F. W. Hanscom, John Hubbard, A. S. Nobles, R. E. Grimshaw, John Lester, James A. Piper, Ole Johnson, Andrew Anderson, Brynald Peterson, Christian Johnson, John Alderly, Timothy Hinman, Peter Crevier, Jean Crapeaustraw and others.

The winter of 1855–56 there was in the village of Glencoe but one store, that of Claybourn Chandler, and a few shanties. With the dawning of the spring, however, a primitive hotel was put up, known then as the Pioneer House, now a part of the Merchant's Hotel, which was kept by B. F. Buck; and another store opened by Dean & Seaver. Lawrence Gillick opened the first blacksmith shop in the place in 1856. James Gillick, his son, had come here a short time previous to his coming and sawed, with a whip-saw, the first lumber made at this point.

In the spring of 1856 a public building was put up by the settlers in the village of Glencoe on the site where William Jenike's wagon shop now stands, which did duty as school house, hall and church, and the first political meeting in the county was held therein, and was that to select the delegates to the State constitutional convention. In the summer of 1856 a school was taught in this building, which was the first school in the county. During the same spring Rev. H. E. Elliott, a clergyman of the Methodist church, opened services in the log school house, and as he had moved to the county and had taken a claim, held them regularly. In the spring, also, W. S. Chapman opened a general store in the village. The postoffice was established in June, 1856, with A. J. Bell as postmaster.

The county of McLeod, which was named in honor of Hon. Martin McLeod, was organized March 1, 1856, with Glencoe as the seat of justice. The first meeting of the board of county commissioners met the same day, and there were present John McLeod and James Phillips. W. B. Wilson, who had been elected to that office having moved away from the county, the board chose Mr. Messer to fill the vacancy. A. J. Snyder, the newly-elected clerk, and R. J. Clyde, the sheriff, assumed the duties of their offices and the board appointed Luman G. Simons, judge of the probate court, A. J. Bell district attorney and J. V. McKean, coroner of the county. At this meeting the commissioners laid out the school district of Glencoe, which was made No. 1. They also divided the county into three election precincts, known, respectively, as Glencoe, Hutchinson and Lake Addie, and ordered an election for town officers. The judges appointed in each district were as follows: Glencoe—F. W. Hanscome, John H. Smith and John Hubbard; Hutchinson—John Hutchinson, Mr. Morrison and Judson Hutchinson; Lake Addie—A. S. Nobles, R. E. Grimshaw and John McLeod.

At a meeting of the board held January 1, 1857, there was reported the sum of $31,449 assessable property in the county, and on this the board ordered a levy of three-quarters of one per cent. as county tax. The first warrants on the treasury were drawn in favor of the commissioners, for their services.

The first term of the district court was held at Glencoe, in the old log school house, in the summer of 1856. There were no cases on the docket but the usual forms were gone through with. His honor, Judge A. G. Chatfield was upon the bench. But little of interest occurred during the year 1857 with the exception of the founding of the Glencoe *Register*, an ably conducted weekly journal, by L. L. Baxter, now judge of the district court, living at Fergus Falls. A copy of the first issue, which bears the date of August 8, 1857, has a number of Glencoe advertisements, among which are the following: Dean & Seaver, dealers in groceries, provisions, etc.; White & McClelland, real estate dealers, surveyors and engineers; Henry Jacobs, dry goods, etc.; L. G. Simons, surveyor and real estate agent; Baxter & Baxter, attorneys; and an advertisement of the Glencoe and Carver stage line. The first frame building in the county was put up this year by A. J. Bell as a residence and is still standing.

During the latter part of 1857 settlers came in with rapidity, and the village and county began to grow and develop. In the village several more stores were opened and the business began to assume some importance. Throughout the country men got in their crops and the land put on a more civilized appearance. During the following year the tide of immigration fell off here as it did the country over, owing to the stringent times consequent upon the financial panic of 1857, and as the settlers had but poor success with their crops that year there was much suffering and privation the next winter, but the hardy pioneers that had opened up this country were not the men to grow discouraged over that, but manfully stood their ground and breasted the current.

In the meantime the settlement at Hutchinson had made considerable progress. In 1856 there had settled at the village or in the vicinity the following named parties: Andrew Chubb, Isaac Hook, J. Barker, George Collier, John French, Solomon Pendergast, William W. Pendergast and his brother T. H., Solomon Pendergast, Jr., T. B. Chesley, John Henry, Henry Putnam, (a blacksmith and the first in the village) W. S. Desminy, Samuel Ross, A. J. Deeter, J. Stanton, William Todd, J. H. McKenzie, J. R. Parshall and a few others.

Among the arrivals of the year were Mrs.

Messer and Miss Eva Bartley, the first white women in the settlement. The latter and John Chubb were united in marriage July 23, 1856, by 'Squire Messer. This was the first wedding in the county.

In August the Hutchinson brothers brought in a saw-mill, and about the same time J. R. Parshall opened a small store. Putnam had put up a blacksmith shop and was at work. During the same month the postoffice was established and Lewis Harrington commissioned postmaster. In the fall of this year the first school was taught by Mrs. William Todd, and J. A. and William McKenzie, Winslow and Jeanette Putnam, three Fuller girls, Emma Holt, G. T. and Ella Belden and a girl by the name of Bean, were the only pupils.

In the summer of 1857 many more settlers came in and the country began to assume the appearance of civilization. Among them were the following named: Norman Campbell, F. A. Goding, Holmes B. Higgins, A. F. Woodruff, Henry A. Bacon, Oliver Pierce, Ellen Pendergast, Charles A. and Lyman B. Andrews, William H. Andrews, J. E. Giddings, L. G. Pendergast, George Wentworth, Charles P. Kittredge, W. H. Ensign, W. L. Sumner, C. B. Fenn, Seth Nichols, Peter Geohegan, Dr. John Benjamin, B. G. Lee, D. S. Sivright, Samuel Tifft, Thomas A. Dennis, Charles McEwen, David A. Adams, Mr. Cook, Nathan Lamson, James Mittle, E. G. Wright, Mr. Dungan, Andrew Hopper, Amos James, Hillman Smith and others.

Outside the usual hardships endured by all settlers in a new country, the pioneers of this favored region had but little to contend with until the tragic days of the Indian outbreak in the summer of 1862. A short sketch of this event is a necessary part of the history of the county, and it is herewith given. The Sioux, always a relentless and savage foe of the whites, had by dint of treaties and the force of government been kept in subjection, but through the action of the traders who robbed them, and the failure of the proper agents to pay them their annuities, together with the idea that the Federal Government, being hampered with a war on its hands, led the savages to grow restive and ready for mischief. Maj. Thomas Galbraith, the agent at the Lower Agency, after enumerating all these causes, says:

"Grievances such as have been related, and numberless others akin to them, were spoken of, recited and chanted at their councils, dances and feasts, to such an extent that in their excitement, in June, 1862, a secret organization known as the Soldiers' Lodge, was founded by the young men and soldiers of the lower Sioux, with the object, as far as I can learn, through spies and informers, of preventing the traders from going to the pay tables, as had been their custom. Since the outbreak, I have become satisfied that the real object of this lodge was to adopt measures to clean out all the white people at the end of the payment."

All these disturbing influences were secretly worked upon by Little Crow, a shrewd and malevolent chief, of great ability. A secret conspiracy, deep laid and subtle, was formed to kill off the whites after they had gathered in their crops, and the moving spirit in all these plans was Little Crow. At that time the great need of troops to aid in the suppression of the rebellion had withdrawn most of the soldiers from this part of the frontier, some 200 guarding the whole line from Pembina to Iowa. The crafty redskins, with the idea in their heads that the Government had been suffering reverses, for on the counters of the traders lay the illustrated papers, and they could catch the drift of them, determined that now was their opportunity, and the scheme was accordingly laid for a general uprising on the unsuspecting settlers. In August of that year six young men of the tribe who had

suffered some injury from a band of their hereditary enemies, the Chippawas, followed them to the North, but not overtaking them, on their return, either out of a fear of being laughed at for their fruitless errand, or out of pure malice and deviltry, murdered in cold blood Robinson Jones, Howard Baker, Viranus Webster, Mrs. Ann Baker and Clara Jones, in the town of Acton, Meeker county, on the afternoon of Sunday, August 17, 1862.

The fiends, having accomplished their hellish work, retreated to the Lower Agency and told their story. The Soldiers' Lodge was hastily convened, and it was decided to precipitate the massacre, which had been set for some two weeks later. The next day the work of blood was inaugurated at the agency. Thus the terrible blow fell, like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky upon the unarmed and defenseless border, crimsoning its fair fields with blood of its people, and lighting the sombre sky with the lurid blaze of its burning dwellings. By the light of their burning houses the affrighted settlers fled in all directions before the gleaming tomahawk or ready rifle of the pursuing Sioux, often to fall a victim while seeking a place of safety. Hundreds of unhappy people perished in this horrid butchery and hundreds died from exposure to the elements while on their weary way to the more thickly settled parts of the State. With all this the historian has but little to do, only to tell the the tale of the trials and death suffered by the pioneers who had sought homes in McLeod county.

Quite a number of men had gathered at Glencoe from various parts of the county on the morning of Monday, August 18, with the intention of going to St. Paul to enlist in the United States service, when the news of the uprising of the Indians was received. With one accord they all returned to their homes, and it is said by credible witnesses that by midnight that night there was not a woman or child on the town site, all having fled to Carver, St. Paul, or elsewhere. Anything in the way of a vehicle that would hold a woman, child or anything of value was pressed into service, and there was not a horse left in that part of the county. Many of these fleeing settlers never returned to this locality or reclaimed the property they left behind. The few citizens that were left at Glencoe, and a considerable number that flocked into that village from the surrounding country, soon organized a home guard company and the command of the place was given to Colonel Stevens. Nothing of any moment occurred to disturb them except the usual scares that will arise at such a time, and it is doubtful if a single Indian was in that immediate vicinity during the whole summer.

In the meantime things were in a different shape at Hutchinson, then the frontier post of civilization. In August, 1862, G. T. Belden, Andrew Hopper, William Gosnell, W. W. Pendergast and others started for St. Paul to enlist, and found about a dozen Indians hovering around the town, whom, although more unfriendly than usual, they did not suspect of any mischief. On Monday, the 18th, George C. Whitcomb, county treasurer of Meeker county, rode into the village and told the tale of the murder of Acton. Quickly succeeding him came several parties from the southern part of the same county who confirmed the story. Lewis Harrington and Charles McAlmond started on a scout toward the Cedar Lake to learn the particulars if possible. On their way they met a man by the name of Earle, who had escaped the merciless fiends, but had lost his child in fleeing from Redwood. From him they learned that the Sioux were murdering the whites of the upper Minnesota valley, he being the only survivor of a large party that had started to flee. On the 20th a party of some forty refugees, came into the village escorted by Other Day, a friendly

Sioux, who had married a white woman. Many of them were Government employes and some were prominent people. One of their number, Mr. Garvie, was mortally wounded and they had left him at Cedar Lake, in charge of some of the settlers there who had still clung to that vicinity.

He died the next day and the settlers brought his remains to Hutchinson for burial and to cast in their lot with the inhabitants of that village. The arrival of these fugitives from Yellow Medicine wrought the people of the place up to the wildest excitement with their stories of Indian atrocities, and all realized that their position, on the most exposed point on the frontier was perilous in the extreme. A council was held and opinions were divided as to the proper course to be pursued. The agency people remained there until the 22d, and then sought safety further east.

On the 21st all the farmers from the surrounding country had come into the village and there were some two hundred congregated at Chesley's whose house stood in a commanding position on a hill southeast of town, and there being a quantity of hewn timber in that neighborhood, they had built a barricade. Thirty more were at the house of W. W. Pendergast and a few scattered through the village. The boys who had gone to enlist, hearing the news, returned home with the troops dispatched to the rescue of the imperiled settlers by Governor Ramsey. Pendergast and Gosnell, the advanced couriers, reached the barricade about 2 o'clock, Friday morning, the 22d. A part of those there had determined to leave with the morning light, but a number was determined to stay and defend, if need be, their homes and property. A consultation was held on the brow of the hill between Pendergast, Sivright, Chesley and Harrington, and they determined to stay themselves and try their best to keep the others.

At an early hour in the morning, as the Agency people withdrew to take the road to Carver, the entire population of the village was assembled in front of Sumner's store to bid them farewell, and as the train moved away, and as they thought on their exposed condition, many of the settlers made up their minds to follow and seek safety in the capital. In the midst of the confusion that ensued, and among the different counsels that prevailed, W. W. Pendergast ran into the store and siezing a pen and a piece of paper soon returned with the following document, which he read to the crowd:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Hutchinson and vicinity, in view of the danger threatened our settlement by the Sioux Indians, do, for our mutual protection, for the safety of our families and friends, and for the defense of our homes, agree to form ourselves into a military company, to serve as long as necessity shall demand, to elect officers at once by ballot, and to implicitly obey them when so elected, and to faithfully discharge our duties as soldiers while we may be in the service:"

A few stepped forward and signed the paper but the most part stood back, giving various reasons, some not wanting to sign away their liberty, some wanting to fight on their own hook and the greatest part being in favor of a general abandonment of the place. Being disgusted with their hesitation, the author of the resolution and D. H. Ells withdrew from the crowd and went to the old log tavern, being determined to provide some defense for their families, for they had no idea of abandoning their homes to the savages, and in about two hours with the help of others, had built a barricade around it and the well, some six feet high. While they were thus employed, Mrs. Ellen Harrington, Mrs. Sarah Harrington and Mrs. Julia Ells picked up the paper which Pendergast had thrown down and proceeded

to argue with the men, and by earnest entreaties and a promise to join the company themselves, prevailed on the most of them to sign it, and the company was formed, and when, afterward, the troops were drawn up in line these heroic women stood in the ranks and answered to their names, shaming some of those who had hung back in the face of danger. The courage of the three ladies, endowed with the blood of their New England sires, stood the little settlement in good stead and made it possible to make a successful defense against the redskins.

At this point the arrival of the five men who had returned from St. Paul and of Captain Whitcomb with some muskets and ammunition for the Forest City people, diverted every attention. The latter leaving thirty of the guns and a thousand rounds of cartridges put the citizen soldiery in high spirits, and as there were some sixty-five men enrolled in the Home Guards, they felt their safety assured. The election of officers took place the next day, and the following named were chosen to fill the various positions: Lewis Harrington, captain; Andrew Hopper, first lieutenant; Oliver Pierce, second lieutenant; W. W. Pendergast, orderly sergeant; Prentiss Chubb, B. G. Lee and Silas Green, sergeants; John Hartwig, J. E. Chesley, W. H. Harrington, Charles Retzloff, Charles Stahl, Charles McAlmond, B. Welton and C. H. Mohr, corporals.

Fifty men were put at work at once to build a stockade, and it occupied some twelve days. It was strongly put together, and showed that some of the settlers had a knowledge of fortification. Saturday the garrison was visited by a detachment of the Forest City troops, who came to get the guns left by Whitcomb, but returned without them. On the same day Captain Strout passed through the place with Company B, Ninth Minnesota Infantry, on the way to Glencoe from Forest City. On reaching that village he received orders to retrace his steps, as he had no orders to leave Forest City, and he then took the road to Acton. He camped the afternoon of September 1st, near Hutchinson, and the next day, with Lieutenant Hopper, Albert De Long and Judson Brink, as guides, and nine teams and sixty-five men, started for the scene of the first massacre. Nothing was heard of them until the next morning about 10 o'clock, when Hopper galloped into town, bearing the news of the attack on and defeat of the troops by an overwhelming force of the savages, who had ambushed them. He and De Long, wishing that the people of the town should be apprised of the coming hordes of Indians, broke through the line of the savages at the risk of life, and thus brought the news. The alarm was quickly given, as many of the settlers were scattered over the village and on the surrounding farms, and nearly all gathered to the stockade. Men were sent out to warn and bring in the scouts and a few families that still occupied their farms, and soon returned with the most of them. Captain Harrington and fifteen volunteers marched to the rescue of the troops, and to see if anything could be done for them. The names of this heroic band deserves to be emblazoned on the roll of history, and is herewith given: W. W. Pendergast, C. H. Mohr, Prentiss Chubb, J. E. Chesley, Charles McAlmond, Barnabas Welton, H. B. Higgins, J. T. Higgins, Theodore Belden, David Sivright, S. Dearborn, Frank Harrington, Barney Lamson, Charles Horton and Joseph Le Maitre.

Marching out into the deserted country, hardly had they gone a mile or so when they descried the column moving toward them, and were greeted with a cheer. The troops had lost two of their number killed and left on the field, and had twenty-one wounded with them, and the little re-enforcement

seemed a Godsend to them. They had had a very serious time, and but for the bravery of these undisciplined recruits would have been cut off to the last man as the captain was as unacquainted with war as themselves. The battle-worn soldiers were escorted to Hutchinson, where the wounded were placed in Sumner's hotel and their wants provided for. Dr. John Benjamin, in lieu of any practicing surgeon, volunteered his services, which were gratefully accepted. At that moment the Doctor requested Mr. Lamson to go around and count the inhabitants of the stockade, and the latter gentleman reported 447 as being in the inclosure, including the soldiers of Strout's command.

Preparations were made for the impending attack, the settlers of all that vicinity, and as far north as Cedar Lake, having been gathered in by courageous scouts, except two Germans by the names of Bilke and Spande, and Jack Adams and their families. The guards were doubled and all slept on their arms. At midnight William Green, the guard at the bridge, saw two horsemen approaching through the darkness, and on their failing to answer his hail, fired, and they wheeling their horses, fled, while the garrison sprang to arms. All were now on the alert, for all could appreciate the imminence of their danger. No further demonstration being made, those not on guard sank to their slumbers again, and there was no further disturbance during the night.

As the morning dawned some of the German settlers, thinking that the Indians had gone away, started for their farms again, but when half a mile away, they were saluted with a volley of bullets which wounded Mr. Heller, one of their number, and hastily putting him in the wagon, they retreated in double quick time to the fort. Others, who fancied themselves safe, had narrow escapes. The Indians soon hove in sight to the number of 300 or 400, and nearly surrounded the town. W. H. Ensign mounted his horse and struck out for Glencoe for re-enforcements, and was followed by Levi Chesley and William Wright, who were caught outside the line of savages. The Indians amused themselves by setting fire to the various buildings in the village. At the wave of Little Crow's blanket the firing began, and some of the Indians, yoking up some cattle, went to the house of Dr. John Benjamin and loaded up a wagon with the bedding and clothing and sending it off in charge of a half-breed, set fire to the house. This was the first to fall a victim to the incendiary torch, but was soon followed by that of W. W. Pendergast and the academy. While the flames were slowly creeping up the latter building, the fiends in derision, rang the bell as if for fire. Soon the houses of Kittredge, Messer, Chubb, Welton, Pierce and Chesley, and that of Solomon Pendergast and several smaller ones were enveloped in a fiery mantle. The Indians, who fully expected to see the whites flee at the first attack, were amazed at the sight of the fort and the men standing to their arms, and, as in all their encounters with the settlers they had found them ready to run, this was something they had not reckoned on, and they were dumbfounded. So sure were they that at the first fire the whites would try to retreat toward Glencoe, that they had placed an ambush on the road. The Hutchinson Guards, however, took the places assigned them previously, and prepared to show fight. They advanced on the redskins in four directions for the purpose of protecting the buildings and of saving the stock, but Captain Strout ordered them all inside of the stockade. Most of them obeyed, but a few fearless spirits that had courage equal to the occasion, refused to comply with his command. Among them were Captain Harrington, Lieutenants Hopper and Pierce, W. W. Pendergast, Andrew Hopper, Jr., H. Mc-

Ewen, W. Putnam, G. T. Belden, D. S. Sivright, W. Cook, S. Dearborn, D. Cross, A. James, J. H. Harrington, and a few others. They fought Indian fashion, every man for his own hand, and several of the savages bit the dust as the result of coming within range of their muskets. They kept the Sioux from approaching the part of the town where they were, and did yeomen's duty while the fight lasted. Several had narrow escapes from death or wounds, but none were hurt. In General Sibley's report it is stated that several of the Indians informed him that they met with a loss of four killed and fifteen wounded, in this attack.

About five miles up the river from Hutchinson resided the two Germans, Bilke and Spaude, mentioned before, in one house. They refused to come in to the fort when warned, in the belief that as they had always treated the Indians with consideration the redskins would not interfere with them. On the morning of the attack on the village, however, a few of the Indians went to the house and in a surly manner demanded to be fed. Thinking from their looks and actions that they had made a wrong estimate of the gratitude of the redmen, they wished that they had taken advice and gone to the fort. While the savages were regaling themselves with the food set before them, the two Germans, with their families, hitched up their oxen and tried to slip away. They started to cross the river on their way to town but had only gone a short distance when they were discovered by the Sioux, who ran out of the house and fired on them, wounding Spaude in the leg. Setting the team on a run, he whipped them like mad and headed them for the river and the red fiends in close pursuit. Reaching the middle of the stream, another volley rang out and Spaude pitched into the water, dead or mortally wounded. Bilke and the women and children, jumping from the wagon, took shelter in the tall grass and reeds on the bank, and while their pursuers were stopping to scalp the dead settler, managed to conceal themselves. The Indians, for some reason, did not find them and soon left. Mrs. Spaude then crossed the river with two children, one two and the other five years old, and toiled through the grass, weeds and brush until about noon, when, within sight of the fort and safety, they were seen by the savages and slain, and when found their faces were blown away, the guns having been held so close to them when discharged. Mrs. Bilke and her three children fared better. Remaining hid in the grass longer she managed to elude the redskins and sought concealment in an old log cabin near the river on the north side, where she was discovered by a scouting party of the whites and taken to the fort. Her husband had divested himself of most of his clothes in order to run faster and reached the town just after the Indians had left.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon on that long day the fire of the besiegers visibly slackened and it was soon seen that they were retreating to the west, and looking around in their glad surprise, saw soon after a body of cavalry and infantry coming from the direction of Glencoe. Ensign and Chubb had found at the latter place a part of a company under the command of Captain Hagley and had prevailed on them to go to the relief of the beleagured fort, and on their way back had gone to Lake Addie, where they found a small squad of infantry and brought them along. They deceived the savages as to their force by marching in open order and in a long string, and the Indians asked Mrs. Adams, whose capture will be related further on, how many there were of them and she told them there were 900 or a 1,000.

The savages, sullenly gave up the contest, and finally retired as the troops came in sight, and retreated to Otter Lake. There a

council was held and it was decided to give it up and to go elsewhere. The man known as Jack Adams had formed a matrimonial contract with a step-daughter of Mr. Lamson, who afterward shot Little Crow, and would not quit his farm until he heard the news of the fight at Acton, and then with his wife and year old child started for the fort with an ox team. On reaching the hill near S. G. Anderson's, just as the Indians made their appearance, he jumped from the wagon and ran, his wife following after with her babe in her arms as fast as she could. She was soon overtaken and captured, but her husband escaped. Throughout the day the baby was not molested but as they retreated, carrying their prisoner with them, it grew restless as children will, and one of the fiends took it from its mother's arms and dashed its brains out on a stone and then ran it through with a bayonet and left it in the road. The mother was one of those rescued by Sibley, some time afterward.

We are indebted to the kindness of Hon. W. W. Pendergast for the following roster of the Hutchinson Home Guards, there being no official copy of the same on file at the State capitol, it having been destroyed by fire:

Lewis Harrington, captain.
Oliver Pierce, first lieutenant.
W. W. Pendergast, orderly sergeant.
Prentiss Chubb, third sergeant.
John Hartwig, corporal.
W. H. Harrington, corporal.
Charles Stahl, corporal.
Charles Retzloff, corporal.
Andrew Hopper, second lieutenant.
Silas J. Green, second sergeant.
B. G. Lee, fourth sergeant.
J. E. Chesley, corporal.
Barnabas Welton, corporal.
C. H. Mohr, corporal.
C. McAlmond, corporal.
George Belden, drummer.

PRIVATES.

Daniel Cross,	William Green,
E. W. Stocking,	William Nass,
Frank Jewett,	Howard McEwen,
T. H. Tucker,	James Fallon,
Patrick Fallon,	David Jones,
Michael Fallon,	Mr. Creed,
Albert Delong,	G. T. Belden,
David Sivright,	William Harrington,
A. A. Hopper,	William Gosnell,
D. E. Estes,	Charles Harton,
C. C. Dewing,	Samuel Dewing,
Fergus Dewing,	William Heller,
Frederick Ehlers,	Chancey Lamson,
Amos James,	William Freming,
Hubert James,	Vincent Coombs,
Joshua Pitman,	Thomas French,
Henry Harmoning,	James Sharp,
George Nichols,	David Ells,
William Tews,	August Pagels,
Charles Liestichow,	William Tillman,
C. D. McEwen	Joseph LeMaitre,
Norman Campbell,	Mr. Covey,
John Fallon,	Frank Harrington,
Sumner Dearborn,	Carl Tews,
John Schultz,	Fred Hartwig,
Nathan Lamson,	William Albrecht,
John Kuster,	Winslow Putnam,
Carl Nisse,	E. G. Wright,
Birney Lamson,	Frank Liestichow.

The people saw no more of this band of Indians, and the organization that had done so much good was kept up. Guards were regularly posted both of the regular soldiery and the home guard, and the settlers worked like our New England forefathers, with weapons close at hand and attended by an escort. Thus was the harvest carried on and the fruits of the earth gathered. On the 23d of September, Lieutenant Pierce, Frank Jewett and Daniel Cross, set out to hunt for a man by the name of Sanborn, who lived in Meeker county, of whom they had had no tidings for some time. On reaching the Cedar Lake they were joined

by David Hern, William Green and Thaddeus R. Webb. After visiting the houses of Webb and Dr. Kennedy they turned toward Greenleaf and Pierce; Cross and Jewett walked ahead of the team, which followed after. The three men soon discovered fresh moccasin tracks, and while they were examining them were saluted with a volley of musketry from the road ahead. Cross fell to the ground, his breast perforated by one of the balls, but the others jumped into the bush and both fired together at a glimpse of the redskins that they got. Re-loading their guns they looked for their enemies, but they had disappeared. The others, who were left with the wagon, were soon apprised of the occurrence and would have driven off if it had not been for Hern, who seized the reins and would not be driven off. Webb jumped out of the wagon, on this, and ran to the lake, and finding his boat, paddled out into the water at a great rate, and stayed there all night and next morning reached Hutchinson in safety. In the meantime Pierce went back for Jewett, and found that Cross was dead. Jewett came to meet him and told this fact to Pierce, and added that the Indians were after him, and they concluded that it was best to leave the corpse and go back for help. Just as they had gotten into the wagon they heard a terrible whoop behind them, and looking back discovered thirteen Indians on horseback, coming toward them on a run. An exciting race for life now began. Pierce took the reins and drove like Jehu, furiously, while Jewett sat in the back of the wagon with his feet hanging over the end board, and fired at the on-coming red fiends that thirsted for their scalps with as much aim as he could get while on a rapidly moving wagon. The leader flourished the still bleeding scalp of their late companion, and rode as if he wanted theirs. As the miles flew by under their feet, one by one, the savages withdrew from the race until only one was left, on seeing which, the team was stopped to rest and Jewett, taking advantage of the chance, shot and wounded the pony of his adversary, so that it was soon seen to fall. They reached the fort without any further adventures, and the next day a party was sent out to look for Sanborn and the corpse of Cross, and found that the former had been murdered also, and brought both bodies back with them. This was the last of the Indian outbreak that year.

In August, 1863, a few of the Indians returned to this county, some of them coming to the house of Carl Wiedewitsch, in Rich Valley township, fired upon the harmless settlers and sorely wounded Mrs. Wiedewitsch so that she died two years after; her husband was wounded in the arm so that it required amputation, and Julius Emme, who was visiting there, was shot in the arm also so that it had to be taken off. This is supposed to have been in revenge for the death Little Crow, who had been killed in Meeker county, July 3d, of that year, by Chauncey Lamson.

At the close of hostilities the prospect looked quite bad through the county—scarcely any one left to till the soil, the houses either deserted or destroyed, the stock stolen, killed or strayed away and a general air of desolation pervaded the whole landscape. A few families of those that fought so nobly at Hutchinson and a few at Glencoe with here and there one scattered over the country, were about all the inhabitants that were left. But Time, which heals all things, has dealt well with the destinies of McLeod county, and it is to-day one of the best in the State, and has a population of about 17,000 inhabitants. It is noted for the fertility of its soil and the excellent quality of the wheat raised there and the general high grade of its products.

Glencoe, the county seat, is one of the best business villages in the interior of the State

and possesses some fine buildings. Richly embowered in trees, surrounded by grassy lawn and elegant grounds, stand a number of palatial residences, that evince the taste and wealth of their owners.

The journalistic world of Glencoe is represented by two well edited and neatly printed weekly newspaper, sthe *Register* and *Enterprise*. The *Register* was initiated, as mentioned, in August, 1857, by L. L. Baxter, who continued to hold the editorial tripod for a year or two. It then passed into the hands of his brother, Horace Baxter, and Mr. Cramer. These parties ran it for a while, and it finally was suspended for want of support.

In 1867 the outfit of the office was sold to Frank Belfoy, who took it to Forest City, and established the pioneer paper of Meeker county. For a time there was no journal published in this county, but on the 25th of February, 1869, it again made its appearance, under the editorial charge of Hon. James C. Edson. C. A. Bennett was associated in the mechanical department. May 23, 1872, the salutatory of Liberty Hall, the new editor was published, and gives the information that he had purchased the office of Colonel Edson. Mr. Hall was identified with the paper until August, 1887, when he disposed of his interest therein to Charles H. Slocum, the present proprietor.

The *Enterprise* was established in Hutchinson in September, 1873, as a republican sheet, by "Jig" Olson. He remained at the head of the journal for some three or four years and then sold it to William Lamb. The latter gentleman, after a time, removed the office to the county seat, Glencoe, where it has been ever since. In 1880 it was purchased by Hon. A. H. Reed, who is the present owner. The proprietor having an extensive business, otherwise, has it managed and edited by Charles V. Corson at present.

The Hutchinson *Leader*, the only newspaper in the county, was established in June, 1879, by Cal. Smith, and was edited by him for about a year. He was succeeded by other parties until in July, 1887, it passed into the hands of the present owner, B. W. Day, a newspaper man who has for years been in the "editorial harness" in the southern part of the State.

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